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Tous p'sens et aduenir qui ces presentes verront ou oyront Thomas  
 Carre ere, Roy d'armes des anglois, et John Yonge aultremer dit  
 Morty en cestuy Royaulme d'angleterre. Salut avec humble recom-  
 mande que les hommes vertueux et de noble couraige soient p-  
 remuniez et non pas seulement leurs p'sonnes en ceste vie mortel-  
 apres eulx ceulx qui de leurs corps p'ssiront et seront proceez soient en toutes pl-  
 renomez p' certaines enseignes et demonstrances d'honneur et de noblesse comm-  
 de hant en leur de duresme cheualier soit descendu de noble lignee et au-  
 noblesse portant a neant nomme icelluy n'ertam en quelle maniere ses p-  
 et congnouissance et estandart et gupd'hommes non voulant preiudicier a  
 a requiz de luy ordonnee et assignee ung estandart conuenable Et pource  
 iuste et en sonne de l'autorite pour ameye et attribue a nre office de  
 sur luy ensemble pour la posterite du  
 Cest assauoir, une teste de cer-  
 un piec les troches ou a un anelet du primere sur lez dix treches, sicome la  
 le demonstrie. A auoir et tenir pour ledit arff John Carre et pour sadite poster-  
 En tesmoin q' de ce nous Jarretiere Roy d'armes des anglois, et Norrey Roy d'armes  
 auons signees de nos mains et sceelles des seaulx de nos armes ces p'sentes fait  
 iour de may lan 1574. Jh arff an l'ancq cens et yd. Et lan du Regne du  
 te et souuerain

fine  
 T

Th. W. gartier Roy d'armes des  
 amlois



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THE  
GENEALOGIST

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF GENEALOGICAL,  
ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND  
HERALDIC RESEARCH.

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## PREFACE.

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It is a great pleasure to have again the opportunity, which a Preface offers, of conveying to the contributors of the valuable papers which it has been my good fortune to see through the press, the thanks to which they are so justly entitled. That the Magazine holds its own as of yore is entirely due to their kind efforts to enlarge the knowledge of the readers of THE GENEALOGIST, and in comparing this with preceding volumes there appears to be no falling off in that generous support which I have had occasion to acknowledge from the first.

In this volume are concluded several papers of importance which have been before us for some time, notably, the First Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mawson's Obits, Visitations of Derbyshire, and Mr. Watson's Notes on the Foreign Coats in Planché's Roll of Arms. In the next volume it is intended to begin another Visitation, supplemented and continued as far as possible to the present time, as also the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed.



In concluding these remarks I wish to draw the attention of my readers to the space allotted to Notes and Queries which I regret to see has not been patronised to the extent that I had hoped. During the issue of the next volume I trust that any of my readers who have any questions to ask, will ask them, and those who have any interesting notes will kindly send them for publication. Much valuable information would be thus secured to the readers of THE GENEALOGIST.

K. W. M.

*April*, 1892.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 255, line 4, *after* William *insert* I.

„ „ 7, *for* son *read* grandson.

# The Genealogist.

## THE FAMILY OF LINCOLN.

In a note on "The Family of Lincoln," published last July (*Genealogist* vii, N.S., 62), I made these remarks:—

"I feel bound to enter a *caveat* against the acceptance of Mr. Kirk's solution of the Countess Lucy problem. So far from *proving* anything he has only added (as his own expressions, when examined, show) one more hypothesis to those already in existence, while his guesses involve, it will be found, grave chronological difficulties, not to say improbabilities."

I now find on my return from the East that Mr. Kirk, in a further paper on the subject (vii, N.S., 173), writes:—

"Touching the main facts which I have proved, my 'expressions' could hardly be more explicit, and I am not conscious of having shirked any chronological difficulties."

He further prophesies that if I assail his conclusions "we shall see some fun." I think we shall, but scarcely in the sense he meant.

It is a very significant circumstance that Mr. Kirk has nowhere ventured to set forth in chart pedigree form the conclusions to which his arguments led him, although such a pedigree would have very materially elucidated his paper. Did he omit it because it would at once have exposed the "chronological difficulties" of which I spoke? Let us see.

The individuals whom Mr. Kirk sets himself to connect are these, arranged in the natural order suggested by the dates of their occurrence.

"Thorold the Sheriff" died sometime  
before Domesday (1086.)

"Alfred of Lincoln,"(A)  
living in 1086.

Colswegen (of Lincoln),  
living in 1086.

Robert Malet, living  
1086.

"Alan of Lincoln"  
(his heir), living  
temp. Hen. I.

"Alfred of Lincoln"(B) (of co. Dorset),  
living in 1130, and probably in 1135 and  
1138.<sup>1</sup>

Lucy  
living in 1310.

"Robert, son of  
Alfred of Lin-  
coln" temp.  
Stephen.

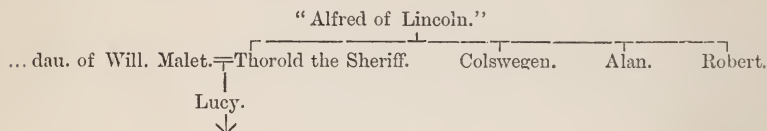
Randolf, Earl of  
Chester temp.  
Stephen.

William, Earl of  
Lincoln temp.  
Stephen.

<sup>1</sup> The earlier list of Glastonbury knights must be assigned to 1135, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, and Robert is mentioned in 1138, as if his father were then alive.



Now what does Mr. Kirk do? In his elaborate original paper (v, N.S., 60, 131, 153), which results, he claims, in "the elucidation of numerous disputed points in the pedigrees . . . of the families of Lincoln, Malet, and Roumare" (p. 172), he constructs his pedigree as follows:—First he assumes throughout the identity of "Alfred of Lincoln" (A) with "Alfred of Lincoln" (B): then he assigns to the one Alfred, so formed, four sons, namely (1) Thorold the Sheriff, who was dead before Domesday; (2) Robert, who was fighting under Stephen; (3) Alan of Lincoln, *temp.* Henry I.; and, as a very strong probability (4) Colswegen, the Domesday tenant. Lastly, he announces that Lucy was the daughter of Thorold the Sheriff by a daughter of William (and sister of Robert) Malet. Here is the result in chart form:—



"Thus we obtain," writes Mr. Kirk (p. 154), "a pedigree which is vastly different to any which has hitherto been put forward." It is indeed, and "vastly different," too, from anything that the known dates suggest or render probable. The reader, who has scanned my own list of the several individuals and their dates, will see this for himself; but I will now show that even Mr. Kirk unconsciously betrays his inability to believe in his own conclusions. For, continuing the above quotation, we find him writing:—

"But to make it complete and acceptable it seems necessary to adopt one or two suggestions which have been made by Mr. Freeman. He supposes that Colswain, whose fees are described in Domesday, was also son of Alfred de Lincoln . . . . He further suggests that Alfred had Colswain before the Conquest, and Alan de Lincoln and Robert de Lincoln after the Conquest. If we add Thorold to the list of Alfred's children before the Conquest, we may get rid of the difficult question, how was it that Alan rather than Thorold succeeded Alfred?" (pp. 154, 155.)

Now Thorold, Mr. Kirk admits, died "not later than the year 1085; he may have died some years before" (p. 160): but Alfred, his alleged father, certainly survived him, and "may have lived till the beginning of the reign of Henry I." (p. 156). Therefore Mr. Kirk gravely tells us that he finds it a "difficult question" why Alfred was not succeeded, at his death, by Thorold, *who had died many years before!* He would find it a similarly "difficult question" why James I. was succeeded in 1625, by Charles I., and not by Prince Henry, who had died in 1612.

My object in insisting upon this point is to show that the gross intrinsic improbability of making "Thorold the Sheriff," who died before Domesday, the son of a man who lived at a later date is (unconsciously) too great even for Mr. Kirk himself, although, he tells us, he is "not conscious of having shirked any chronological difficulties."

But there is something more serious to come. Scarcely had Mr. Kirk erected his grotesque house of cards than he began, of his own

accord, to knock it over. In a paper on "The Family of Lincoln," published the following year (vi, N.S., 129), he announced that "Alfred de Lincoln, living in 1086," and "Alfred de Lincoln . . . . . living in 1130," were not only distinct, but belonged to "distinct families" (p. 133).

Now if Mr. Kirk positively assumed, as we have seen, throughout his paper, that these *two* distinct Alfreds de Lincoln were *one*, was he, necessarily, less mistaken (I say this without prejudice to the question) when, in the same paper, he announced with equal confidence that the *two* Lucys were *one*? When so much is hypothesis and guess-work, the value of a writer's conclusions must depend on his ability as a critical genealogist, and I am therefore giving these examples of Mr. Kirk's accomplishments in that capacity.

Further, in this same retraction (vi, N.S., 129), Mr. Kirk admitted that "it seems impossible that Colswain could have been the son of Alfred de Lincoln (the first), as argued by Mr. Freeman, and thus another modern theory goes by the board" (p. 133). But Mr. Kirk had himself, in his paper, embraced this "modern theory" so far as to urge that a charter printed by him "strongly supports" it (p. 157), and to speak of Alfred, Thorold, and Colswain as "a father and two sons" (p. 155). Here, again, I draw the inference that when his arguments are based on guesses, those guesses should be distinguished as such and taken for what they are worth.

For instance, he guesses that "Alfred" [de Lincoln] "married a second time after the Conquest, with a Norman lady, and that his estates were entailed on her issue, and descended to her son Alan, because Alfred's [guessed] sons [Thorold and Colswain] by his [guessed] first wife were already sufficiently provided for" (p. 155), and is equally ready to guess at a special settlement by which Robert, not Alan, succeeded to the Dorset estates. When he afterwards abandoned the pedigree, he was ready to guess that Alfred de Lincoln had married yet another, a third wife,<sup>1</sup> and he sums up his network of hypothesis as "at least as plausible as previous suggestions." Turn where you will you find Mr. Kirk using such expressions as "with some certainty . . . . . almost equally certain . . . . . if it is necessary to suppose this . . . . . if not, and if this was the same . . . . . He may, however, have been . . . . . if Thorold was, as he seems to have been, . . . . . If we add Thorold . . . . . it may well be that . . . . . he seems to have obtained . . . . . would seem to have acquired . . . . . seems to have lived . . . . . seems to have married . . . . . may have lived . . . . . may have been daughter," &c., &c.<sup>2</sup> These are the "expressions" which I referred to at the outset, and which Mr. Kirk replies "could hardly be more explicit." The fact is that what he has done is "to replace the speculations" (in his own words) hitherto advanced by "others" (p. 153), or, as I expressed it in the words to which he takes exception, "he has only added one more hypothesis to those already in existence."

But what of poor Alfred de Lincoln? Mr. Kirk summed up, some-

*pedigree  
given on  
1289-91  
showed that  
was first  
born -*

<sup>1</sup> VI. N.S., 131.

<sup>2</sup> V. N.S., pp. 153-157.

what pompously, his first discourse on "the family of Lincoln," thus<sup>1</sup> :—

"Here then we have an important Lincolnshire pedigree from the Conquest to the reign of King John, which I believe has never before been worked out," etc., etc.

But in his subsequent retraction he not only split the hapless Alfred into two, but deprived him at a blow of half his children. Thorold and Alan alone remain. But if he has parted with Colswain and Robert, may he not have to part with Thorold also? Must we not deprive him, after all, of two out of his three wives and three out of his four sons?

We have seen the extreme *prima facie* improbability of Thorold the Sheriff being the son of a man who survived him, and probably, as Mr. Kirk admits, survived him many years. Positive evidence might reconcile us to such an improbability, but without this evidence we cannot possibly accept it. Now Mr. Kirk has, simply, no evidence whatever. As I said at the outset, he *proves* nothing. Starting, like his predecessors, from the charter of Henry (when Duke of Normandy) in which Robert Malet and Alan de Lincoln are mentioned as uncles of Lucy, he proceeds :—

"It can be shown *with some probability* that Robert Malet was brother of the Countess [Lucy's] mother, and hence it is *almost equally certain* that Alan de Lincoln was brother of her father Thorold. This obvious inference did not fall in with the modern theories, *but there is very little against it.*" (N.S., v. 153).<sup>2</sup>

Let us trace to its source this "some certainty." We finally detect it (p. 161) in the suggestion borrowed by Mr. Kirk from Stapleton that, because the manor of Aulkborough, held in 1086 by Ivo Tailbois, is stated in Domesday "to have previously belonged to William Malet," it must have been alienated, by William, "by a gift in frank marriage with a daughter." This daughter, says Stapleton, must have married Ivo Tailbois—or rather, says Mr. Kirk, Thorold the Sheriff. Now whether this suggestion was made, as we are told, "in Mr. Stapleton's best manner" or not, it is "wild cat" genealogy. Firstly, it is not the practice of Domesday to enter manors held *in maritagio* thus.<sup>3</sup> In default of any statement to the contrary, we must always infer that the two holders named in the Survey are (A) the holder T.R.E., (B) the holder in 1086. If this holds good here as elsewhere, we are led to the interesting conclusion that William Malet, held this manor T.R.E., and was, to that extent, as M. de Prévost held, "established in England previously to the Conquest." But, secondly, even if this be an exceptional entry, yet the manor may have passed by exchange; and, thirdly, it may, as we know was the case with other of William's manors, have been wrongfully taken from his heirs after his death.

And yet upon this slender basis the whole fabric is built! For Mr. Kirk proceeds, Robert Malet was thus *maternal* uncle to Lucy,<sup>4</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> V., N.S., 153-157.

<sup>2</sup> The italics are my own.

<sup>3</sup> For proof of this, turn to Domesday fo. 197, where we find Picot holding lands from Robert Gernon, which lands are entered in the Gernon fief with the note :—  
"Has terras tenet Picot Vicecomes de Roberte Gernon in maritagio feminae suae."

<sup>4</sup> A writer on these matters must seem to have "Lucy" on the brain, but she is fated to haunt one.



as Alan of Lincoln cannot, as Mr. Stapleton supposed, have been his half-brother,' therefore, he must have been brother to Lucy's father; and as that father, he holds, was Thorold, Thorold was brother to Alan, and consequently son of Alfred de Lincoln. Was there ever so slight a ground for so improbable a conclusion?"

I now come to "a knotty point" (as Mr. Kirk finds it), in the undoubted occurrence of an Alan de Lincoln in "1082" (p. 154). It seems to me quite possible (but I advance it merely as a suggestion) that this Alan was father of Alfred (1086), and grandfather of Alan de Lincoln (Hen. I.) The point is immaterial, but if this should prove to be the case, Alfred's paternity of Thorold would become more improbable than ever.

Here is a further nut for Mr. Kirk to crack. He tells us that Thorold "gave lands in Bukenhale to Croyland Abbey, and lands and tithes in Spalding and other places to the Abbey of Angers for the support of the cell of Spalding, of which he appears to have been the founder" (p. 159), and he notes a Spalding charter (p. 68), confirming to the monks the wood of Spalding as they had held it in the days of Thorold. As he holds that Thorold died before Domesday, this possession should appear among the monks estates in the Survey. "It is true," to quote his own words, "that the monks had an estate in Spalding at the date of Domesday," but reference to the Survey shews that they had held it before the conquest, which is *ex hypothesi* fatal to his view that it was given by Thorold the sheriff.

As to Thorold's paternity of Lucy Mr. Kirk, I repeat, has *proved* nothing; he has but given us an hypothesis the more. In his own words, he can "produce no positive authority, good, bad, or indifferent" (v. 64). The only evidence he can find to support (?) him is the statement in the *Peterborough Chronicle* that Ælfgar was Lucy's father, and that Thorold was, *not* her father, but her "uncle."<sup>3</sup>

And now for my last point, to which I invite attention.

In the Pipe Roll of 11 Hen. II. we find this entry:—

"Comes Cestriæ reddit compositum de xx marcis pro feodo turolldi vicecomitis."

I called attention, in 1888, to this interesting passage, and Mr. Kirk subsequently referred to it as follows:—

"The amount paid being so small, it is clear that the fee here referred to could not have been the whole of Thorold's estates, indeed the great bulk of them had then

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Kirk's ground for rejecting, here again, what does not suit him in Stapleton is very characteristic. He *assumes* that they could not be half-brothers, because, if so, Lucy and her son could not be heirs of both. But there is no question of heirship, nor, even if there was, could a son of Lucy be Alan's heir (for he left lineal heirs); nor, if he could, would that son have been the Earl of Chester, who was the grantee of this Charter! Mr. Kirk has overlooked all this.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Kirk complains of the 'slender premises' the 'slight' and 'meagre' evidence relied on by his predecessors (v. 64-5.) The theory of "Stapleton, Nichols, Mr. Freeman," etc., that Alfred of Lincoln was the "Alveredus nepos Turolldi" of Domesday, and, as such, nephew to Thorold, harmonises far better with chronology, but is dismissed by Mr. Kirk as "impossible to accept," because it conflicts with his own view!

<sup>3</sup> I keep clear of Lucy's marriages because I leave the question open as before. In my *resumé* of the controversy (*Academy*, 10 Dec, 1887.) I wrote:—If we, further, reject her being a daughter of Ælfgar she may, after all, have been but one, and have had her three husbands."



doubtless long been in the possession of William de Roumare, grandson of William, Earl of Lincoln. Hence this entry on the Pipe Roll may require some elucidation," etc. (v. N.S., 141)

He added, in a footnote, that: "This reference was pointed out by Mr. Round in a letter to the *Academy*, 21st April, 1888; but he makes no suggestion as to its real meaning." Of course, Mr. Kirk was able himself to explain the "real meaning," and so we find him writing, further, that the Earl of Chester

"Paid a fine for his [Thorold's] 'fee' or rather for some estates which had not been restored to his grandmother Countess Lucy.

Such indeed appears to be the true explanation of the obscure entry on the latter Pipe Roll [11 Hen. II.] for on the death of Earl Hugh in 1181, the King assigned to 'Bertra,' his widow, as dower, the manors of Beltesford . . . . . He must have obtained the manor from the King by purchase, and the entry on the Pipe Roll of 11 Hen. II. refers either to the settlement of that amount, or to the purchase of some other portion of the property by Earl Hugh. Thus the entry on the Pipe Roll of 11 Henry II. is fully accounted for, etc. (p. 160).

Alas! this entry was a pitfall, which I had left open for Mr. Kirk, and into which, as might be expected, he rushed headlong.

As every tyro knows, the entries on the Rolls are grouped together according to the transactions to which they happen to refer. Now the entry before us occurs in the midst of a group, twenty in number, all referring solely to the payments made that year by the tenants in chivalry for a Welsh expedition.<sup>1</sup> There is no possibility of mistaking the group, for it begins, as usual, with the Bishop's payment, and its end is marked by the heading "De purpresturis" prefixed to the next group. The "real meaning" is, therefore, as different as it well can be from that which Mr. Kirk propounds.

Here then we have another commentary on his genealogical powers.

Nor is this all. Had he only read the very next entry, he would have seen

"Ricardus de Canvilla reddit compotum de xxvi li. xiii s. iiiid. de feodo Willelmi de Romara."

But he has wholly overlooked it, together with its bearing on the question: that bearing I leave him to discover.

Having now shown that Mr. Kirk's knowledge is scarcely proportionate to his confidence, I pause.

J. II. ROUND.

## THE LORDS WHARTON AND THEIR SHIELD.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., Scot.

The first of this old border family who rose to public distinction, was Sir Thomas Wharton, an active leader against the Scots on the West Marches, in the reign of Henry VIII, who in reward of his

<sup>1</sup> De exercitu Walie" (Pipe Roll *passim*.)

services created him a baron of the realm early in 1544, and at the same time, Lord Warden of the West Marches. Neither this patent nor that of Lord Eure the contemporary Warden of the East Marches, are on record, but there is evidence that they were delivered to the two new-made barons at Newcastle, on 18th March, 1543-4, by Edward Earl of Hertford, then Lord Lieutenant of the Borders, as described in his letter to Henry VIII on 20th of the same month, which gives a very curious account of the ceremony (*MS. State Papers*). Sir Thomas Wharton took a leading part in the rout of the Scots at Solway Moss, on 24th November, 1542, and Nisbet in his *Heraldry* (Vol. I, p. 437) treating of special augmentations of arms, makes the following remarks:—

“The name of Wharton carries, Sable a maunch Argent—which name is from Wharton, a barony on the river Eden in Westmoreland, where now the seat of the family is called Wharton Hall. They were advanced to the dignity of baron, by writ of summons to parliament 30 January, 1544... and for defeating the discontented Scots at Solway Moss, Lord Wharton got an augmentation added to his arms, viz: a border Or, charged with eight couple of lions’ paws salter ways, erased Gules.”

Nisbet published his first volume in 1722; he does not give his authority for the account of the addition to the Wharton shield, which, if authentic, I should suppose must be enrolled in the College of Arms.

But I have lately seen another account of the Wharton arms differing altogether from that of Nisbet. A very distinguished Border antiquary, the worshipful chancellor of Carlisle (R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.) in an interesting paper on *The Heraldry of the Cumberland Statesmen* (“Archæol. Journal,” vol. xlviii, pp. 77 &c.), observes at the end of it: “thus where Wharton of Wharton, who bore a saltire of lions’ paws in a golden field, married in the time of Edward III, the heiress of Hastings of Croglin, who bore a maunche Argent in a sable field, he took the lady’s coat bodily, and encircled it with a border of gold, charged with saltires of lions’ paws.”

Thus according to the learned chancellor, and few men are entitled to speak with equal authority on Border antiquities—the Whartons carried a saltire of lions’ paws (Gules?) on a field Or, early in the fourteenth century, and adopted the Hastings maunche at a later date in the same century (but before 1377 when Edward III died); compounding out of the two, the white maunche on the sable field, surrounded by the golden border of the lions’ paws,—an adaptation by themselves of the original single Wharton saltire. This being so, the augmentation described by Nisbet turns out not to be possible, as the thing had been done 200 years before, or thereabouts.

The point is rather a curious one, and Nisbet was a herald of renown. But in a question of border heraldry, I should be inclined to think the chancellor has undoubted authority for his account of the Wharton shield, or he would not have given it with such detail.

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## Further Notices of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby, K.G., as a Poet and Dramatist.

By JAMES GREENSTREET.

Now that an interest in the 6th Earl of Derby has been aroused, many other important particulars concerning him have come to light through attention being drawn to matters which have already appeared in print respecting the connection of the Stanley Family with the stage. For instance, we have positive contemporary evidence that he was residing at home from December 1587 to July 1590, when, in addition to the players of both his father and elder brother (Lord Strange), at least two other companies at no great intervals performed there. Further, we find it on record, that during the same period, namely, more than ten years prior to the Fenner letters of 1599, he was constantly visiting London, and, of course, the Court; moreover, he is set down in the "Derby Household Books" as having then three servants attached to his person. The evidences from which these particulars are derived show also that Sir Edward Fitton, father of the Dark Lady of the "Shakespearian Sonnets," was a guest at the house of the 4th Earl of Derby when the afterwards notorious Maid of Honour was a young girl.<sup>1</sup> This last fact has an

<sup>1</sup> *Derby Household Books* [*Chetham Society's Transactions*, Vol 31. *Stanley Papers*.] May 1587 to June 1590 :—

### LATHOM.

1587.	May	7.	Sun.	House at Latham began to be set up, in anticipation of the Earl of Derby's return.
"	"	19.	Fri.	The Earl came home from London.
"	July	13.	Thur.	<i>The Earl of Leicester's Players played.</i>
"	"	14.	Fri.	<i>They played again.</i>
"	"	15.	Sat.	<i>They went away.</i>

### KNOWSLEY.

"	Sept.	1.	Fri.	The Earl of Derby went to Court from Knowsley.
"	Dec.	17.	Sun.	<i>Mr. William Stanley</i> came home [to Knowsley] from Chester.

### NEW PARK [in LATHOM].

1588.	Sept.	26.	Thur.	The Earl of Derby returned from his Embassy to Flanders.
"	Oct.	12.	Sat.	<i>The Queen's Players came.</i>
"	Dec.	25.	Wed.	<i>Mr. Newton of Cheshire</i> came.
"	"	26.	Thur.	Lady Strange and <i>Mr. William</i> went to Halsoll.
"	"	27.	Fri.	They returned with <i>Mr. Traifforth</i> , <i>Mr. Halsoll</i> , &c.
"	"	28.	Sat.	They went away.

### LATHOM HOUSE.

1588[-9].	Jan.	7.	Tue.	<i>At night the [Earl of Derby's, or Lord Strange's] Players played.</i> Lord Strange came home.
"	"	12.	Sun.	<i>At night the [Earl of Derby's, or Lord Strange's] Players played.</i>
"	"	28.	Tue.	The Earl of Derby and Lord and Lady Strange went towards London, and the House at Lathom broke up.
1589.	July	13.	Sun.	<i>The Queen's Players played two nights [at Lathom].</i>

important bearing upon the possibility of the 6th Earl of Derby being one "Will" of the two named in the "Sonnets," and one of Mistress Fitton's lovers; for it cannot but be conceded, I think, that she and the Earl were in all probability well acquainted with each other. Even the 4th Earl is not to be congratulated upon his conjugal fidelity. In the recital of his progeny, bearing date 1590, and signed by himself, there is a subsequent interpolation, in handwriting of a later date, recording the names of his *illegitimate* offspring, which at the time of compilation it had evidently been thought unnecessary to include [Harleian MSS., No. 1997, fo. 78].

As to the 6th Earl, in the absence of any cause to suspect this Fitton intrigue at the very time, it is not easy to account for that sudden breakdown in the health of his young Countess which is set forth in the State Papers:—

1600, March 29, London. *Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain, Knebworth.*  
 "Young Lady Derby has fallen into consumption, since the birth of her last child, and is given over." [State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, Vol. 274, No. 86.]

The Countess lived twenty-seven years longer, and had other children. It appears to me singular that she should have died at Richmond, in Surrey.

The assumption of some that Mistress Fitton honoured with her affections Shakespear, the simple sharer in the playhouses, hardly, I think, commends itself to the understanding. Indeed one of the recent ventilators of this explanation of the Fitton affair, deems it as well to

## KNOWSLEY.

1589.	Sept.	9.	Tue.	The Earl of Derby, Lord Dudley, Sir Edward Stanley, Mr. William, &c., went to Lathom to hunt.
"	"	13.	Sat.	They came home
"	"	"	"	<i>The Queen's Players came, and played at night.</i>
"	"	"	"	<i>The Earl of Essex's Players came.</i>
"	"	14.	Sun.	<i>The Queen's Players played in the afternoon.</i>
"	"	"	"	<i>The Earl of Essex's Players played at night.</i>
"	"	15.	Mon.	They all went away.
"	"	20.	Sat.	The Earl of Derby and Sir Edward came home.
"	"	"	"	Lord Dudley and Mr. William Stanley went from the Earl of Derby in Chester towards London.

## LATHOM.

1589[-90].	Jan.	22.	Thur.	The Earl of Derby rode to Wigan; Sir Edward Fitton and Mr. Bouth came at night.
"	"	23.	Fri.	They went to the Earl of Derby, and he came home again.
"	Feb.	28.	Sat.	The Earl of Derby came home.
"	"	"	"	<i>The [Earl of Derby's, or Lord Strange's] Players played at night.</i>

## NEW PARK [in LATHOM].

1590.	Apr.	13.	Mon.	Mr. William Stanley came from London.
"	June	5.	Fri.	Mr. William Stanley returned home.
"	"	7.	Sun.	Sir Edward Fitton came and went.

## KNOWSLEY.

"	"	29.	Mon.	The Earl of Derby rode to Lathom.
"	"	"	"	Mr. William, the Earl of Derby's son, rode towards London.
"	July	2.	Thur.	<i>The Queen's Players came.</i>
"	"	3.	Fri.	<i>They departed.</i>
"	"	18.	Sat.	Mr. William Stanley, the Earl of Derby's son, has three servants.



admit that such a supposition is open to be looked upon as highly improbable. He (Mr. Thomas Tyler, M.A.), says:—

“But it may be asked, even though Shakespere may have played before the Court, is it probable that one of the Queen’s maids of honour would have formed a *liaison* with a person in the low social rank of an actor?” [*New Shakespere Society, Prætorius’s Facsimile of the Sonnets*, Introd. p. xx.]

Precisely so. As equally improbable also, it appears to me, is a connection of the nature the “Sonnets” set out, between the Earl of Pembroke’s heir and the same low-born player; though the existence of such a friendship between “Will” Derby and “Will” Herbert would not create much surprise.

Let us now glance at one or two significant features in these “Sonnets.” I notice, in the first place, the singular fact that it is in the character of a man of forty that the writer of them addresses the “boy” whom they commemorate. He says: “When forty winters shall besiege *thy* brow,” [Son. ii]. Mind, there is nothing about being *over* forty. It is, I believe, not disputed that the date when these sonnets were written is fixed to the years 1599-1600 by independent contemporary evidence; and it is a remarkable circumstance that the sixth Earl of Derby was born either in the year 1561, or the year preceding. Shakespear, of course, was not born until 1564.

Elsewhere [Son. lxxxi.], the writer says:—

“From hence your memory death cannot take,  
Although in me each part will be forgotten.  
*Your name from hence immortal life shall have,*  
Though *I*, once gone, to all the world must die:

\* \* \* \*

Your monument shall be my gentle verse,  
Which eyes not yet created shall o’er-read;  
And tongues to be your being shall rehearse,  
When all the breathers of this world are dead;  
You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen),  
Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men.”

No one can assert that *Shakespear’s* name is a dead letter; but it behoves us, in my opinion, to ask ourselves whether the name of the composer of these lines has not truly perished as he prophetically declared it should. When the author of the verses, recording the boy Herbert’s beauties of form and feature, engages that they shall be immortal [“Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;”—Son. lv.,]<sup>1</sup> he would, to my way of thinking, hardly have ventured to make such a promise unless he saw his way pretty clearly to render them so. I believe he simply had in his mind’s eye the power of the printing-press, *backed by means*, when he spoke of immortality for the lines.

The person who set the printing-press at work as a medium between the writer and the public was one Thomas Thorpe, an acquaintance of that Edward Blount who at a later date was prominent among those who employed the same medium in connection with the introduction to the public of the 1623 Folio. I had never seen anything like a satisfactory identification of this Thomas Thorpe until I met casually with a curious anecdote relating to a person of the name, who there seems little

<sup>1</sup> “And thou in this [‘poor rhyme’] shall find thy monument, When tyrants’ crests and tombs of brass are spent.”—Son. ccvii.

room for doubting to be the same man. The anecdote alluded to is preserved among the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum [No. 2150, fo. 182. b.]. It states that in 1583, when the Earl of Leicester and the 4th Earl of Derby were together at *Chester*, and much play-acting took place, one of the City magnates had to make a speech, but not being well up in such matters he got a youth named Thorpe to concoct a piece of oratory for him, which he learned by heart, and eventually delivered as his own. The MS. gives a copy of the speech, and adds that this Mr. Thomas Thorpe was afterwards *Mayor of Chester* in 1615.

It will, I believe, soon occur to anyone who has an inkling that certain of the "Shakespearian" Comedies were in reality written by the 6th Earl of Derby, not only that the author of them had a *penchant* for identifying himself with the heroes of the respective pieces, but also that actual circumstances connected with the careers given by him to those heroes correspond most marvellously with events in his own early life. For example, Mr. Stanley's biographer tells us that after he had fought the duel in Spain he was obliged to fly back into France in the garb of a mendicant friar; that he then "made the best of his way to Rome," subsequently visiting the Czar of Russia's Court at Moscow. (And here it should be borne in mind that the biographer never had the slightest idea that the 6th Earl of Derby at any time wrote poetry or plays.) In the Comedy of "Measure for Measure," the Duke elects to wander abroad in the guise of a *friar*. While so disguised he meets with a quondam subject, who asks, "What news, friar, of the Duke?" The Duke replies, "I know none: Can you tell me of any?" The answer is, "Some say he is *with the Emperor of Russia*; other some, he is *in Rome*:" [Act 3, Scene 2].

Again, in the Comedy of "All's Well that Ends Well," the King of France says to young Bertram, the Count Rousillon, "Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face; . . . It much repairs me To talk of your good father: . . . He would always say, (Methinks, I hear him now: . . .) 'Let me not live, After my flame lacks oil, to be the snuff Of younger spirits,'" &c., &c. [Act 1, Scene 2]. Here the disbeliever in Shakespear's authorship, but believer in the Earl of Derby's, will recognise that the latter instinctively puts into the mouth of the French King words which at the date the play was written [1609?] he knew that that King might well have used in respect of the then deceased 4th Earl; poetic licence being responsible for the anachronism, since Mr. Stanley's first interview with Henry III. probably took place as early as 1582, and his father did not die until 1593, which was in the reign of Henry IV. The 4th Earl himself records, in the *State Papers, Foreign, France*, his reception and entertainment at the Court of France in 1585, which, he states, was on a scale of greater magnificence than had for many years past been accorded to an English ambassador in that country; it was, however, foreshadowed a short time previously in a dispatch of Sir Edward Stafford's among the same records. In the play [same Act and Scene] the King goes on: "How long is't, Count, since the physician at your father's died? He was much famed." Bertram answers, "Some six months since, my lord." This, in my opinion, refers to the 4th Earl's physician, the celebrated Dr. John Dee, who died at Mortlake, Surrey, in December 1608. The play is one of those that

were not printed until 1623. It seems to have been performed before the Court at some time during the years 1611-12.

In connection with the Comedy of "The Tempest," Constantine, second Lord Musgrave, a distinguished naval officer, observes [Boswell's edn. of Malone's "Shakspeare," xv. p. 184, &c.] :—

"The first scene of 'The Tempest' is a very striking instance of the great accuracy of Shakspeare's knowledge in a professional science, the most difficult to attain without the help of *experience*. He must have acquired it by conversation with some of the most skilful seamen of the time. No books had then been published on the subject." The noble lord makes various quotations, and goes on to say : "I have quoted these authorities to show how difficult it was, at that time, to acquire any knowledge of seamanship. *It is a curious circumstance that Shakspeare should have been so fortunate in his instructor, and so correct in the application of his knowledge.* [The italics are mine.] . . . The words of command are not only strictly proper, but are only such as point the object to be attained, and no superfluous ones of detail. Shakspeare's ship was too well manned to make it necessary to tell the seamen how they were to do it, as well as what they were to do.

"He has shown a knowledge of the new improvements [such as, p. 186, foot note (to 3rd Position—'Down with the top mast')] 'The striking of the top mast was a new invention in Shakspeare's time, which he here very properly introduces,'] as well as the doubtful points of seamanship ; one of the latter he has introduced under the only circumstance in which it was indisputable," etc., etc.

Now it is self-evident that Mr. William Stanley was during his travels a good deal on board ship ; and, since his biographer records his insatiable thirst after knowledge, I cannot imagine him being long at sea before he had rendered himself perfectly well acquainted with everything belonging to the ship, and its management. Tradition says he returned to Europe from Greenland in an English whaling-vessel.

In passing, it should be remarked how unlikely it is that Shakspear—an individual who can hardly be supposed to have been at any period of his life possessed of a library—would put into the mouth of one of his creations such sentiments as these :—

Prospero . . . "my library Was dukedom large enough ;"

Do. . . . "Knowing I loved my books, he [Gonzalo] furnish'd me, From mine own library, with *volumes that I prize above my dukedom.*"

Do. . . . "The government I cast upon my brother, And to the state grew stranger, being transported, And wrapt in *secret studies.*"

'The Tempest,' Act 1, Scene 2.

As to this desire for solitude, and seclusion from the world, the same idea is met with in the Comedy of "Measure for Measure," where [Act 1, Scene 4] we have the Duke saying : "My holy sir, none better knows than you, how *I have ever loved the life removed ; and held in idle pride to haunt assemblies.*" Also, in 1599, and just before the writing of the Fenner letters, we read in the State Paper Calendar [*Domestic, Elizabeth*, vol. 270, No. 108,] May 9, Lincoln's Inn. John Tyndall to Sec. Cecil :—

"I am informed by Mr. Edmunds, who dwells in one of the parks belonging to Castle Heningham manor, that my Lord of Derby and his wife were at the Castle last Saturday, and pretended to make their abode thereabouts for a month ; they sent in the morning to give this gentleman warning that they were desirous to have that lodge . . . after their departure Mr. John Vere came to Edmunds, and told him to remove within a month, as they had a mind to take that house and grounds."

So that the Comedies of 1599 may perhaps have been penned in the seclusion of Castle Hedingham ; which castle was to revert to the Countess of Derby and her sisters upon the decease of William Lord Burghley, their grandfather.



The Earl's biographer appears to have had access to family papers, probably letters, which are not now extant. It will be as well to give here, once for all, what he relates that has any bearing upon the matter in hand:

"Young Sir William, in addition to his natural abilities, received the advantages of an education suitable to his exalted station. From the records to which we have had access, he appears to have been a great favourite with the noble Earl his father, who treated him with the greatest indulgence. But not all the ease and attention which he constantly enjoyed at home, could restrain the ardour the youth felt in exploring distant lands; his laudable curiosity, and martial spirit were at once excited, and were not to be damped by a privation of effeminate pleasures. He therefore, one day, took the opportunity of making known his wishes to his father, whose consent he solicited for liberty to travel.

"Notwithstanding that the Earl had taken great delight in the company of his son, and had marked in him the most flattering symptoms, he was readily brought to a compliance with his request, and, accordingly, preparations were immediately made for Sir William's departure. It is said, by some who have written on this subject that he only requested an absence from England, of three years; but that his design was, at the time, to travel a much longer period.<sup>1</sup>

"Our young traveller set off from Latham-hall, accompanied by a preceptor, and attended by two servants; being furnished with every requisite recommendation to many of the Courts, and most of the celebrated characters in Europe.

"The first design of Sir William was to visit France, for which purpose he embarked at Dover for Calais, whence he proceeded immediately to Paris. The French Court at this time was the most splendid of any in Europe, and here he found no difficulty in being introduced. The elegance of his person, the affability of his manners, and above all, his being known to be the son of the great Earl of Derby, who possessed so much of his Sovereign's favour, was so great an ornament to his country, and who had been a terror to the enemies of his native land, soon gained him the esteem not only of the principal nobility, but also of the Grand Monarque and his consort. Besides he claimed a relationship to royalty itself, being descended from Mary, the second daughter of Henry VII., and younger sister to King Henry VIII., and at that time Queen Dowager of France, whose grandmother [read "grand-daughter"] was Sir William's mother.

<sup>1</sup> Compare "Love's Labour's Lost," Act 1, Scene 1,—

*King.* Our court shall be a little academe,  
Still and contemplative in living art.  
You three, Biron, Dumain, and Longaville,  
Have sworn for *three years' term* to live with me,  
My fellow-scholars, \* \* \*  
*Longaville.* I am resolved: 'tis but a *three years' fast*;  
The mind shall banquet, though the body pine: \* \* \*

*Biron.* I can but say their protestation over,  
So much, dear liege, I have already sworn,  
That is, to live and study here *three years*. \* \* \*

*Longaville.* And, so to study; *three years is but short*.

Compare, also, "All's Well that Ends Well," Act 2, Scene 1,—

*1 Lord.* [To Bertram.] O my sweet lord, that you will stay behind us!

*Parolles.* 'Tis not his fault: the spark—

*2 Lord.* O, 'tis brave wars!

*Parolles.* Most admirable: I have seen those wars.

*Bertram.* I am commanded here, and kept a coil with,  
"Too young," and "the next year," and "'tis too early."

*Parolles.* An thy mind stand to it, boy, steal away bravely

*Bertram.* I shall stay here the forehorse to a smock

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry,

Till honour be bought up, and no sword worn,

But one to dance with! By heaven, I'll steal away.

*1 Lord.* There's honour in the theft.

*Parolles.* Commit it, count.

"At the tournaments given by the French Court Sir William, though comparatively a youth, did not fail to display his superior knowledge of military tactics. His skill and prowess became proverbial, and he frequently carried the prize. But it could not be expected that such distinguished partiality as he continually received from the Court for his gallantry and amiable accomplishments would be viewed without envy by the nobles of France. And hence it was that the pride of the latter and his honour frequently engaged him in single combat, in which, however, he invariably maintained the high character he had acquired as a military man, and which he continued to enjoy while he remained in France with undiminished lustre.

"But, while he was thus conspicuous as a courtier, he was not neglecting the accomplishments of the scholar. His birth and engaging manners gave him a ready access to all companies. As, therefore, he had his choice of these, so he had discretion to avail himself of the most useful. He possessed himself of a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, with its pronunciation, and made considerable proficiency in the sciences.

\* \* \* \* \*

"With an enlarged mind, thus ornamented after a residence of three years in France, one would have thought his inclination would have led him to return to his native country, and to the bosom of his friends. But his insatiable thirst after knowledge and adventure induced him to determine otherwise, notwithstanding the period allowed him by his father was expired.

"The next place that presented itself to the mind of Sir William was Spain; and to Madrid, its capital, he directed his course, where his name had gone long before him. But his reception at this Court appears to have been less flattering than in Paris. The haughty Dons could not brook the idea of a foreigner possessing an equal, much less a superior, degree of favour or interest with themselves. And, indeed, the jealousy which at that time subsisted between the English and Spanish nations, greatly contributed to render him an object of jealousy and suspicion with the latter. Several attempts were made by a Nobleman, employed by the Court, to draw from him expressions inimical to the Spanish King and Court, in order to furnish a pretext for seizing his person; but all this finesse proved of no effect. After these endeavours had been practised for some time Sir William was privately informed by a friend, who had conceived an high opinion of him, of the designs of the Court, and who, in a friendly manner, represented to him the propriety of quitting the kingdom. Stanley, fired with indignation at a conduct so repugnant to every principle of honour, politely thanked him for his friendly information, but at the same time resolved to demand reparation for the injury that was attempted to be done him. He accordingly sent a message to the nobleman, accusing him of the charge, and at the same time insisting on satisfaction, leaving the choice of arms to his antagonist. The Spaniard was too conscious of the fact to attempt a denial; too haughty to shrink from the challenge, and had too high an opinion of his own dexterity at the small sword to imagine himself capable of being conquered by Sir William. He therefore returned a message, fixed upon this weapon for combat, and appointed time and place for meeting.

"To a person of less spirit than Stanley this step would indeed have appeared desperate; and desperate indeed it was, for a foreigner, who on account of his distinction was the more hated, to challenge the favourite of a powerful Court in its own capital, for a service in which that Court had engaged him!

"But, when his honour was to be vindicated, Stanley was a stranger to fear and danger; he, therefore did not fail to meet his antagonist. He was accompanied to the field by an English gentleman, who at that time resided at Madrid. Every preliminary being adjusted, the warriors engaged. The first onset was impetuous, on the part of the Spaniard, who soon succeeded, at least in part, in a thrust he attempted at Sir William, who, however, with great dexterity, parried it off, but not without receiving a slight wound in the inside of his right arm; and his foot slipping at the same time, he fell to the ground. Without the assistance of his second, he immediately sprung upon his feet again, and a second meeting took place. The Spaniard now perceiving, as he imagined, his own superiority, affected little caution in his defences, till being somewhat closely pressed by his antagonist, he discovered the necessity of resuming his most vigorous efforts. Thrice did he aim a mortal wound, and thrice was he disappointed by the skill and alertness of Stanley; till the latter, making a well-directed thrust, gave him a most severe wound in his right breast, and he, in his turn, measured his length on the ground. Though there



could be no apprehension of the wound being mortal, yet it bled profusely, and it was represented to him, that the renewal of the combat would be rather madness, than a further vindication of his honour. He paid, however, no regard to these remonstrances. The third meeting took place, and the Spaniard, exasperated at having a superior in the person of our noble Englishman, lost all temper and prudence; which Stanley observing, for a few moments acted only on the defensive, and then seizing the first advantage, inflicted a second and more dangerous wound, on the lower part of his belly. The Don, from the loss of blood, occasioned by the former wound, together with the one he had just received, was obliged, tho' reluctantly, to yield the laurels of victory to our hero, who bore his victory with the greatest moderation, and after attempting, in vain, a reconciliation with his antagonist, quitted the field of action.

"Having now vindicated his honour (of which he was ever remarkably tenacious) the way which common prudence directed him was immediately to quit Madrid, and indeed the Spanish dominions. For he could not but foresee that the vengeance of the whole Court would fall upon him. On this he therefore resolved; but the difficulty was how this was to be effected. There is, perhaps, not one nation in Europe so well able to detect those who may have the misfortune to be State delinquents, as Spain. The Court has its spies and informers in every corner of the kingdom, and when once it has an object in pursuit, the hue-and-cry is re-echoed throughout every part, so that it is next to impossible for anyone to quit the frontiers.

"Sir William was no doubt acquainted with these difficulties; but with a mind full of courage and invention, he with the one braved danger, and with the other devised means to escape it. No time must be lost; another day might deprive him of liberty, and a few more of life. He therefore set to work, and purchasing a friar's habit he privately left Madrid, directing his course towards Italy. It was, indeed, this quarter of the world he wished to visit, had it been submitted to his choice.

"We now see the great Sir William Stanley, who had been the hope of his illustrious house, the favourite of Princes, the descendant of royalty, the admiration of Nobles, and the conqueror of warriors, travelling in an hostile country in the character of a mendicant friar. It may easily be presumed that during his pedestrian peregrination he suffered very considerable hardships. Fortunately, however, he reached the frontiers, with an astonishing perseverance passed the Pyrenean mountains, entered the French dominions, and after assuming his real character made the best of his way to Rome."

I purpose in a future article to draw attention to the differences between the First Folio (1623) and its successor the Second (1632). *The Sixth Earl of Derby survived the issue of the latter ten years.*

## AN ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE TRIAL OF THE EARLS OF KILMARNOCK AND CROMARTY, AND LORD BALMERINO.<sup>1</sup>

Communicated by ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

The following letter is in the possession of C. L. Sayer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, a descendant of its recipient Mr. John Collier, of Hastings, whose agent and brother-in-law Mr. Cranston was:—

S<sup>r</sup>

Not hearing anything either from you or the learned Councillor in relation to the Hasting Affair at the last Session, I by Saturday's post wrote to the latter for some Information about it that I might know what to do in regard to the Certiorari and which brought an Answer Yesterday and which I send you inclosed for your Inspec-

<sup>1</sup> See Howell's *State Trials* (1813) vol. xviii, 441.

tion & wish it had been more agreeable to what we were made to hope for, but as it is here represented, there is an End of all farther Expectation, though I can't help taking Notice that the whole is laid on Mr. Hogg, though I Suppose he has but one Voice at the Sessions.

I am to Thank you for my high Entertainment of yesterday, and which I had given over all thoughts of seeing as imagining a Tickett for that purpose would have been an Obligation much above its intrinsic Worth, but upon going to the Coll<sup>s</sup> on fryday Morn in place of Mr. Collier, who was then deeply engaged with the Rebels in Southwarke, I found there, no greater Value was sett upon it, than it might probably deserve & it being handsomely offer'd, I accepted the flavour and though at first Appearance a Board of Works Tickett look'd of less Consequence than a peer's yet it was in effect much better,—We gott to y<sup>e</sup> Hall at 7 our Way to our Gallery being just at partridges Cyder Cellar we gott to it without y<sup>e</sup> least trouble or Confusion, w<sup>ch</sup> attended all others who had peers Ticketts as they wer all obliged to go in at one Door viz<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Grand Entrance. The Sight was truly Magnificent and Grand and extremely Solemn and Awfull and the Silence of at least 2,000 people such, That a feather might have been almost heard to fall. Great part of the time was Spent in Ceremonys and fformalitys. Kilmarnock and Cromarty are both of 'em extream good looking Men and much the Air of Nobility, they were dressed in black, with Bagg Wiggs neatly dished out—they did not either of them appear to be more than 40, the first kept a Steady Countenance neither dejected nor Insolent, the latter had frequent flushings in him, seemed extreamly cast down, looked but little up and seemed with Tears in his Eyes—they both pleaded Guilty with great Signs of Submission but said not one word more than that word only. As to Balmerino, he appeared to be above 60, was very poorly dress'd, a bob wigg not worth 2<sup>d</sup> nor been comb'd out this Month last past and behav'd very oddly though not Sillily nor impudently but confusedly—Spoke very broad Scotch—he had no Councill—before he pleaded he would have lain his Defence before the L<sup>d</sup> High Steward and if his Opinion had been against him, he would have pleaded guilty but being told That that could not be, he pleaded not Guilty upon which after the Crown had gone through their Evidence and he came to his Defence, he told 'em it was Matter of Law Viz<sup>t</sup> the Indictm<sup>t</sup> laid that on y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> he took and kept possession of the City & Castle of Carlisle but he offered to produce Evidence that on that Day he was 12 miles from it but y<sup>e</sup> Councill Answering that Matter and insisting that y<sup>e</sup> Day was meer Matter of fform and that they were not confin'd to give any Evidence of an Overt act of Treason done on the Day but might give Evidence of times as well before as after, he then Handsomely enough told the Lords that he was Satisfyed he was mistaken and ask'd their Lordships pardon for the trouble he had given 'em—Upon this the Lords withdrew and though the prisoner had given up the point yet some of their Lordships it seems were not convinc'd for upon their return, the Lord High Steward propounded the same Question to the Judges who all gave'd their Opinion That the Crown were not bound to give any Evidence of High Treason committed on y<sup>e</sup> Day laid in the Indictm<sup>t</sup> with which Opinion the Lords acquiesced and thereupon y<sup>e</sup> prisoner withdrew and then the High Steward in his Chair of State himself ask'd every peer present (beginning with the Junior Baron to the president of the Councill) whether Guilty or not in these Words Viz<sup>t</sup> John L<sup>d</sup> Herbert of Cherbury, how says your Lordship, is Arthur Lord Balmerino Guilty of the High Treason whereof he Stands indicted or Not Guilty—His Answer was Guilty upon Honour & clapp'd his Right Hand to his Breast—As did all the rest—only y<sup>e</sup> Steward bid L<sup>d</sup> Herbert Add the word *my* to Honour—then y<sup>e</sup> prisoner was call'd and told that the Lords had unanimously voted him Guilty—w<sup>ch</sup> did not at all discompose him—S<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Lloyd opened the Indictm<sup>t</sup>—Serg<sup>t</sup> Skinner the Case—and the Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup>, Murray and Noel Assisted in Examining the Witnesses—we gott away between 5 and 6 and staid to see all the Equipages till 7 and then retir'd to a Beef Stake at y<sup>e</sup> Devill—M<sup>r</sup> Pelham and Lady Katharine were equal in height with us and in y<sup>e</sup> Box adjoining—The Stewards calling over all the Lords Names, was very agreeable as it gave us an Opportunity of knowing who was who—Upon y<sup>e</sup> whole as I said at the beginning, 'twas a most high Entertainm<sup>t</sup>—I am  
Yours m<sup>t</sup> obed<sup>ly</sup>

29<sup>th</sup> July 1746.

WM. CRANSTON.

Endorsed :—Bro : Cranstons About the Lords Tryalls, 29 July 1746.

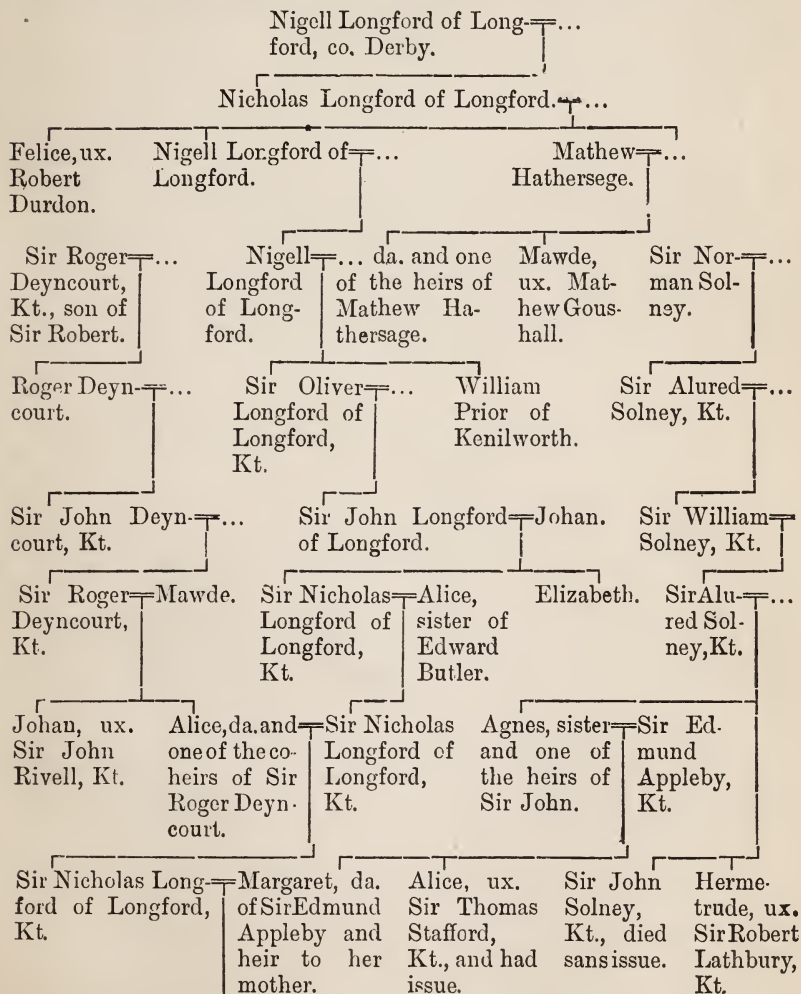
## DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

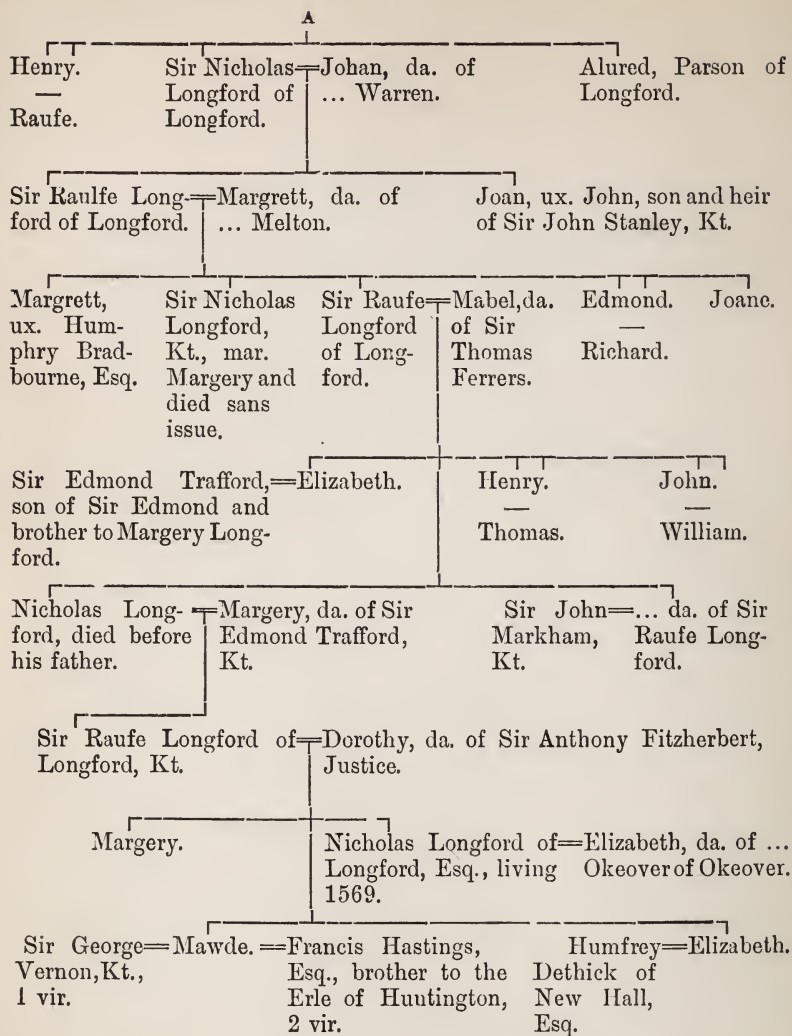
(Continued from Vol. VII, N.S., p. 228.)

## LONGFORD of Longford.

ARMS :—*Paly of six Or and Gules, a bend Argent.*CREST :—*Three chiboles out of phesantes fetheres all proper.*

In Egerton MS. 996 the arms are given as Quarterly 1, Longford 2, *Paly of six Or and Gules, on a chief Azure a bar dancettée Or* (Hathersege). 3, *Argent, billitée and a fess dancettée Sable, a label of three points Gules* (Deyncourt). 4, *Quarterly, Argent and Gules* (Solney), impaling *Ermine, on a chief Gules three bezants* (Okeover).

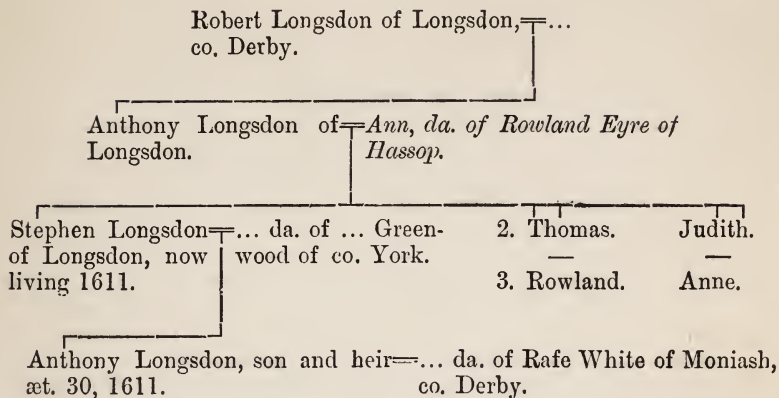




A Pedigree of Longford of Sutton in Ashfield, co. Nott, given in Harl. MS. 2134, professes to contain the Visitation of 1569. It is printed in the Harleian Society's Publications, Vol. iv, p. 32.

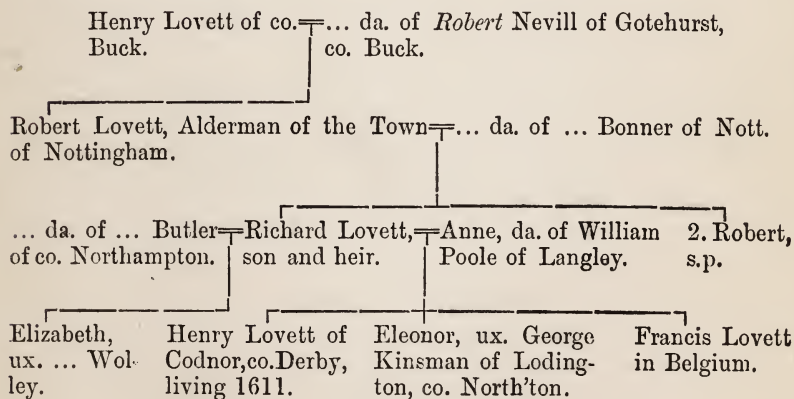


## LONGSDON of Longsdon.



## LOVETT of Codnor.

SEAL :—*Three wolves passant in pale, a mullet for difference.*

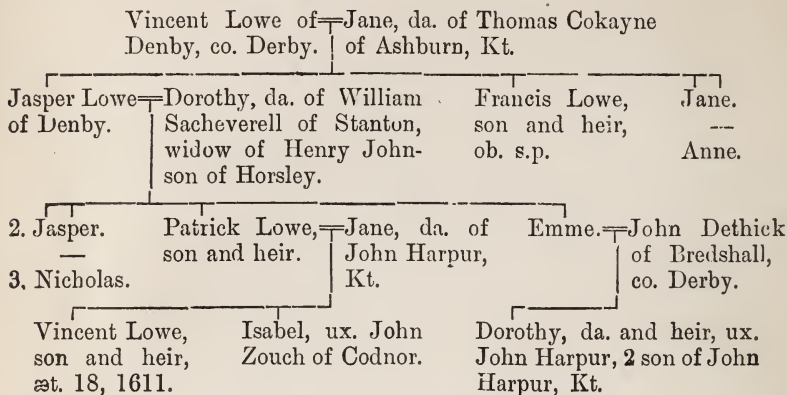




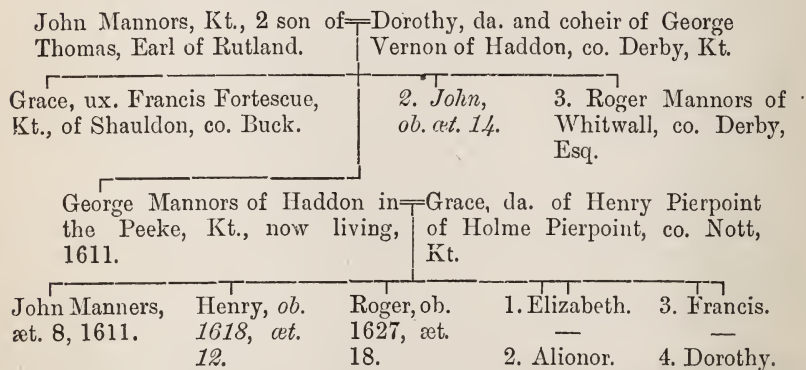
## LOWE of Denby.

ARMS:—Quarterly, 1. *Azure, a buck statant Argent*; 2. *Argent, three roses gules, leaved Vert seeded Or*; 3. *Argent on a fess engrailed between three crescents Gules as many mullets pierced Or*; 4. *Azure, three millstones Argent*.

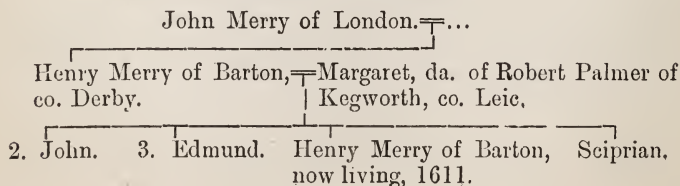
CREST:—*A wolf statant proper.*



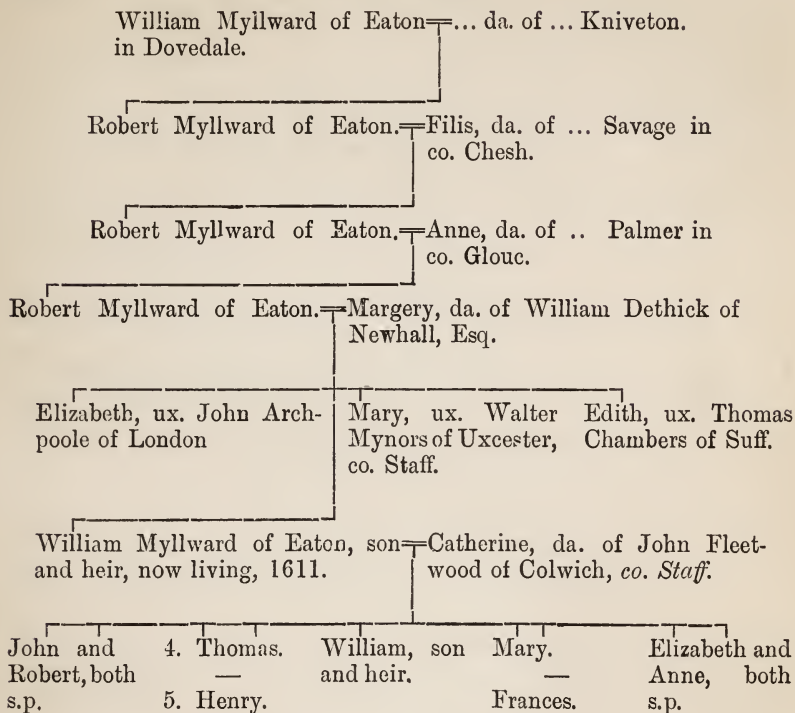
## MANNERS of Haddon.



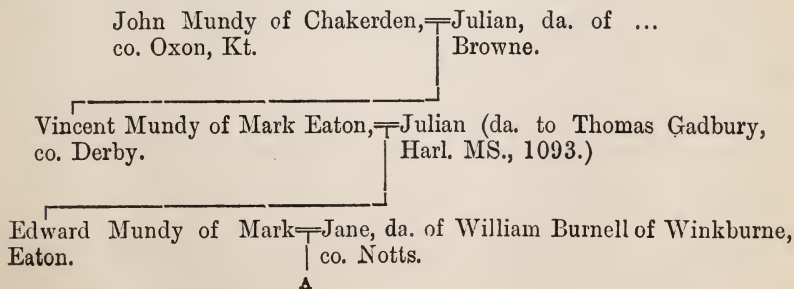
## MERRY of Barton.

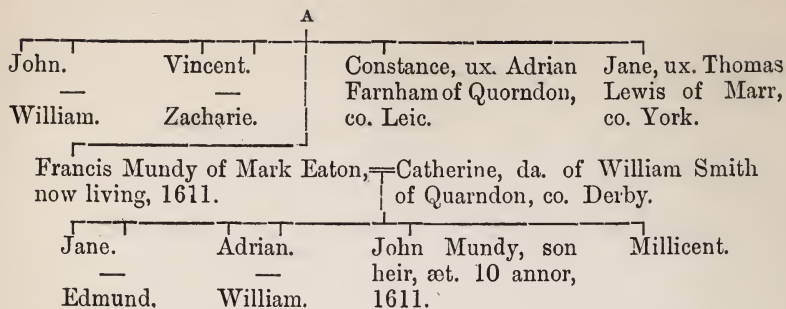


## MILWARD of Eaton.

ARMS :—*Ermine on a fess Gules three plates.*

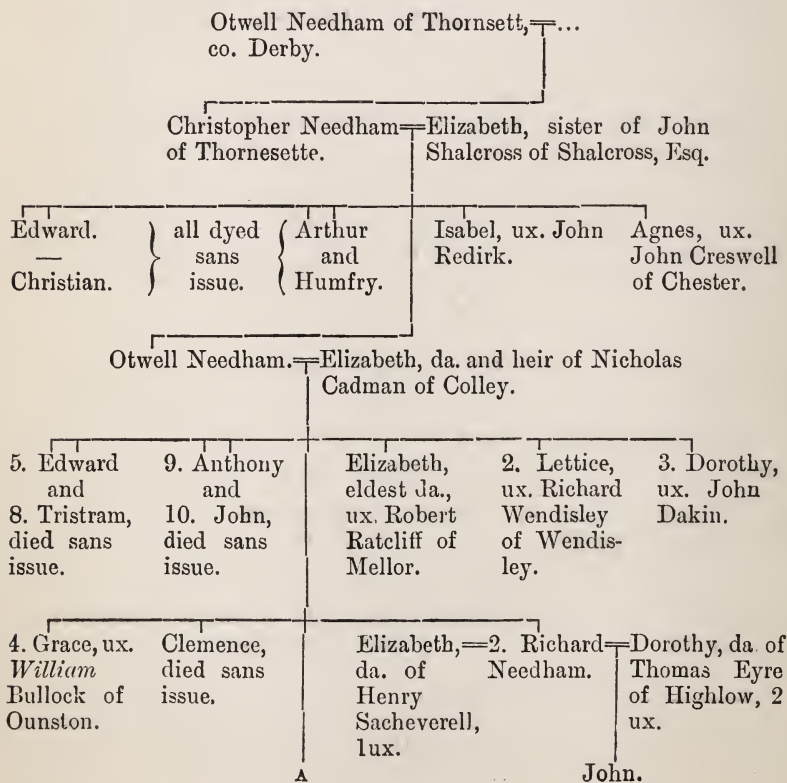
## MUNDY of Mark Eaton.

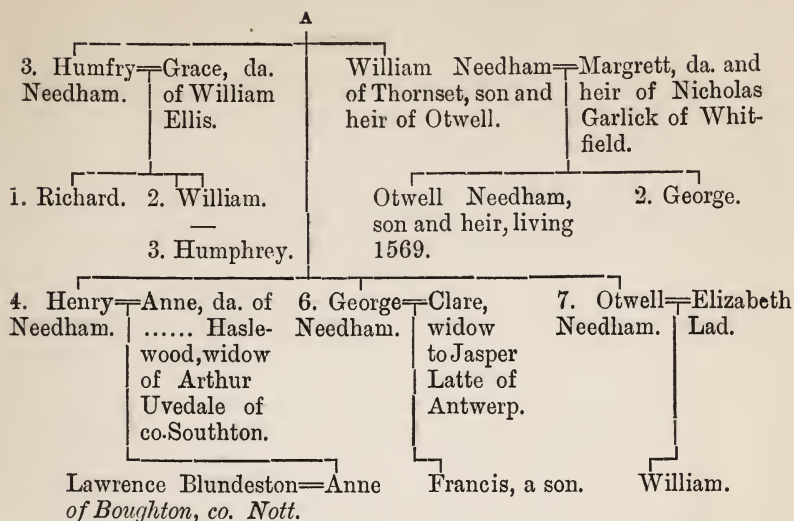
ARMS :—*Gules, on a cross engrailed Argent five lozenges purpure, on a chief Or three eagles' gambes erased a-la-cuisse Azure.*CREST :—*A panther's head erased Sable, bezantée,*



## NEEDHAM of Thornsett.

ARMS :—*Argent, a bend engrailed Azure between two bucks' heads cabossed Sable.*



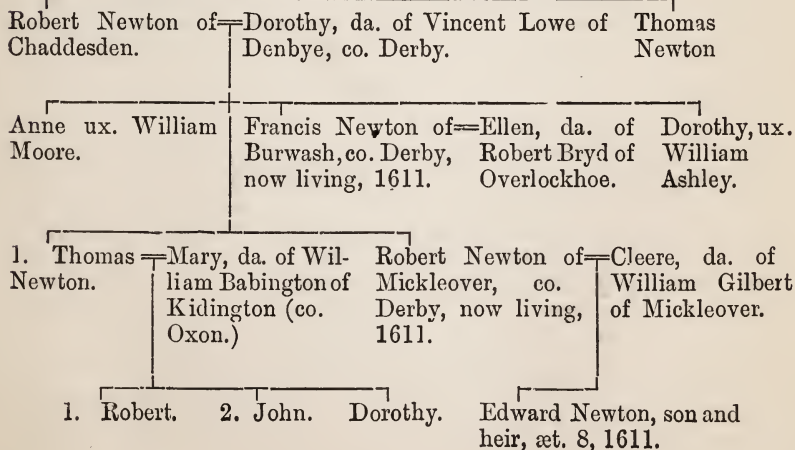


### NEWTON of Mickleover.

ARMS :—*Sable, two shank-bones in saltire Argent.*

John Newton of Horsley, co. Derby. =

Thomas Newton of Horsley. =







## FIRST BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

Roger,

elected 6 Feb. 1242-3; preferred to the see 3 Feb. 1243-4;  
consecrated 11 Sept. 1244.

## 140.

1243-4, Feb. 3.—*Pope Innocent IV. confers the bishopric of Bath on the Precentor of Sarum.*

Anno I. [Innocentii Papæ IV.] epist. 474.

INNOCENTIUS & C. PRIORI ET CONVENTUI ECCLESIE BATHONIEN'.

Ecclesia vestra pastoris solacio destituta vos sicut ex parte vestra fuit propositum coram nobis convenientes in unum, vocatis propter hoc evocandis, et Spiritus Sancti gratia invocata, dilectum filium . . . Precentorem Sares[berien] virum providum et discretum in patrem vestrum et Episcopum canonice ac concorditer elegistis, electionem ipsam nobis per dilectos filios Thom' et Gilibertum Monachos et Nuntios vestros, qui apud nos super assumpti promotione negotii fideliter institerunt, nichil de contingentibus omittendo, et per vestras litteras presentantes ac petentes humiliter per eosdem ut cum rectis dispositionibus nichil debeat difficultatis afferri, electionem ipsam confirmare de benignitate Sedis Apostolice curaremus . . . procuratore . . . Decani et Capituli Wellen' ecclesie in contrarium respondente dictam electionem non confirmandam esse set potius irritandam ex eo, ut asserebat, quod cum dicti Decanus et Capitulum essent in possessione vel quasi una vobiscum eligendi Episcopum ipsis contemptis qui requiri poterant et de jure debebant ad electionem presumpsistis procedere celebrandam. Ne igitur diutius gregi dominico cura desit, et Episcopatus qui ob vacationem diutinam gravem sustinuit hactenus in spiritualibus et temporalibus lesionem si propter hujusmodi litigiorum circuitus contingeret eam vacare diutius irreparabile detrimentum incurreret in utrisque, nos ei paterno compatiens affectu et attendentes prerogativam virtutum et morum Precentoris ejusdem, cui sicut ex testimoniis multorum fide dignorum que quidem credibilia facta sunt nimis accepimus et utique acceptamus, vite munditia eminens litterarum scientia et utilis diligentie circumspectio suffragantur ipsum de plenitudine potestatis vobis absque prejudicio Wellensis ecclesie quo ad jus seu possessionem vel quasi juris eligendi prefecimus in Episcopum et Pastorem spe nobis firma proposita, quod actore illo qui dans virtutes premia elargitur, et gratie gratiam superaddit ecclesia vestra per diligentie sue studium grata in spiritualibus et temporalibus suscipiet incrementa. Quocirca universitatem vestram monemus ac hortamur attentius ac per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus ipsi tanquam patri et pastori animarum vestrarum plene ac humiliter intendatis, et exhibeatis obedientiam et reverentiam debitam et devotam, ejus salubria monita et mandata suscipiendo devote ac inviolabiliter observando. Alioquin sententiam quam idem rite tulerit in rebelles ratam habebimus et faciemus auctore Deo irrefragabiliter observari. Datum Laterani III. Nonas Februarii, Anno Primo.

## 141.

1243-4, Feb. 16.—*The pope on the same matter; to the clergy of the city and diocese of Bath; to the Elect of Canterbury; to the people of the city and diocese of Bath; and to the King of England.*

*In eundem modum Clero Civitatis et diocesis Bathonien' usque in finem.* Datum Laterani XIII. Kalendas Martii Pontificatus nostri Anno Primo.

*In eundem fere modum . . . Electo Cantuarien' &c. usque incrementa.* Ideoque mandamus quatinus per Suffraganeos tuos facias sibi munus consecrationis impendi. Datum ut supra.

*In eundem modum* Populo Civitatis et diocesis Bathonien' &c. *ut in prima usque* exhibeatis honorificentiam debitam et devotam *usque* observando. [Datum ut supra.]

*In eundem modum* . . illustri Regi Anglie *usque* incrementa. Quocirca celsitudinem Regiam rogamus, monemus et hortamur attentius, quatinus quod de ipso Precentore super hoc a nobis immo a Domino factum est gratum gerens, ipsumque cum commisso sibi Episcopatu propensius habens pro divina et Apostolice Sedis ac nostra reverentia commendatum, ac te illi exhibens favorabilem et benignum, ei bona temporalia ejusdem Episcopatus prout ad te pertinet facias assignari, ac ipsum in eorum possessionem induci, ita quod idem per auxilium tue gratie in cura suscepti regiminis pastoralis possit efficacius operari, et tu inde divinam misericordiam et gratiam Apostolice Sedis valeas uberius promereri, nosque sinceritatis tue zelum possimus dignis in Domino laudibus commendare. Datum ut supra.

[Vatican Transcripts,—Add MSS. 15355, f. 71.]

## 142.

1244, April 1.—*The pope decrees that the convent of Bath and the chapter of Wells shall in future, upon any vacancy of the see, have equal powers in the election of a bishop; but reserves for further consideration the question as to the seat of the bishopric, and the style of the bishop.*

## INNOCENTIUS, &amp;c. PRIORI ET CONVENTUI BATHONIEN'.

Prolixa litis dilatio pacis emula, nutrix discordie, comodi parca, larga dispendii, gladii judicialis ictum non sine litigantium jactura multiplici et gravi justitie lesione suspendit, exactrix quidem sumptuum et laborum extortrix sic ei veritatem impliciti confusione processus involvit ut vix postmodum adhibita etiam attentionis manu sollicite valeat explicari, propter quod sepius litigantes post expensas inutiles et labores inanes dampnum sustinent sui juris. Unde Sedis Apostolice providentia illud circa causarum strepitus quantum est in ipsa moderantie studium adhibet ut prorogationis detrimento vitato post debite ventilationis examen vel juste mucrone sententie decendantur, aut amabili sopiantur concordia, seu etiam meta ipsis equa provisione figatur quatinus partium parcat sumptibus, quieti provideatur eorum, et cuique jus suum integre conservetur. Sane bone memorie . . Episcopo viam universe carnis ingresso vos dilectum filium nunc Electum vestrum tunc Precentorem Saresberien' in Episcopum elegistis vobis tandem electionem nobis hujusmodi per Thomam et Gilbertum Monachos vestros Nuntios presentantibus, eamque petentibus confirmari, dilectus filius J. Sarracenus Capellanus noster Decanus Wellen' ecclesie pro eadem ecclesia ex adverso respondit, quod cum contemptis eo et Capitulo Wellen' qui debebant de jure requireri et erant in possessione vel quasi una vobiscum Pontificem eligendi predicta electio celebrata fuisset confirmanda non erat set potius irritanda. Nobis itaque ne diu maneret grex dominicus absque cura et Episcopatus ex longa vacatione grave in spiritualibus et temporalibus incurreret detrimentum, prefatum Electum eidem Episcopatui sine cujuslibet prejudicio in Episcopum proficientibus de plenitudine potestatis utriusque partis Nuntii humiliter petierunt ut ne in posterum cum Episcopatum eundem vacare contingeret posset ex hoc super electione Pastoris litigium exhoriri providere in hac parte paterna sollicitudine curaremus. Nos igitur futuris volentes obviare periculis omnemque litis materiam amputare, de fratrurn nostrorum consilio ex eadem potestatis plenitudine sic super hiis duximus providendum, ut decetero cum Episcopatus ipse vacaverit vos et idem Decanus et Capitulum simul electioni celebrande de Presule intersitis pares in hoc penitus existentes, ita quod utraque partium licet forte plures sint ex una quam ex altera parem et equalem in eligendo postulando et alias procurando eidem Episcopatui provideri habeat potestatem. Et si earum aliqua uni vel duobus ex ipsa super hoc commiserit vices suas illius vel eorum non minus valeant quam omnes relique partis voces, statuantes ut electionis processus aliter habitus sit omnino vacuus et irritus ipso jure, utrique ipsarum in aliis jure salvo videlicet ubi sit electio celebranda, in qua ecclesia Sedes esse debeat Cathedralis, et fieri habeat Pontificis installatio, et etiam cujus ecclesie sit Episcopus nominandus. Datum Laterani Kalendis Aprilis, Anno Primo.

[Vatican Transcripts—Add. MSS. 15355, f. 116.]

¶ See No. 147 as to the notice of this ordinance recorded in the Wells Register]

## 143.

1244, May 10.—*The king, at the request of the pope, gives his assent to the election of Roger, late Precentor of Sarum, to the Bishopric of Bath, and restores to him the temporalities of the See.*

## PRO ELECTO BATHON'.

Rex adhibuit assensum et favorem prefecioni facte de magistro Rogero Sar' quondam precentore Sar' in Episcopum Bathon' ad instanciam domini pape de gracia Regis speciali salvo jure Regis et ecclesie Wellensis. Et mandatum est militibus liberis hominibus et omnibus aliis tenentibus de episcopatu predicto quod ei in omnibus que ad predictum episcopatum pertinent intendentes sint et respondentes. In cujus rei etc. Teste ut supra [*i.e.* apud Radinge x die Maii].

Et mandatum est custodi episcopatus Bathon' quod ei de omnibus terris et tenementis et aliis rebus ad predictum episcopatum pertinentibus plenam seisinam ei habere faciat retentis ad opus Regis bladis et aliis ad Regem pertinentibus. Teste ut supra.

[*Patent Roll*, 28 Hen. III. m. 6.]

## 144.

1242, Nov. 27—1244, May 10.—*Account of the See of Bath up to the day of delivery to Roger, bishop-elect.*

Computus Roberti Passelewe de episcopatu Bathon' a xxvij die Novembris anno xxvij usque ad x. diem Maii anno xxviij antequam liberaret dictum episcopatum Magistro Rogero electo ejusdem episcopatus per breve Regis retentis ad opus Regis bladis et aliis ad Regem spectantibus sicut continetur in eodem brevi preter manerium de Dogemanefeude.

[*Pipe Roll* (Rot. Comp.), 31 Hen. III.]

## 145.

1244, July 24.—*The king orders a plot of land in the City of London on Thames-side to be bought, and a landing-stage to be built thereon for his use, out of arrears of the See of Bath, and a certain fine paid by the bishop-elect.*

## DE QUADAM DOMO AD ESTAGIUM FACIENDUM.

Mandatum est Roberto Passelewe quod quandam placeam in civitate London' super kayum Tamis' emat ad opus Regis et in eadem placiam quandam domum ad estagium CCC. pedes in longitudine continentem cum kernellis et alea ad kernellos versus Tamis' ad prius quod poterit fieri faciat et bona celaria sub domo illa et ad placiam illam emendam et domum illam faciendam assignata sunt ei omnia areragia exituum episcopatus Bath' et finis CCCC. libr. quem Electus Bath' fecit cum Rege pro bladis ejusdem episcopatus. Teste ut supra [*i.e.* apud Denecastre xxiiij die Julij].

[*Close Roll*, 28 Hen. III. m. 4.]

## 146.

1244, Aug. 25.—*The prior and convent of Bath notify that the fact of Reading Abbey being assigned for the consecration of their bishop-elect shall be without prejudice to the right of Christ's Church, Canterbury.*

Universis Christi fidelibus presens [scriptum] inspecturis Thomas Prior et Conventus sancti Petri Bathon' salutem in Domino sempiternam. Universitati vestre presentium testimonio notum facimus quod cum venerabiles viri Prior et Capitulum Ecclesie Christi Cant' ad instantiam venerabilis patris domini R[ogeri] Electi nostri favorabiliter concessisset eidem ut exigentibus causis necessariis et diversis ubi dominus Cant' Electus prefato Electo nostro diem consecrationis et locum assignaret posset consecrari et idem dominus Cant' electus eidem domino R. electo nostro diem consecrationis sue scilicet diem Dominicam proximam post Nativitatem beate Virginis apud Rading' assignasset promittimus et protestamur quod occasione consecrationis illius apud Rading' facte nichil dictis Priori et Capitulo ecclesie Christi Cant' depreat vel prejudicium aliquod generetur circa consecrationes suffraganeorum Cant' ecclesie qui ibidem consecrationis honorem recipere tenentur Datum apud Bathon' in crastino sancti Bartholomei apostoli anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> quadragesimo quarto.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 57.



## 147.

1244, Sept. 11.—*Roger, precentor of Sarum, is consecrated bishop of Bath at Reading by William de Ralegh, bishop of Winchester.*

tandem Rogerus consecratus die dominica proxima post Nativitatem beate Marie in ecclesia conventuali de Rading per W. de Ralegh episcopum Winton' et tunc ordinatum est per Papam quod quando dictus episcopus vacaverit Bath' monachi et Well' canonici equalem habeant potestatem super electione facienda.

[*Harl. MS. 6968, f. 46.*]

Tercio id' Septembr' consecratus est apud Radinge magister Rogerus precentor Sarr' in episcopum Bathoniensem.

[*Annal. Mon. de Waverle (Cotton MS. Vespasian A. xvi.), f. 140.*]

R[ogerus] precentor Sarum consecratus est in episcopum Bathon' iii. Idus Septembris a Willielmo episcopo Wynton'. Et Fulco Basset in episcopum London' etc.

[*Annal. Winton. (Cotton M.S. Domitian A. xiii), f. 48 b.*]

## 148.

1244, Oct. 27.—*The prior and convent of Bath notify the appointment of a proctor on their behalf at the Court of Rome.*

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Thomas Prior et Conventus Bathon' salutem in Domino Noverit universitas vestra nos constituisse dilectum confratrem Gilebertum de Dunnestr' latorem presuntium procuratorem nostrum in curia Romana ad impetrandum et contradicendum et in iudices consentiendum. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum. Datum Bath' anno gracie M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> xl<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>o</sup> in vigilia apostolorum Symonis et Jude.

Item alie littere sub eadem forma concepte nomine Ricardi clerici.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p. 57.*]

## 149.

1244, Oct. 27.—1244-5, Jan. 26.—*Letters of the prior and convent of Bath, authorizing sums of money to be borrowed in their name to expedite their business at the Court of Rome.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Prior Bathon' et ejusdem loci conventus salutem eternam in Domino Noveritis nos constituisse dilectum confratrem nostrum Gilebertum de Dunnestr' procuratorem nostrum ad contrahendum mutuum usque ad summam decem marcarum nomine Ecclesie nostre Bathon' pro expediendis negotiis nostris in curia Romana ac dedisse et concessisse eidem G. potestatem ad obligandum nos et Ecclesiam nostram usque ad summam memoratam per has litteras nostras patentes mercatoribus quibus ipse viderit expedire. In cujus rei etc. Datum Bath' anno gracie M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> xliii<sup>o</sup> vigilia apostolorum S. et J.

In eadem forma qua supra duo paria litterarum ad impetrandum et contradicendum nomine<sup>1</sup> Thome de Theok' et Nicholai clerici.

Item in forma prescripta una littera nomine Thome cantoris concepta ad contrahendum mutuum usque ad summam decem marcarum Dat' litterarum anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> xliii<sup>o</sup> In crastino Conversionis sancti Pauli [*i.e.* 26<sup>to</sup> die Januarii].

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p. 57.*]

## 150.

1244-5, Jan. 3.—*Decree of Pope Innocent the Fourth, that Bath and Wells shall both be cathedral churches, and that the bishop shall be styled bishop of Bath and Wells.*

Anno II. [Innocentii Papæ IV.] epist. 185.

INNOCENTIUS &C. DECANO ET CAPITULO WELLEN'.

Romana ecclesia que super omnes alias obtinet divina institutione primatum, circa singulas materne diligentie cura sedulo vigilans earum profectibus velud sollers

<sup>1</sup> Rather *nomini*b<sup>us</sup>.

procuratrix ardentem intendit, studens ea submovere penitus, quorum occasione posset ipsorum profectum impediri successus, et illa efficaciter agere, quorum valeant suffragio provenire. Specialiter autem in ecclesiis ipsis litigiorum cupit extinguere fomitem, et pacis tranquillum ponere inter eas, ut restricto ecclesie cujuslibet libito, freno sententie, aut provisionis moderamine temperato, vel diffinitione revocato concordie, nulla illicito appetitu trahatur, et altera manus injuriose ad jus alterius non extendat, set limitato affectu cujuslibet, contenta unaqueque maneat jure suo, quatinus sic ab eis jurgiorum sublata materia, devotius et acceptius sub caritatis mutue vinculo, altissimo valeat famulari. Hinc est quod cum inter vos ex parte una, et . . . Priorem et Conventum ecclesie Bathonien' ex altera super jure eligendi Pontificem questione suborta duxerimus providendum, ut cum Episcopatum vacare contigerit vos et iidem Prior et Conventus simul interessetis electioni de presule celebrande, pares in hoc penitus existentes utrique partium in aliis jura salvo, videlicet ubi esset electio celebranda in qua ecclesia sedes deberet existere Cathedralis, et fieri debeat Pontificis installatio, et etiam cujus [ecclesie] esset Episcopus nominandus, quia posset adhuc gravibus via patere litigiis, nisi super hujus articulis solita curaremus sollicitudine providere. Nos periculis futuris occurrere, ac Bathonien' et Wellen' ecclesiarum paci et tranquillitati plenius consulere cupientes, si[c] super hiis statum de fratrum nostrorum consilio et plenitudine potestatis, ut cum Episcopatus ipse vacaverit, prima vice in Bathonien', alia vero in Wellen' ecclesiis, et sic vicissim semper in ipsis Pontificis electio celebretur, et utraque Cathedralis existat. Ubi autem celebrata fuerit electio, ibi primo installetur Pontifex, et utriusque ecclesie Episcopus nominetur, Bathonien' videlicet et Wellen', et sic in sigillo contineatur ipsius. Nulli ergo &c. nostre constitutionis &c. Si quis &c. Datum Lugduni III. Nonas Januarii, anno Secundo.

[Vatican Transcripts.—Add. MSS. 15,355, f. 153.]

## 151.

1244-5, Jan. 6.—*Letters of the prior and convent of Bath, acknowledging their obligation to pay two sums, of 20 marks each, at two feasts then following; being money borrowed for the business of their church.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas prior et Conventus Bathon' salutem in Domino. Noveritis quod nos anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo quadragésimo quarto tenemur solvere Jacobo Fresel ad Pentecosten viginti marcas et ad festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli xx marcas quas ab eo mutuo accepimus pro arduis negotiis ecclesie nostre. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras patentes sigillo nostro munitas ei fecimus. Dat' Bathon' die Epiphanie memorato anno etc.

[Reg. Bath Abbey, p. 36.]

¶ On the margin here (or rather alongside the following entry—granting to John Hose, his heirs and assigns yearly, four pounds of pepper and sixty salmon which they (the prior and convent) have been wont to receive yearly *de Manerio de Cheorle-cumba*—) is drawn a hand with index forefinger emphasizing the words:—"nulli tradatur inspiciend." I suppose it to *point* to the entry of money borrowed.

## 152.

1245, April 9.—*Grant of a small parcel of land in Wells made by Bishop Roger, yet styling himself bishop of Bath only.*

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas Prior Bathon' et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem. Vestra noverit universitas nos cartam venerabilis patris nostri Rogeri Bathon. [episcopi] inspexisse sub hac forma. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus miseratione divina Bathon' Episcopus salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Roberto le sedere pro servitio dimidiam acram terre arabilis cum pertinentiis suis in Manerio nostro de Well' in Tythesput-furlang que jacet inter terram Hugonis clerici et terram Willielmi Brun et habuit super cheminum versus gardinum nostrum de Well' ex parte orientali Habendam et tenendam sibi et heredibus suis vel ejus assignatis de nobis et successoribus nostris libere quiete bene et in pace inperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim predictus Robertus et heredes sui vel ejus assignati nobis et successoribus nostris duodecim denarios ad

quatuor anni terminos videlicet ad hokeday tres denarios ad festum sancti Johannis baptiste tres denarios ad festum Beati Michaelis tres denarios et ad Nativitatem Domini tres denarios pro omni servitio consuetudine exactione et demanda seculari Et nos et successores nostri predictam dimidiam acram cum pertinentiis suis prefato Roberto et heredibus suis vel ejus assignati contra omnes mortales warantizabimus. Ut hec autem nostra donatio concessio et hujus carte confirmatio rate stabiles et inconcusse inperpetuum perseverent presentem cartam sigilli nostri munimine duximus confirmandam. Hiis testibus Will'o Buch' Galfrido drapar' Huberto de Norfolk' Ada Canon Ricar' le Noreys Ricar' brun et aliis. Nos igitur supradictam donationem concessionem et carte confirmationem ratam habentes et gratam ipsam quantum in nobis est duximus confirmare.<sup>1</sup> In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto nostrum fecimus apponi sigillum. Dat. apud Bathon. v. Idus Aprilis Anno Domini M° CC°. xlquinto.

[Reg. Bath Abbey, p. 69.]

## 153.

1245, May 14.—*Bishop Roger, having neglected to obey the Papal ordinance, is peremptorily commanded by the pope to style himself forthwith bishop of Bath and Wells, and to use that title on his seal.*

Anno II. [Innocentii Papæ IV.] epist. 556.

INNOCENTIUS &C. BATHONIEN' ET WELLEN' EPISCOPO.

Cum juxta ordinationem nostram Bathonien' et Wellen' Episcopus debeas nominari, idque in tuo Sigillo debeat contineri, tu hec pro tue voluntatis arbitrio facere denegas, prout dilectorum filiorum Decani et Capituli Wellen' [petitio] exhibita nobis patefecit. Volentes igitur ut talia corrigas per teipsum, fraternitati tue per Apostolica Scripta firmiter precipiendo mandamus, quatinus prefate ordinationis tenorem Bathonien' et Wellen' te nomines, et id apponi facias in sigillo. Mandatum nostrum taliter impleturus, quod super hoc aliter scribere non cogamur. Datum Lugduni II. Idus Maii, Anno Secundo.

[Vatican Transcripts.—Add. MSS. 15355, f. 235.]

THE END.

## DU MOULIN-BROWNE OF EASEBOURNE, AND MOORE OF FAWLEY.

In October 1884, "The History of a Great English House," by Mrs. C. Roundell, was reviewed in *The Genealogist*. The story itself is so interesting, so full of the real romance of history, and so gracefully told that there would seem to be nothing in any way to add to her pages, but by a singular oversight in one who has written with so much care and research she ends with the co-heirs of the 8th Viscount Montague, the Brownes of Cowdray, instead of with the heir general of the Brownes of Easebourne, and of the 9th Viscount, who is now the sole representative of the family. The error is a curious one, as although from circumstances which will be told in this short supplement to Mrs. Roundell's story the mistake could easily have been accounted for in an ordinary writer of family history, it is strange that such facts as the marriage of the sisters of the last Lord Montague, given in the parish registers, and also the birth of the sons of the elder sister, registered at the Herald's College, and signed by their

<sup>1</sup> The same form "*duximus confirmare*" is used in all the five charters here entered.



grandmother Anastasia Browne, should have been overlooked by such a careful writer.<sup>1</sup>

The family pedigree comes direct from Sir Anthony Browne, standard bearer to King Richard II., to the Sir Anthony Browne, who was created a Viscount in Queen Mary's reign, and who took the name of Montague from his mother Lady Lucy Neville, a daughter and co-heir of John, Marquis of Montacute. Through her son, by her first marriage, with Sir Thomas Fitz-William, Cowdray came into the Browne family, the Earl of Southampton left it to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, both were cousins to Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, for some time a prisoner there. The first Viscount Montague married Lady Jane, daughter of the Earl of Sussex; his only son Anthony married Mary, daughter of Lord Dormer, and sister of Jane Dormer, afterwards so well known as the Duchess of Ferrara. He died in the lifetime of his father, leaving three sons. The eldest, Anthony, became the second Lord Montague; John, the second son, was the ancestor of the Brownes of Easebourne; William, the youngest, was a Jesuit lay brother at Liege. An interesting account of him is given in the "Records of the English Province." The Cowdray branch of the family, in spite of the curse by fire and water, pronounced at Battle and Easebourne, prospered till the death of the 7th Viscount; then all came to an end, the 8th Lord Montague was drowned, Cowdray was burnt, and his only sister Mrs. Poyntz who inherited the property lost her two sons; they were both drowned on the same day at Bognor actually in sight of their mother, so this branch is now only represented by the co-heirs of her two daughters, the present Earl Spencer, and the present Marquis of Exeter. On the death of the 8th Viscount, the title being limited to the heirs male of the grantee, reverted to the Brownes of Easebourne, and Mark Anthony Browne, who was then a monk at Fontainebleau, became the 9th Viscount. He was (much against his own wish) dispensed by the Pope from his vows, and married, but had no heir. The Brownes of Easebourne had always kept to the old faith, one after another the elder sons had given up their property to younger ones and become monks abroad, and nearly all the daughters nuns. Mark Browne, the father of Mark Anthony, married Anastasia, daughter of Sir Richard Moore, of Fawley, Berks (her mother was daughter and co-heir of John Aylward, the other daughter Mary married Charles Howard of Greystock, and was mother of the 10th Duke of Norfolk). The Moores had always been staunch Catholics, and devoted to the cause of the Stuarts; it was in reward for such loyal service that Sir Henry Moore was made a baronet in 1627. Mark Browne had four children, the elder son became Viscount Montague; the younger Stanislaus died at Douay when

<sup>1</sup> Extract from parish register, Easebourne, Sussex, 19 May, 1772.

"This marriage was solemnized between us—

{ O. J. du Moulin  
{ M. Browne,

in the presence of

A. Browne,  
S. Pagan.

Anastasia Browne was married in April, 1780, to Sir Thomas Mannock. The marriage settlement is dated April 15th, 1780, and signed by Sir Thomas Mannock, Anastasia Browne, widow, Anastasia Browne, the daughter, and Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague.



only ten years old;<sup>1</sup> Mary, the elder daughter, married Oliver John du Moulin in 1772; Anastasia, the younger daughter, married Sir Thomas Mannock in 1780. Lady Mannock had no children. Oliver and Mary du Moulin had two sons and one daughter. James, their elder son, died unmarried in 1821; the daughter, Barbara, married the Baron de Fages, but had no children. She died in 1858. Thus the whole representation of the Easebourne family centred in Andrew du Moulin their younger son.<sup>2</sup> He had only two sons, Nicholas Selbey and George Francis. George Francis died at Stoneyhirst while at school there, so the representation again centred in one heir Nicholas Selbey, who also had two sons Charles Nicholas, and Arthur. Arthur died unmarried in 1878, leaving Charles Nicholas the sole male representative of the Brownes of Easebourne, and also through his great grandmother, of the almost equally old and interesting family of the Moores of Fawley, which became extinct in the direct male line on the death of Sir Thomas Moore in 1807. The bad times, and the fact of the young du Moulins being left orphans at a very early age, caused them to be lost sight of outside their own family. They lived a great deal abroad under the guardianship of their great uncle, Sir Thomas Moore: many of their mother's relations lived in Paris, among them, Helen, Lady Webb, who was a sister of their grandmother Mrs. Browne. The Webbs had been much mixed up in the troubles of the times. Anna, Lady Derwentwater, was a daughter of Sir John Webb, and it was from his house at Cranford that Lord Derwentwater rode to join the Scotch army,<sup>3</sup> so just then it was better for them to live abroad, and of course any kind of claim in favour of the du Moulin children would have been useless. As it was, when the 9th Viscount died, Colonel and Mrs. Poyntz presented a petition to the Crown, asking, that as Mrs. Poyntz's cousin the 9th Viscount had died without children, the crown lands at Easebourne that went with the peerage might be granted to her, and she got them! So even the little crown property has gone into the Cowdray estate, which was sold by Mrs. Poyntz's daughters to Lord Egmont the present owner.

Mr. du Moulin inherited a small estate, Methley,<sup>4</sup> in Warwickshire, from Lord Montague, and also property from Lady Mannock and the Baroness de Fages, but all the French property and some belonging to the Moores and Webbs was lost in the French revolution.

<sup>1</sup> His burial is entered upon the register of the Church of the English Benedictines in these terms. "The noble child, Stanislaus Browne, aged 10, son of the late Mark Browne, of the illustrious family of the Lords Montague, and of the Lady Anastasia Moore, of the family of Moore, Baronet, who is still living."

<sup>2</sup> Mr. du Moulin is in some old legal paper connected with a law suit spoken of as the Baron du Moulin and distantly connected with the Royal family of France; he never assumed the title himself, and nearly all trace of the family history was lost at the revolution.

<sup>3</sup> A miniature of the Chevalier de St. Georges, given by himself to Lady Webb, is now in the possession of the du Moulin-Browne family. It came to them as an heirloom from Lady Mannock.

<sup>4</sup> The manor of Methley came into the possession of the Brownes of Easebourne, through the marriage of Stanislaus Browne, the grandfather of Mark Browne, with Honor Malleruick who was heir to Methley. There are interesting old title deeds connected with this property. It was bought by Claudius Malleruick of the City of Cadiz in Spain, merchant, of William Brierly of Fillougley, co. Warwick, Gent., and Martha, his wife, in 1695.

The connection with the Browne family had been so much lost sight of while the Moores and du Moulins were abroad, that in a pedigree of the Brownes in Dallaway's *History of Sussex*, Mary du Moulin is said to have died, *s.p.*, and Mrs. Roundell dedicates her book to Lord Spencer as a chief representative. It was this that made Mr. du Moulin write to the College of Arms to make sure that his arms were registered properly. He was at once told that they were, that the pedigree of the family from the earliest date was on record, and the marriage of his grandfather and birth of his father registered, that as heir general of the Brownes of Easebourne and of his great uncle, the last Lord Montague, he was entitled to the arms and quarterings of the Brownes, also of the Moores of Fawley, and was advised by the College to ask for a Royal Licence to take the name of Browne. This, after some hesitation, he did in October, 1885.<sup>1</sup>

It seems a curious circumstance that within a hundred years of the two families being in a sense extinct they should again be represented by one direct male heir of both, with no co-heir on either side. Andrew, the son of Oliver and Mary du Moulin, being heir general to his grandfather Mark Browne, and of his great grandfather, Sir Richard Moore, he (Andrew du Moulin) being represented by his only son Nicholas Selbey, and he again by one son Charles Nicholas. This family history was thought so singular and interesting by some friends of Mr. du Moulin Browne that they hoped to have been able to get the old Moore Baronetcy restored in his favour. His death, however, last year, at the early age of thirty-nine, has of course quite put an end to such an idea for the present, and now the representative of these two ancient and historic families is Charles Anthony du Moulin-Browne, a child not quite five years old.

I.M.C.

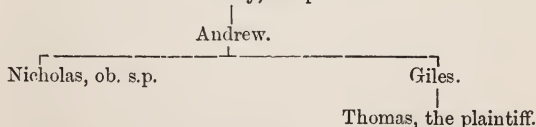
### Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls.

(Continued from Vol. VII, N.S., p. 245.)

*De Banco.* Mich. 14, E. 3. m. 181.

*Warw.*—Thomas de Astleye Chivaler sued the Prior of Erbury for the advowson of the church of Hullemorton.

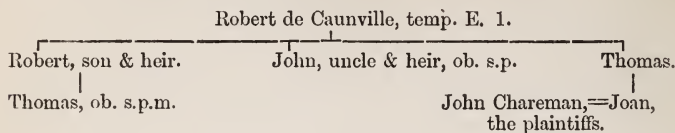
Thomas de Astley, temp. Hen. 3.



<sup>1</sup> In the Bodleian, Oxford, and the University Library, Cambridge, this mistake has been corrected by the librarians, who have added a pedigree up to the present time, and put a copy of the *London Gazette* containing the Royal Licence for Mr. du Moulin-Browne's change of name into the page where the error occurs.

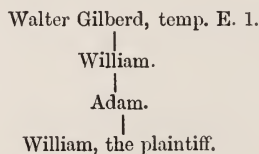
*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 201.*

*Kancia.*—John Chareman & Joan his wife sued the Abbot of Westminster for the manor of Westerham which Robert de Caunville the elder had given to Robert de Caunville the younger, & Anne his wife & to the heirs male of their bodies.



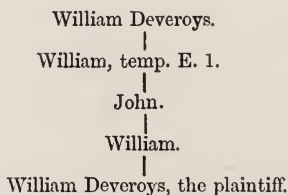
*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 295 dorso.*

*Devon.*—William Gilbert sued Henry de Halgheville and Richard de Blakeworthy & Blida his wife for lands in Hatherlegh.



*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 591.*

*Hereford.*—William son of William son of John Deveroys (Devereux) sued John de Veer Earl of Oxford and Matilda his wife, for the castle and manor of Leonhales.



John de Veer pleaded he was in possession in right of his wife, sister & coheir of Giles de Badlesmere, and he could not answer without her coparceners who were her sisters, viz. Elizabeth, wife of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, Margaret wife of William de Roos of Hamelak and Margaret wife of John de Typetot.

*De Banco. Mich. 14 E. 3. m. 66 dorso.*

*Southamp.*—John de Carru Chivaler, sued John de Seynt Manyfen & Joan his wife for lands in Anne de Port.

Avice, daughter of Richard Tut, temp. Ed. 1.

|  
Nicholas.

|  
John.

|  
John de Carru, the plaintiff.

*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 139.*

*Northamp.*—William son of John de Hadynnton sued Ralph de Veer for a rent of £6 in Thrapeston which Hugh Wake of Depyngned had given to William son of Alan & Isabella his wife—temp. Ed. I.

Alan,

|  
William, temp. E. 1.—Isabella.

|  
John.

|  
William, the plaintiff.

*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 357.*

*Northamp.*—Robert de Wyleby sued Richard de Maundeville and William Casse for the next presentation to the church of Wyleby, the advowson of which Walter son of Robert de Wyleby had given to Peter son of William Dru. temp. Ric. I.

William Dru.

|  
Peter, ob. s.p.

|  
Robert.

|  
John.

|  
Robert who was under age &  
in ward to King John.

|  
Nicholas, temp. Hen. 3.

|  
Robert.

|  
Richard.

|  
William de Wyleby.

|  
Robert de Wyleby, the plaintiff,

N.B.—From the number of generations specified it is probable that the plaintiff had advanced the period of Peter son of William Dru in order to bring the case within legal memory.



*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3 m. 458.*

*Suff.*—Robert son of Giles de Wachesham sued Edmund son of Giles de Mounpynzoun for lands in Hecham, Ketelberston and Preston.

Giles de Wachesham.

|  
Giles.

|  
Gerard.

|  
Giles.

|  
Robert, the plaintiff.

*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 341.*

*Berks.*—William de Clynton of Maxstoke & Juliana his wife, sued William la Zouche Mortimer and Alianora his wife, and Antony Cyteroun for the manor of Stanford near Chepyng farndon, in which they had no entry except by an unjust disseisin which Gilbert de Clare formerly Earl of Gloucester had made of Roger de Leybourne the ancestor of Juliana & whose heir she was.

Roger de Leybourne, temp. Hen. 3.

|  
William.

|  
Thomas.

|  
Juliana, the plaintiff.

Antony pleaded that William la Zouche and Alianora were dead, and he called to warrant Hugh le Despencer one of their coheirs, and he gave this pedigree.

Gilbert de Clare=Joan.

┌───┐  
Gilbert,  
ob. s.p.

┌───┐  
Elizabeth=Roger  
Damory.

┌───┐  
Margaret.=Hugh de Audeley,  
Earl of Gloucester.

┌───┐  
Alianora.  
└───┘  
Hugh le  
Despencer.

*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 355.*

*Devon.*—James de Mules sued John Daunay Chivaler for land in Manneton which Robert le Deneys had given to Roger de Mules in frank marriage with Mariota his daughter. temp. E. I.

Roger de Mules=Mariota.

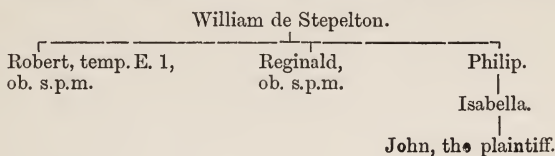
|  
John.

┌───┐  
Robert, ob. s.p.

└───┘  
James, the plaintiff.

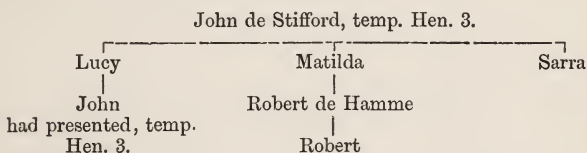
*De Banco. Mich. 14 E. 3 m. 413 dorso.*

*Salop.*—John le Skirmesour sued Robert de Legh for land in Pontesbury, and other tenants in Staunton Lacey and Longedon near Hane-wode, for land which William de Stepelton his great-grandfather & whose heir he is, had given to Robert his son & his male issue.



*De Banco. Easter 13. E. 3 m. 46.*

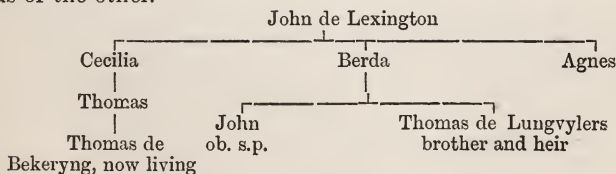
*Essex.*—David de Tillebury and Sabina his wife sued Henry Gernet and Margaret formerly wife of Richard de Lenham for the next presentation to the church of Stifford.



John the son of Lucy had enfeoffed Nicholas Frembaud who had enfeoffed Henry Gernet the plaintiff; Robert de Hamme had enfeoffed the predecessor in title of John and Sabina, and Sarra had enfeoffed the predecessor in title of Richard de Lenham and Margaret.

*De Banco. Easter 13. E. 3 m. 69.*

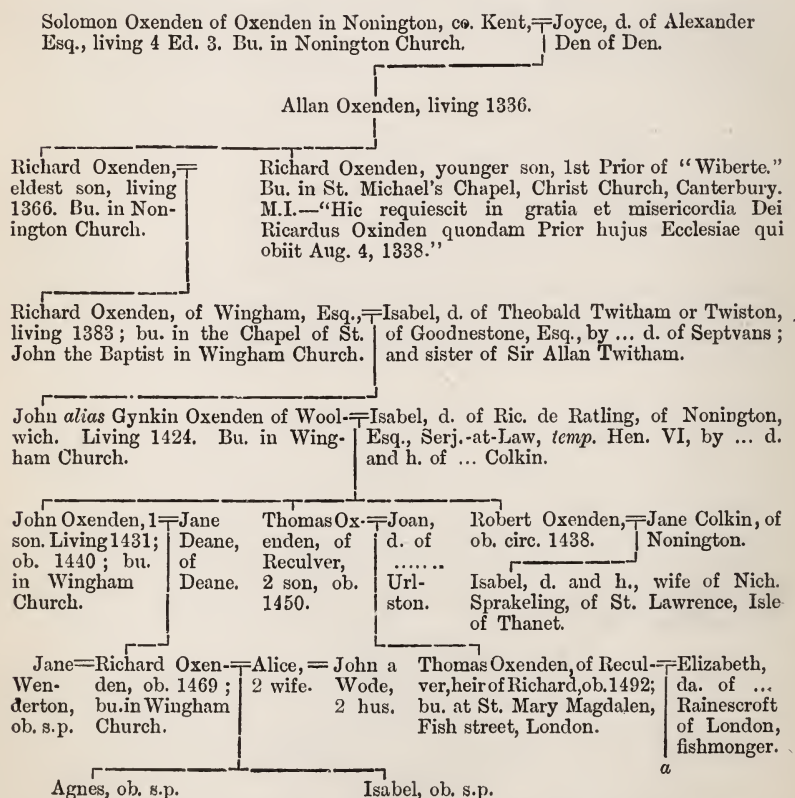
*Notts.*—Magister Henry de Laxton sued Adam de Everyngham the elder for damages for an illegal distress, the pleadings show this pedigree, and that in the will of Laxton there were two manors, of which Adam, the defendant, was lord of one, and the representatives of John de Lexington, lords of the other.



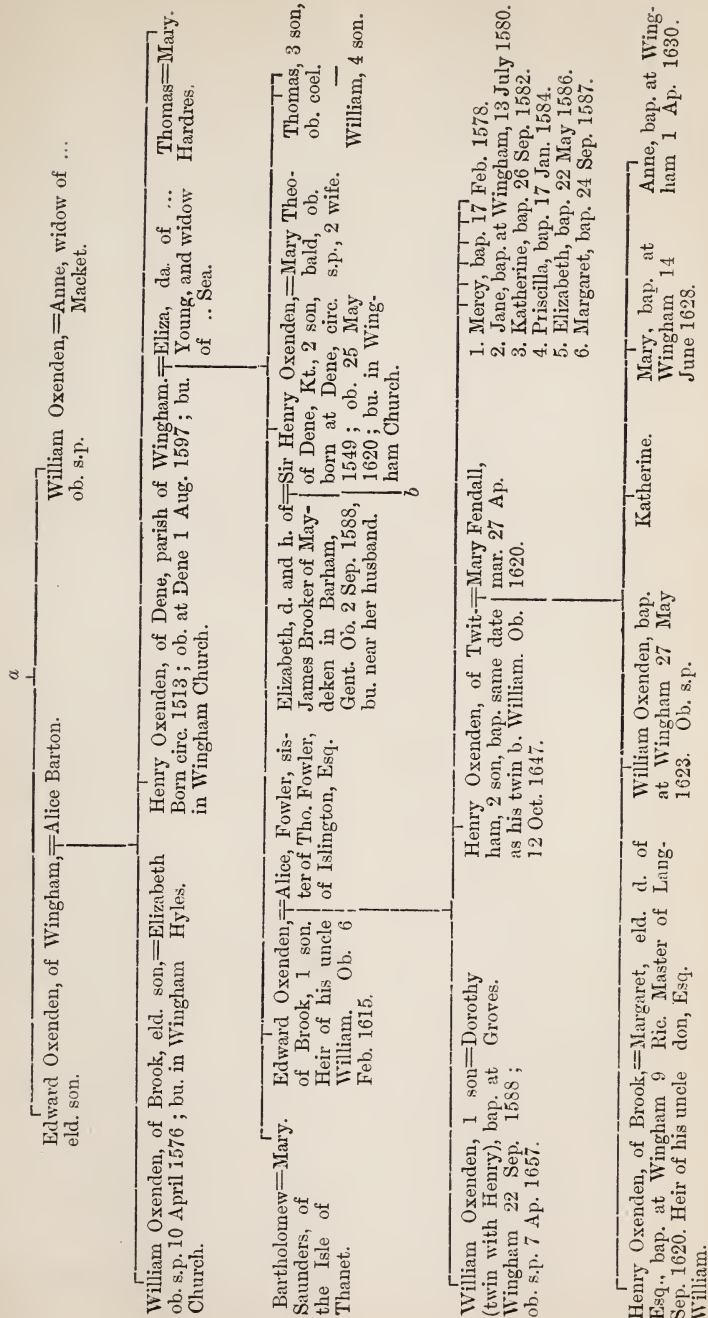
(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NOTE-BOOK.<sup>1</sup>

In introducing the following extracts to the reader it is hardly necessary to emphasize the value to genealogists and antiquaries of such important evidences as notes or memoranda made by those who have long since passed away. The manuscript volume from which these extracts are made is in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden of Barham, co. Kent, and appears to have been begun about the year 1638, and continued to 1668. The period thus covered is one of particular importance, in as much as so many records were lost or destroyed during the Civil Wars. In addition to notes there are several pedigrees, among which is that of Oxenden in duplicate, one in Latin and the other in English. From these the following has been tabulated, and is given as a fit commencement to the notes.

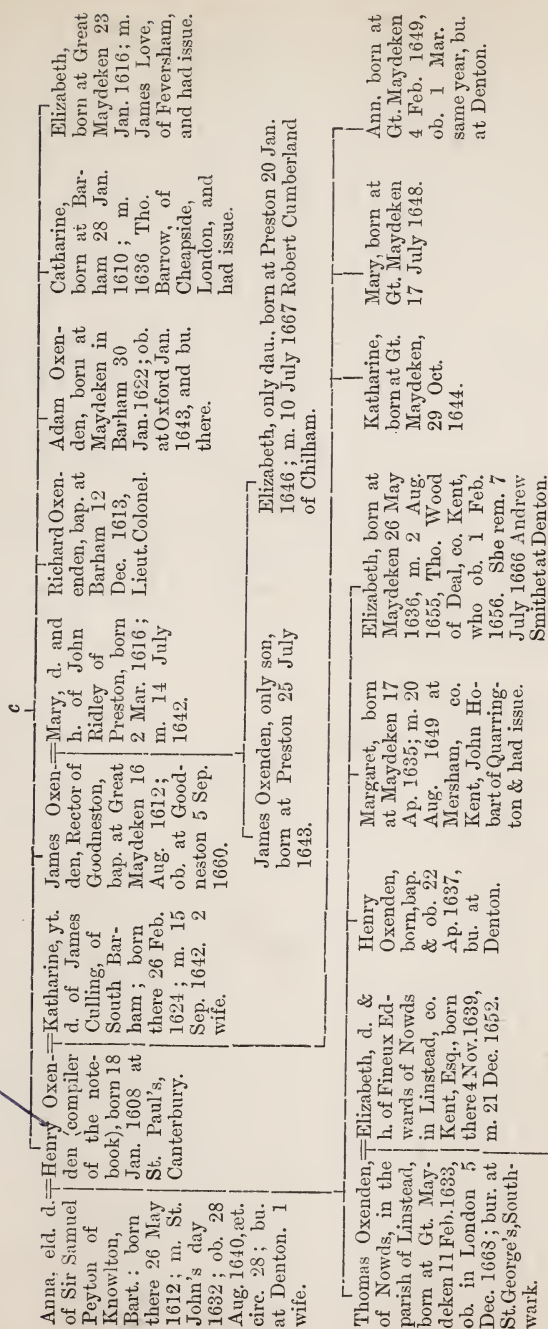


<sup>1</sup> The original is the property of Percy Dixwell Nowell Oxenden-Dixwell, Esq., of Broome Park, Canterbury.





<p>Sir James Oxenden, of Dene, Kt., born 22, bap. 28 Aug. 1586 at Wingham. Knighted at Whitehall 17 Nov. 1608. Ob. 24 Sep. 1657; bu. in Wingham Church.</p>	<p>Margaret, sister of Sir Roger Nevinston, m. 27. Sep. 1605.</p>	<p>Richard Oxenden, of Great Mayden in Barham, co. Kent, born at Dene 30 July, bap. 4 Aug. 1588; ob. 20 May 1629, bu. in Denton Church.</p>	<p>Katharine, d. of Sir Adam Sprake-ling, of St. Pauls, Canterbury, Kt., bap. 23 July 1586; m. 11 Jan. 1607; ob. 3 Dec. 1642; bu. at Denton.</p>
<p>1. Anna, bap. at Wingham 23 Ap. 1607; m. Ric. Master of Langdon, eld. son of Edward Master, 2 Jan. 1626.</p>	<p>2. Mary, bap. at Wingham 6 Jan. 1608; m. William (or Henry) James, Esq., and ob. same year, æt. 20.</p>	<p>3. Elizabeth, bap. 22 Jan. 1610; m. William, eld. son of Sir Maximilian Dallison, Kt., ob. March 1665, bu. at Clerkenwell 21 Mar.</p>	<p>4. Sibylla, bap. 27 May 1617; m. Tho. Bromefeld, of co. Sussex. 1637.</p>
<p>Mary, d. and h. ... Baker, of London, gent. Ob. æt. circ. 21, 1 wife.</p>	<p>Sir Henry Oxenden, born at Herne 28 Ap. 1614; knighted 11 June 1660.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, d. of Sir William Merideth, Bart., m. at Leeds 14 Aug. 1640; ob. 19 Aug. 1659, 2 wife.</p>	<p>James Oxenden, born at Dene 16 July 1615. Slain in a duel by Jerome Manwood; bu. at Wingham 10 Feb. 1638, coel.</p>
<p>Mary, bap. at Wingham 10 Nov. 1643, ob. æt. circ. 4.</p>	<p>1. Susan, m. Sir Robert Booth, Kt.</p>	<p>2. Elizabeth, ob. æt. circ. 18.</p>	<p>Sir George Oxenden, bap. at Wingham 6 Ap. 1620. Knighted in France, ob. 1659, æt. circ. 14. coel.</p>
<p>James Oxenden, bap. 4 Ap. 1641 at Wingham.</p>	<p>Henry Oxenden, born at Dene, bap. 28 Oct. 1650; bu. 9 July 1652.</p>	<p>George Oxenden, born at Dene, and bap. 31 Oct. 1651.</p>	<p>4. Jane, born at Dene, bap. 5 Aug. 1649.</p>
<p>William Oxenden, born at Dene, bap. 28 Oct. 1650; bu. 9 July 1652.</p>	<p>Richard Oxenden, born at Dene 16 Mar. 1652.</p>	<p>Christopher Oxenden, born at Dene and bap. 2 Nov. 1655.</p>	<p>5. Anna, bap. 2 Ap. 1654.</p>
<p>William Oxenden, born at Dene, bap. 28 Oct. 1650; bu. 9 July 1652.</p>	<p>William Oxenden, born at Dene, bap. 28 Oct. 1650; bu. 9 July 1652.</p>	<p>Christopher Oxenden, born at Dene and bap. 2 Nov. 1655.</p>	<p>6. Mary.</p>



A pedigree very similar to this, but with less detail, is recorded in the books of the College of Arms.

- (1<sup>a</sup>) Matthew (*Stuart*), EARL OF LENNOX [S]. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.
- (2<sup>a</sup>) Lady Margaret *Douglas*, da. of Archibald, EARL OF ANGUS [S] See No. XVI, 2nd Series.
- (3<sup>a</sup>) **James V, King of Scotland**, 1513 to 1542. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.
- (4<sup>a</sup>) Mary of *Guise*, da. of Claude (of *Lorraine*), DUKE OF GUISE. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

- (5<sup>a</sup>) CHRISTIAN III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1533 to 1539. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.
- (6<sup>a</sup>) Dorothea of *Saxe Lauenburg*, da. of Magnus I, DUKE OF SAXE LAUENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.
- (7<sup>a</sup>) Ulrich, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG; b. 1528; d. 1602. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.
- (8<sup>a</sup>) Elizabeth of *Denmark* sister of CHRISTIAN III (No. 5<sup>a</sup>), and da. of FREDERICK I, KINGS OF DENMARK. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.

- (9<sup>a</sup>) Charles (of *Bourbon*), DUKE OF VENDOSME, 1514 to 1527. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.
- (10<sup>a</sup>) Frances of *Alencon*, da. of Rene, DUKE OF ALENCON. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.
- (11<sup>a</sup>) Henry (*D'Albret*) titular KING OF NAVARRE; d. 1555. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

- (12<sup>a</sup>) Margaret of *Orleans*, sister to Francis I, KING OF FRANCE, da. of Charles (of *Valois*) COUNT OF ANGOULEME. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

- (13<sup>a</sup>) Cosmo (*de Medicis*), GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, 1569 to 1574. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

- (14<sup>a</sup>) Eleanor *de Toledo*, da. of Peter, MARQUIS OF VILLAFRANCA. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

- (15<sup>a</sup>) FERDINAND I, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, 1556 to 1564. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

- (16<sup>a</sup>) Anne of *Bohemia*, da. of Ladislaus, KING OF BOHEMIA AND HUNGARY. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(1<sup>b</sup>) Henry *Stuart*, styled Lord DARNLEY, proclaimed King of Scotland, 28 July, 1565; d. 10 Feb. 1566/7. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(2<sup>b</sup>) Mary, Queen of Scotland, 1542 to 1567. Beheaded 8 Feb. 1587. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(3<sup>b</sup>) FREDERICK III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1559 to 1588. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.

(4<sup>b</sup>) Sophia of *Mecklenburg*, daughter of KING OF NAVARRE; (fuge *uacoris*), and DUKE OF VENDOSME. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(5<sup>b</sup>) Anthony (of *D'Albret*), titular QUEEN OF NAVARRE, da. of NAVARRE, and h. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(6<sup>b</sup>) Joan (*de Medicis*), GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(7<sup>b</sup>) Francis (*de Medicis*), GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(8<sup>b</sup>) Joanna of *Austria*, sister of the EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN II. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

Nos. XX and XXII, 2nd Series.

Seize Quartiers of

**Charles II,**

King of England, &c.

1648/9-1684/5; also of

**James II,**

King of England, &c.

1684/5-1688; also of

**Hennietta-Maria,**

Duchess of Orleans, whose issue, since 1807, represents the Royal Houses of Stuart, Tudor and Plantagenet.

(1<sup>c</sup>) **James I, King of England**, 1602/3 to 1625, and King of Scotland, 1567 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(1<sup>d</sup>) **Charles I, King of England, Scotland, &c.**, 1625 to 1648/9. See No. XVIII, 2nd Series.

(2<sup>c</sup>) **Henrietta Maria (of France), Queen Consort**, 1625 to 1649. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(2<sup>d</sup>) Anne of *Denmark*, Queen Consort. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.

(3<sup>c</sup>) **Henry IV, King of France**, 1589 to 1610. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(4<sup>c</sup>) **Mary de Medicis**, 1589 to 1610. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

**Charles II, King of England, Scotland, &c.**, 30 Jan. 1648/9 to 6 Feb. 1684/5, tho' not so acknowledged till 29 May, 1660. He was b. 29 May, 1630 at St. James' Palace, and bap. 27 June, following. **Crowned** 23 April, 1661; d. s.p. legit. at Whitehall, 6 Feb. 1684/5, aged 54, and was bur. in Westminster Abbey.

**James II, King of England, Scotland, &c.**, 6 Feb. 1684/5, till 11 Dec. 1688. He was b. 15 Oct. 1633 at St. James' Palace, and bap. 24 Nov. following. **Crowned** 23 April, 1685. He d. (in exile) at St. Germain-en-Laye, in France, 16 Sep. 1701, aged 67, leaving legitimate issue, which became extinct in June, 1807. His body was deposited in the Church of the Benedictines, in Paris.

Hennietta Maria, the only child of her parents whose issue extended beyond the second generation, such issue becoming, since June, 1807, the representative of the Royal Houses of Stuart, Tudor and Plantagenet. She m. (as his first wife), 31 March, 1661, Philip (of *Bourbon*), Duke of Orleans, and d. 30 June, 1670, aged 26.

No. XXI. 2nd Series  
 Seize Quarters of  
**Catherine**  
 (of Braganza),  
 Queen Consort to  
**Charles II.**

(1<sup>b</sup>) John, DUKE OF BRAGANZA, Constable of Portugal; Knight of the Golden Fleece; *b.* before 1547; claimed the Kingdom of Portugal in right of his wife; *d.* 22 Feb. 1582/3.

(1<sup>a</sup>) Theodosius I, DUKE OF BRAGANZA, and Duke of Barcelos; *d.* 20 Sep. 1563.

(2<sup>a</sup>) Isabel *de Castro*, da. of Dionysius (of Portugal) COUNT OF CASTRO and Lemos; *m.* 25 June, 1542; *d.* 27 Aug. 1558.

(3<sup>a</sup>) Edward (of Portugal), DUKE OF GUIMARAENS, and Constable of Portugal, next br. to Henry, King of Portugal, 1578-80; *b.* 7 Sep. 1515; *d.* 20 Oct. 1540.

(4<sup>a</sup>) Isabel of Braganza, sister of Theodosius I, DUKE OF BRAGANZA. (No. 1<sup>a</sup>).

(5<sup>a</sup>) Inigo Fernandez (de Velasco), DUKE OF FRIAS and Count of Haro.

(6<sup>a</sup>) Anna *de Guzman*, da. of Juan Alonso, DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA, sister of Leonora. (No. 8<sup>a</sup>).

(7<sup>a</sup>) Pedro (Giron), DUKE OF OSSUNA and Count of Urena.

(8<sup>a</sup>) Leonora Anna *de Guzman*, da. of Juan Alonso, DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA, sister of Anna (No. 6<sup>a</sup>).

(9<sup>a</sup>) Juan Claros (de Guzman), COUNT OF NIEBLA, son of Juan Alonso, DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA; *d.* vitâ patris.

(10<sup>a</sup>) Leonora *de Zuniga-y-Sotomayor*, da. of Francisco, Count of Belalcázar.

(11<sup>a</sup>) Ruy Gomez (de Silva), PRINCE OF EBOLI and Duke of Pastrana.

(12<sup>a</sup>) Anna *de Mendoza-y-la-Cerda*, da. of Diego Hurtado, PRINCE OF MELITO, Duke of Francavilla.

(13<sup>a</sup>) Francisco (de Sandoval-y-Rojas), MARQUIS OF DENIA, 3<sup>d</sup> Count of Lerma; *d.* 1574.

(14<sup>a</sup>) Isabel (de Borgia), da. of Francisco ("the Saint"), DUKE OF GANDIA.

(15<sup>a</sup>) Juan (de la Cerda), DUKE OF MEDINA CELI.

(16<sup>a</sup>) Joanne Manuel *de Noronha*, da. of Sancho, COUNT OF ODEMIRA in Portugal.

(1<sup>c</sup>) Theodosius II, DUKE OF BRAGANZA; *b.* 28 April, 1568; *d.* 29 Nov. 1630.  
 (2<sup>c</sup>) Anna *de Velasco*; *m.* 17 June, 1603; *d.* 7 Nov. 1607.  
 (3<sup>c</sup>) Juan Emanuel Domingo Perez (de Guzman), 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, 11th Count of Niebla, Marquis de Cazaza, &c., Knight of the Golden Fleece.  
 (4<sup>c</sup>) Joanna *de Sandoval*.  
 (5<sup>c</sup>) Juan Fernandez (de Velasco), eldest coheir nandez (de Velasco), Duke of Frias and Constable of Castile.  
 (6<sup>c</sup>) Maria (de Guzman), DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA, Gov. of Milan; Knight of the Golden Fleece; *d.* 1615.  
 (7<sup>c</sup>) Francisco (de Sandoval-y-Rojas), DUKE OF LERMA, Prime Minister of Spain. Became a Cardinal in 1618; *d.* 17 May, 1625.  
 (8<sup>c</sup>) Catalina (de la Cerda), *m.* 1576; *d.* 2 June, 1603.

(1<sup>d</sup>) John, DUKE OF BRAGANZA; *b.* 18 March, 1604. He was proclaimed King of Portugal, 1 Dec. 1640, in right of his paternal grandmother; *d.* 6 Nov. 1656.  
 (2<sup>d</sup>) Louisa *de Guzman*; *b.* 13 Oct. 1613; *d.* 27 Feb. 1666.

Catherine of Braganza, Infanta of Portugal, Queen Consort to Charles II, 1662 to 1684/5; sister to Alphonso VI and Pedro II, Kings of Portugal, 1656 to 1706, at Villa Viciosa in Portugal, and *happ.* 12 Dec. following; *m.* 21 May, 1662 at Portsmouth; quitted England in 1690; was made QUEEN REGENT OF PORTUGAL in 1705; *d.* 31 Dec. 1705, aged 67, at the palace of Bemposta, and was *bur.* at Belem, in Portugal.



**Anne** (Hyde) DUCHESS OF YORK, **Consort** (1659-1671), to **James, Duke of York**, afterwards (1684/5-1688), **King James II.** 1st da.; *b.* 22 March, 1637/8 at Cranborne Lodge, near Windsor, Berks; *m.* 24 Nov. 1659 at Brecla in Brabant, and subsequently, 3 Sep. 1660 at (her father's residence), Worcester House, in the Strand, Midd. She *d.* at St. James' Palace, 31 March, and was *bur.* 5 April, 1671, aged 33, at Westm. Abbey.

As to  
No. XXII, 2nd Series,  
(being the  
Seize Quarters of  
**King James II.**)  
See No. XX above.

Seize Quarters of  
**Anne** (Hyde),  
Consort to James,  
DUKE OF YORK,  
afterwards (1684/5)  
**King James II.**

(1<sup>a</sup>) **Edward** (Hyde), EARL OF CLARENDON &c., LORD OF HIGH CHANCELLOR, 1657/8 to 1667; *b.* 18 Feb. 1608/9 at Dinton, Wilts; *cr.* Baron Hyde of Hindon, 3 Nov. 1610 and Earl of Clarendon, &c., 20 April, 1661. Died in exile at Rouen, 19 Dec. 1674, and was *bur.* 4 Jan. in Westm. Abbey.

(1<sup>a</sup>) **Henry** Hyde of Purton and Dinton, 3rd son, aged 16 in 1579; *d.* 29 Sep. 1634. Will dat. 13 Feb. 1632/3 to 22 Feb. 1634/5. (2<sup>a</sup>) **Mary Langford**, da. and coheir; *bur.* 13 Sep. 1578 at Trowbridge; *m.* there 3 April, 1597; *bur.* 28 Dec. 1661 in Westm. Abbey. (3<sup>a</sup>) **Sir Thomas Ayles**, *bur.* so *cr.* 19 April, 1627, sometime Master of the Requests and Master of the Mint; *b.* in London about 1580; *d.* at Brecla, 1657 without male issue. (4<sup>a</sup>) **Anne Denman**, widow of William Darrell, mar. lic. (London), 3 Oct. 1611; *bur.* [April?] 1661 in Westm. Abbey.

(1<sup>b</sup>) **Lawrence Hyde** of Westhutch, Wilts. He had 6 sons and 4 daughters; *d.* 7 June, 1590; *bur.* at Tisbury, Wilts, M.I. Will dat. 3 July 1584, *pr.* 3 July, 1590. (2<sup>b</sup>) **Anne Sibell**, widow of Matthew Colhurst of Claver-ton, Somerset. Will dat. 28 Nov. 1604 to 11 Jan. 1605/6, *pr.* 9 July, 1606. 2nd wife. (3<sup>b</sup>) **Edward Langford** of Trowbridge, Clothier, died with patris, 1594. Will *pr.* same year.

(4<sup>b</sup>) **Mary** [Hyde?] executrix to her husband (1594) who in his will mentions his brother-in-law, **Edward Hyde**. (5<sup>b</sup>) **William Ayles** of High Holborn and aged 67, in 1603; *bur.* at St. Andrew's, Holborn as "an old Gent." 9 Dec. 1620.

(6<sup>b</sup>) **Anna Poole**; *bur.* 6 Nov. 1596 at St. Andrews, Holborn. 1st wife. (7<sup>b</sup>) **Rev. Frances Denman**, Rector of West Retford, 1578 to 1596; *bur.* 6 May, 1599. Admon. at York, 7 May, 1599.

(8<sup>b</sup>) **Anne Blount**, widow of Nicholas Towers; administratrix in 1599.

(1<sup>a</sup>) **Robert Hyde** of Norbury, co. Chester, son of **Thomas Hyde** of the same by (—), da. of (—) **Kinaston**, of co. Derby.

(2<sup>a</sup>) **Catherine**, da. of (—) **Boydell**, of Pulcroft, co. Chester, 2nd wife.

(3<sup>a</sup>) **Nicholas Sibell** of Chubham in Farningham, co. Kent.

(4<sup>a</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \* \*

(5<sup>a</sup>) **Alexander Langford** of Trowbridge, Wilts, son of **Alexander Langford** of the same and **Sybill**, living 1594.

(6<sup>a</sup>) \* \* \* da. of \* \* \*

(7<sup>a</sup>) \* \* [Hyde?]

(8<sup>a</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \* \*

(9<sup>a</sup>) **Thomas Aylesbury** [of Eiderston?]

(10<sup>a</sup>) **Agnes**, da. of **Thomas Hobbins** of Waseland in Bars-ton.

(11<sup>a</sup>) **John Poole**, said to be brother or nephew of **Sir Henry Poole** of Saperton, co. Gloucester, who *d.* 1588.

(12<sup>a</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \* \*

(13<sup>a</sup>) **Nicholas Denman** of West Retford, Notts.

(14<sup>a</sup>) **Anne**, da. of **Humphrey Hercy**, 2nd sister and coheir of **Sir John Hercy** of the Grove, Notts.

(15<sup>a</sup>) **Robert Blount** of Eckington, co. Derby; *d.* 1580.

(16<sup>a</sup>) **Elizabeth**, da. of [George?] **Columbell** of Darley, co. Derby.

- (1<sup>a</sup>) Cæsar (*D'Este*), DUKE OF MODENA, 1597-1628; *d.* 1628.
- (2<sup>a</sup>) Virginia *de Medicis*, da. of Cosmo I, DUKE OF FLORENCE; *m.* 1586; *d.* 25 March, 1615.
- (3<sup>a</sup>) Charles Emanuel (the Great), DUKE OF SAVOY, 1580 to 1630; *b.* 12 Jan. 1562; *d.* 26 July, 1630.
- (4<sup>a</sup>) Catharine of Spain, da. of PHILIP II, KING OF SPAIN [see No. XIV, 2nd Series], by his 3rd wife, Isabel of France, da. of Henry II, King of France; *b.* 10 Oct. 1567; *m.* 1585; *d.* 1597.
- (5<sup>a</sup>) Alexander (*Farnese*), DUKE OF PARMA AND PLACENTIA, 1586-1592; *b.* 1544; *d.* 11 Dec. 1592.
- (6<sup>a</sup>) Maria of Portugal, sister of Catalina (No. 2<sup>b</sup> in No. XXI.), da. of Edward, DUKE OF GUIMARANES; *m.* 1566; *d.* June, 1577.
- (7<sup>a</sup>) John Francis *Aldobrandini*; *d.* in the Hungarian War, 1601.
- (8<sup>a</sup>) Olympchia *Aldobrandini*, niece of Pope Clement VIII.
- (9<sup>a</sup>) \* \* *Martinozzi*.
- (10<sup>a</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \*
- (11<sup>a</sup>) \* \* \* \* \*
- (12<sup>a</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \*
- (13<sup>a</sup>) Heironymus *Mazarini*, of Palermo in Sicily.
- (14<sup>a</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \*
- (15<sup>a</sup>) Octavio *Buffalini*, of the city of Castello.
- (16<sup>a</sup>) Frances *de Bellon*, of Turin
- (1<sup>b</sup>) Alphonso III (*D'Este*), DUKE OF MODENA, 1628 to 1629, when he resigned; *b.* 1591; *d.* 1644.
- (2<sup>b</sup>) Isabel of Savoy; *b.* 11 March, 1591; *m.* 1608; *d.* Aug. 1626.
- (3<sup>b</sup>) Raimuzzio (*Farnese*), DUKE OF PARMA AND PLACENTIA, 1592-1622; *b.* 1569; *d.* 1622.
- (4<sup>b</sup>) Margaret *Aldobrandini*; *d.* 1646.
- (5<sup>b</sup>) \* \* *Martinozzi*.
- (6<sup>b</sup>) \* \* da. of \* \*
- (7<sup>b</sup>) Pedro *Mazarini*, of Palermo; *d.* in Rome, 14 Nov. 1654, aged 78.
- (8<sup>b</sup>) Hor-  
tensia *Buff-*  
*alm.*
- (1<sup>c</sup>) Francis I (*D'Este*), DUKE OF MODENA, 1629 to 1658; *b.* 5 Sep. 1610; 16 June, 1646; 1st wife. *d.* 13 Oct. 1658.
- (2<sup>c</sup>) Mary *Farnese*; *m.* 1630; *d.* 16 June, 1646; 1st wife.
- (3<sup>c</sup>) Hieronymus *Mazar-*  
*tinozzi* of Rome.
- (4<sup>c</sup>) Laura Margaret *Mazarini*, sister and coheir of the celebrated Cardinal Mazarin; *m.* at Rome, 9 July, 1634; *d.* there 9 June, 1685.
- (1<sup>d</sup>) Alphonso IV (*D'Este*), DUKE OF MODENA, 1658 to 1662; *b.* 13 Feb. 1634; *d.* 16 July, 1662.
- (2<sup>d</sup>) Laura *Martinozzi*, coheir; *m.* 1665; *d.* at Rome, 19 July, 1687.

No. XXIV. 2nd Series.

Seize Quarters of

Mary

(of Modena),

Queen Consort to

James II.

**Mary Beatrice Eleonora** (of Modena), Queen Consort to James II, 1684/5 to 1688. She was *b.* 5 Oct. 1658, at Modena; *m.* (by proxy), 30 Sep. and again (in person), at Dover, 21 Nov. 1673, to James, Duke of York; became Queen Consort, 6 Feb. 1684/5, and was Crowned 23 April, 1685, with her husband, King James II. He, however, was declared to have abdicated the throne, 11 Dec. 1688. She *d.* at St. Germain-en-laye in France, 7 May, 1718, in the 60th year of her age, the 30th of her exile, and the 17th of her widowhood. Her body was deposited in the Church of St. Mary, at Chailiot.

## NOTES TO THE SEIZE QUARTIERS.

(Continued from Vol. VII, N.S., p. 242.)

Nos. XX. and XXII., 2nd Series. **Charles II.** and **James II.** as also their sister, **HENRIETTA-MARIA**, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS. By declaration of 2 Feb. 1688/9, the throne was declared vacant since 11 Dec. 1688, on which date accordingly all *hereditary right* thereto, as derived from William the Conqueror and downwards ceased to be acknowledged. An *interregnum* of 2 months (12 Dec. 1688 to 12 Feb. 1688/9) occurred, which was terminated by the accession, 13 Feb. 1688/9, of King William III. and Queen Mary II. The *hereditary* (though not the parliamentary) *right* of course remained in **King James II.** (1688 to 1701) till his death on 16 Sep. 1701, when it passed [I.] to his only son and heir (by his second wife) James Francis (called by the Hanoverian party "*The Old Pretender*," &c.), *styled*, by his adherents, **King James III.** (1701 to 1766), whence, on his death (aged 77) 1 Jan. 1766, it passed to [II.] Charles Edward, son and heir of the above ("*the young Pretender*," &c.), similarly *styled* **King Charles III.** (1766 to 1788), on whose death s.p. (aged 67) 31 Jan. 1788, it passed to [III.] Henry Benedict, his only br. and h. ("*Cardinal York*") similarly *styled* **King Henry IX.** (1788 to 1807), on whose death unm. 13 July 1807 (aged 82) the issue of King James II. became extinct, and such *hereditary right* to these realms passed to [IV.] Charles Emanuel, sometime (1796 to 1802) King of Sardinia, he being son and heir of Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia (1773 to 1796) who was son and heir of Charles Emanuel III., King of Sardinia (1730 to 1773) who was son and heir of Victor Amadeus (*of Savoy*), King of Sardinia, by Anna Maria, the only child (that left issue) of her mother Henrietta Maria, first wife of Philip (*of Bourbon*), Duke of Orleans, the said Henrietta being the only child whose issue then (1807) remained of Charles I., King of England. This Charles Emanuel was by *hereditary right* **King Charles IV.** of England (1807 to 1819) and *d. s.p.* 6 Oct. 1819 being succeeded by his brother [V.] Victor Emanuel I., sometime (1802 to 1821) King of Sardinia, who by *hereditary right* was **King Victor I.** of England (1819 to 1824). He died without male issue 10 Jan. 1824 (the Kingdom of Sardinia having previously devolved on his distant cousin and heir *male*) and was succeeded as to the *hereditary right* to these realms by [VI.] Mary Beatrice his eldest da. and heir of line, wife of Francis IV., Duke of Modena, which Lady, according to such right, was **Queen Mary II.**<sup>1</sup> of England (1824 to 1840). On her death 15 Sep. 1840 [VII.] Francis, her son and heir, afterwards (1846) Duke of Modena, became, according to such right, **King Francis I.** of England (1840 to 1875). He died s.p. 20 Nov. 1875, and was succeeded in such right, by [VIII.] Maria Theresa, his niece and heiress, da. and sole heir of his only brother,

<sup>1</sup> The accession of Mary (wife of William III.) as "*Queen Mary the Second*," was, of course, not recognised by the Jacobite party and the adherents of the *hereditary right* to the Crown.



Ferdinand Charles Victor of Modena. This Lady, who was *b.* 2 July, 1849 and who *m.* 20 Feb. 1868, Louis, Prince of Bavaria became by such hereditary right, **Queen Mary III.** of England in 1875, being thus the 8th *titular (jure hereditario)* Sovereign, just as **Queen Victoria** is the 8th *actual (de facto et de lege)* Sovereign since the Revolution of 1688.

No. XXI, 2nd Series. **Catherine of Braganza.**<sup>1</sup> (1<sup>a</sup>). He was s. and h. of James, Duke of Braganza (1483-1513) by Eleanor *de Guzman*, da. of John Alphonso, Duke of Medina Sidonia, which James, was great grandson of Alphonso, cr. Duke of Braganza in 1442 being an illegit. son of John I., King of Portugal. (2<sup>a</sup>) She was first cousin to her husband, her father, Dionysius, being a younger son of James, Duke of Braganza abovenamed. Her mother Beatrix *de Castro*, was heiress of Lemos. (3<sup>a</sup>) He was a younger son of Emanuel, King of Portugal (1495 to 1521) by his second wife, Mary of Arragon and Castile. See xiv, 2nd series, Nos. 3<sup>c</sup> and 4<sup>c</sup>. (12<sup>a</sup>) This was the celebrated "Princess of Eboli." (5<sup>b</sup>) He was the Admiral of the "Invincible Armada" sent out against England.

No. XXIII. 2nd Series. **Anne (Hyde), Duchess of York.** There are three sources available for this table, viz. [I.] *The seize quartiers of Queen Anne* by "L." [probably "C. E. Long," the accomplished author of "*Royal Descents*," 1845] printed in the *Gent. Mag.* for March 1851, vol. 35, N.S., p. 283. This, though helpful as far as it goes, reaches, of course, no further back than the great grand parents of the Duchess, leaving the 16 ancestors next above untouched. [II.] "*Lord Clarendon and his Trowbridge ancestry*," by the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A., in the Wilts "*Arch Mag.*," vol. ix., p. 282. This valuable little treatise probably exhausts all that can be ascertained authentically about them, but, of course, it does not elucidate the (somewhat difficult) ancestry of Frances Aylesbury (mother of the Duchess) the *wife* of the said Lord Clarendon. [III.] A curious M.S. entitled "*The Theatre of Europe*," written in 1684 by Joachim Frederick Van Bassen<sup>2</sup> in which the complete seize quartiers of Henry (Hyde), 2d Earl of Clarendon (brother of the said Duchess) are given, but such completeness is manifestly at the expense of their accuracy.

In Mr. Jones' article, above alluded to, it is stated that the first insinuation that can be traced as to the Duchess of York's mother having been a "*tub woman*," &c., is in the "*Gen. Evening Post*" of 29 March, 1787. Such rumours appear to have been transmitted by the posterity of Mary of Modena; tho' it should be observed that the maternal

<sup>1</sup> The Editor of these "*Seize Quartiers*" is indebted to Mr. Josef Klemme, Librarian of the foreign office, Vienna (whose knowledge of foreign genealogy is as extensive as it is accurate) for the completion of innumerable gaps (which had previously existed) in this table. Mr. Klemme observes truly that "in these seize quartiers are many interesting persons viz. (1) the celebrated Duke of Ossuna; (2) Medina Sidonia, the Admiral of the Armada; (3) Ruy Gomez, and (4) his consort the Princess of Eboli; (5) the Duke of Lerma, Prime Minister to PHILIP III. of Spain; and (6) Donna Isabel de Borgia, da. of Francis de Borgia, General of the Order of Jesuits, afterwards canonised under the name of St. Francis of Borgia."

<sup>2</sup> See some account of this book in Howard's "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*" (2d series, vol. iv. p. 264) where the seize quartiers of James, Duke of Monmouth, are printed (*verbatim*) therefrom. The book contains 129 of such tables, of which, however, the greater part are those of Foreigners, in which the author's information is much more to be relied upon than in those of the English and Scotch.



pedigree of that Lady (which *stops* altogether at her grandfather) contrasts unfavourably with that of the Duchess' grandfather, Sir Thomas Aylesbury, or with that of any other of her grandparents.

(1<sup>a</sup>) By his first wife, Margaret Holland, of Denton, he was ancestor of the family of Hyde long settled at Norbury. (4<sup>a</sup>) "*Maria Lenthall*, da. to the Baron of Wilwood"<sup>1</sup>, according to "*Van Bassen*." (5<sup>a</sup>) He was "*Baron of Troughbridge* in Wiltshire,<sup>1</sup> according to "*Van Bassen*," but in all probability was a Clothier thereof. (6<sup>a</sup>) "*Maria Roooper* [*i.e.* *Roper* of Eltham, co. Kent], da. to the Baron of Eltham"<sup>1</sup> according to Van Bassen. (9<sup>a</sup>) Said to be "*of Eiderston, Esquire*" by Van Bassen. (10<sup>a</sup>) She was da. of "*Sir Thomas Golblynn*,"<sup>1</sup> according to Van Bassen. (12<sup>a</sup>) "*Petronella Bercley* [*i.e.*, *Berkeley* of Wymondham, co. Leicester] da. to the Baron of Widmundham"<sup>1</sup> according to Van Bassen. (13<sup>a</sup>) "*Anton Denman*, Baron of Retford"<sup>1</sup> according to Van Bassen. (14<sup>a</sup>) This Lady was "*Maria Bernsley*, da. to the Baron of Bernsleyhall"<sup>1</sup>, according to Van Bassen. (15<sup>a</sup>) He was one of the 20 children of Sir Thomas Blount, of Kinlet, Salop, being his 5th son by Ann, da. of Sir Richard Croft. (16<sup>a</sup>) According to Croke's "*Croke family, originally named Le Blount*" (vol. ii, p. 384), this Robert Blount, married at Eekington in 1565, "*Goodeth Newson*." She may, however, have been a second wife, for "*Elizabeth Columb*" is generally assigned to him. (1<sup>b</sup>) He *m.* firstly Mary, by whom he had issue. (2<sup>b</sup>) In her will she mentions the carpet wherein the arms of Hyde and Sybell are wrought. (4<sup>b</sup>) This Lady, the wife of "*Edward Langford*, Baron of Troubridge," was, according to Van Bassen<sup>1</sup>, an entirely different person, viz., "*Susanna*, da. of Ricard Corbed [*i.e.*, *Corbet*] of Cambridge (son to the Baron of Sprowston), by Raba Coulpeper [*i.e.*, *Culpeper*] da. to the Esquire of Turresway." (5<sup>b</sup>) Lic. from Bp. of London, 12 July 1603, to marry Dorothy Gwilliams, aged 60, widow. It appears that this Dorothy "an old woman" was bur. (on the same day that he was) at St. Andrews' Holborn. (7<sup>b</sup>) Called "*Baron of Redfort*"<sup>1</sup> by Van Bassen. (8<sup>b</sup>) This Lady is an entirely different person according to Van Bassen,<sup>1</sup> who styles her "*Elizabeth*, da. of Francis Beaumont,<sup>2</sup> Barron of Gracedieu, Justiciar at the Commonwealth, by Anna Pierrepont." Such an Elizabeth, *b.* 1589, apparently existed, but she is said to have *m.* Thomas Seyliard: neither could she, if born in 1589, have been mother of Ann Denman who *m.* but 22 years later. (1<sup>c</sup>) He at the age of 16 (and his brother, Laurence, aged 17) matric. at Oxford (Mag. Hall) in 1579; B.A., 21 Nov. 1581; M.A., 10 Dec. 1584. (2<sup>c</sup>) Arms for Langford, viz., "*Paly of 6, arg. and gu., over all a bend of the first*," were habitually quartered with Hyde by her descendants. They appear on the plate of the tomb of King Henry VII., in Sandford's "*Geneal. Hist.*" (1707) p. 475, dedicated to Edward, Earl of Clarendon (the Chancellor); in the old folio copy of Clarendon's "*Rebellion*;" in the Garter plate of Laurence (Hyde), Earl of Rochester, &c. (3<sup>c</sup>) He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 24 Nov. 1598, aged 18; B.A., 20 June 1602; M.A., 9 June 1605. (4<sup>c</sup>) As to this Lady, who is generally (not, however, by Van Bassen) called (erroneously) "*FRANCES*,"

<sup>1</sup> There does not, however, appear to be any authority for such statement.

<sup>2</sup> He was a Judge of the Common Pleas 1593 to 1598, in which year he died.

see a most exhaustive account by Col. Chester in his Westm. Abbey Registers, p. 153.

No. XXIV, 2nd series. **Mary of Modena.** (1<sup>a</sup>) He was son of Alphonso, Marquis of Montecchio, by Julia, da. of Francis (*de Ruvere*), Duke of Urbino, which Alphonso was a younger son of Alphonso I., Duke of Ferrara, Modena, &c., 1505 to 1534, and a younger brother of Hercules, Duke thereof, 1534 to 1558, and of Alphonso II., Duke thereof, 1558 to 1597. (5<sup>a</sup>) He was great grandson of the celebrated Alexander Farnese, POPE PAUL III. (1534-49), who procured the Dukedoms of Parma, &c., for his son Pedro, father of Octavius, Duke of Parma, &c., the father of this Alexander. (6<sup>a</sup>) She was sister to Catalina [see No. xxiv, 2nd series, No. 2<sup>b</sup>] wife of John, Duke of Braganza, great grandmother to Catherine, Queen Consort to Charles II. (7<sup>a</sup>) According to Van Bassen (see note to No. xxiii) in his seize quartiers of the Duke of Modena of 1684, he was "Duke de St. Hora." (8<sup>a</sup>) According to Van Bassen (as above) she was da. of Peter Aldobrandini, the brother of the Pope. (13<sup>a</sup>) See Pere Anselme. (3<sup>e</sup>) He is called by Van Bassen (as above) "*Earl Martinoses*," son of "(—) De Martinoses, a Nobil Romain." Miss Strickland (in her "*Mary Beatrice of Modena*") calls him "Count Hieronimo Martinozzi da Fano, a Roman Nobleman of ancient family." Pere Anselme speaks of him as "*Gentilhomme Romain*," though in one place he calls him "Count." (4<sup>e</sup>) Her only sister, Hieronyme, m. Michel Laurent Mancini, "*Baron Romain*," and d. 29 Dec. 1656, leaving issue, who inherited the chief part of the property of Cardinal Mazarini and adopted his name. (2<sup>d</sup>) Her sister, the other coheir, was Anne Marie, who m. 22 Feb. 1654, Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, and who d. 4 Feb. 1672 at Paris, aged 35.

## Marriages at Combe Keynes and Wool, co. Dorset.

1583 complete to 1750.

(Continued from Vol. VII, N.S., p. 220.)

- 1623. William Dollin and Tomasin Salter weare married at Coombe caines June the xvij<sup>th</sup>.
- „ Thomas Fall widdower of East Burton & Grace Pusse of Wooll widdow weare married the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of August at Wooll.
- „ Thomas Mountyeere the sonne of John Mountyeere & Agnis Haggard there widdow weare maryed the xix<sup>th</sup> of August at Wooll.
- „ Edward Jones of East Burton & Elizabeth Gill of Woll were marryed att Woolle October the xij<sup>th</sup>.
- 1624. Peter Douthe & Margeret Glouer of Wooll were married att Woolle July the xxvj.
- „ John Mountyer & Elinor Cob of Wooll were marryed at Woole february the iij<sup>th</sup>.
- 1625. Nathaniel Hardan & Elizabeth Faulkener of Wooll widdowe were marryed att Wooll the ninthe of May.

1625. Thomas Springe the sone of Thomas Springe of Comb kaines  
was married to Gillia Tillye the foure & twentyth of October.  
John Gallton vicar      Robert Roope      } church  
   Thomas Austin      } wardens.
1626. Danis Hebbs & Bridgett Toope were married att Woolle Jule  
the xij<sup>th</sup>.  
" Anthony Hart widdower of wool and Joane Siveir servaunt at  
woolbridge were maried at Wool Jan: 20<sup>th</sup>.  
" Thomas Furnage the sone of Thomas Furnage of Woolle &  
Barbara the daughter of Robert Pusse of Wooll aforesaied  
were married att woolle the sixt of September.
1627. Robert Gold and Cicely Talbut both of the parish of wool were  
married att wool the 23<sup>d</sup> of April.  
" Carolus Bishop of Coome kaines widdower and Mary Cob daughter  
to y<sup>e</sup> widdow Cob of wool were married at wool May 20<sup>th</sup>.  
" Briant Smith widdowman of wool & Charity Hopkins of  
Bindon were maried at wool Novemb: 15.  
" William Snook & Luce Hodder both of wool were maried at  
wool Novemb: 29.
1628. John Gowre of Borton mill in the parishe of Bindon and Mary  
Foot of Mayden Newton were maried at wool March 29<sup>th</sup>.  
" James Tibbs and Dorothy Reed widdow in the parish of wool  
were maried at wool May 14<sup>th</sup>.
- 1629 Thomas Gill & Kathern Austin bothe of woolle were maried att  
woole the first of July.  
" John Smithe sone of John Smith of Coomb kaynes & Barbara  
Wrathe daughter of Humfrie Wrath of Woole were married  
att woole the fite of October.  
" Thomas Gouis & Elinor Lumberte bothe servants unto James  
Hooper of Bouenton gent uppon banes thrise solemilye pub-  
lished att woole were then married October the one &  
twentithe.  
" Christopher Hurcott of Stirmister Marshall uppon certificat  
brought & Alice Gower of Burton mill uppon bands three  
times sollemly published att woole were ther married the six  
& twentithe of November.  
John Gallton. vicar      Humfry Wrathe      } church  
   Willia Adams the elder      } wardens.
1630. John Brent gent and Katherin Mussell of Bownton were married  
att woole June the 9<sup>th</sup>.  
" George Scott and Tomsen Grout were maryed at Comb kaynes  
September the 11<sup>th</sup>.  
" Willia Adams and Grace Edwards were married att Woole  
november the third.
1631. Thomas Cole of woole & Joan Hurse were married att Woolle  
Jule the xj<sup>th</sup>.  
" Robert Andrewes of Osmonton & Christian Austin daughter of  
Thomas Austin of woole were married att woole July xvij<sup>th</sup>.
1632. Willia Hodder & Joan Panje (? Paine) were married att woole  
Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>.

1632. Thomas Roope gent sone & heire to Thomas Roope of Winfrith neuburg, gent & Margery Keneger (? Reneger) were married by license att woolle may the 28<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Williā Snooke & Grace Standly of woolle were maryed att woolle y<sup>e</sup> first of november.  
 „ Nicholas Bousfielde & Rabidge Joyner were married att Woolle y<sup>e</sup> first of decemb<sup>r</sup>.  
 1633. John Bascombe y<sup>e</sup> sone of Williā Bascombe & Joane Toopes y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Judeth Pusse widowe of Woolle were maryed att Woolle September 14<sup>th</sup>.  
 1634. Ralphe Turner of East Burton w<sup>th</sup>in ye pish of Winfrith Newburg & Margeret Douthe of woolle widowe were married att woolle April the xxviii<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Williā Bascombe of woolle beeing one of y<sup>e</sup> children of y<sup>e</sup> people & Alce his wife were married att woolle the Last day of Septemb<sup>r</sup>.  
 1635. Thomas Penny & Elinor Wignor were maryed att Woolle Aprill the 13<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Williā Furmage & Tomsie Talbott were married att Woolle Aprill the 30<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Thomas Smedmore of Bindon & Ann Wrath were married att Woolle may the 25<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Donyel Meade of Our Mojne & Mary Austin were married att Woolle (no date).  
 „ John Baworige of East Burton & Dorothy Beowing of Bouenton were married att woolle June 30<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Perseuall Hodder of Our Mojne & Elizabeth Baker were married att Woolle July the eight.  
 „ Hinary Sea & Mary Barlett were married att Woolle October the 24<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Frauncis Hodder & Elizabeth Golde of Woolle were married att Woolle November the 28<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Hinry Golde & Ann Tabbott were married att Woolle February the 20<sup>th</sup>.  
 1636. Edward Paine of the pishe & Brüh (Borough) of Poole & Mary Edwards of woolle were married at Woolle August the First.  
 „ Peter Rosse & Ann Cleaues were married att Combkaynes September the 19<sup>th</sup>.  
 „ Adam Smedmore & Julian True of Combkaines were married att Combkaynes February 20<sup>th</sup>.  
 1637. Benjamin Williams & Margeret Bankes were married att Combkaynes October the 18<sup>th</sup>.  
 1638. Anthony Jacob & Prudence Hudd were married att Woolle June 30.  
 „ Thomas Phippit was married unto Catherine Sumner of Combekeynes September 11.  
 1639. Thomas Mountcut and Jone Haggard were married att Wooll Septemb 30.

(To be continued.)



# Pedigree of Whinyates of Chellaston, co. Derby.

Communicated by MAJOR-GENERAL F. T. WHINYATES.



ARMS :—Quarterly. 1 and 4, Paly of six Or and Azure, a bordure gobony of the first and Gules on a chief Ermine, a lion passant Gules between two spur rowels upwards gold, (Whinyates); 2. Sable a stag's head caboshed between two flanches Argent, (Parker); 3. Vert three horses courant Argent, bridled Or, (Frye).

CREST :—In front of an anchor erect Sable, a cubit arm, holding a sword proper pommel and hilt Or.

Thomas Whinyates or Whynyarde, Bailiff of the Royal Manor of Chellaston by patent 31 Oct. 7 Eliz. Bu. at Chellaston 22 March 1585. Inq. p.m. 22 April 1585. Will proved at Lichfield 6 Sep. 1585.

Mary, d. of Christopher Eyre of Weston on Trent, co. Derby, gent. Married before 1566.

James



Thomas Whinyates of Abbotsleigh, and Pasture, in the County. Clerk, B.A. Rector of Charleton in the County. Chap. at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 2 Jan. 1714. Admitted to Trin. Coll. Cambridge in 1736; bu. 17 Aug. 1783 at Charleton aforesaid. Will proved 18 Sept. 1783	Elizabeth, bap. at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, 18 Sept. 1719. Married John Love of Plymouth, co. Devon. Died 3 February, 1775.	Other issue died young.
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b

Thomas Whinyates of Abbotsleigh, & Pasture. Born 18 Sept. 1755. A Gentleman Commoner of Wadham Coll. Oxford, 1774. An Officer in the Queen's Dragoon Guards 1778-80; afterwards a Major in the East India Company's Service. Died 24 March 1806 at Allahabad, & buried there.

Sarah Anne Catherine, born at Harpton Court, co. Radnor, 24 Nov. 1779. Married 1stly, Lieut. James Robertson, Bengal Engineers; 2ndly, Robert Youngusband, a Captain in the 53rd Regiment. Died 23 Aug. 1860 at Cheltenham; bu. at Prestbury. (Issue by first marriage.)

Isabella Jane, born 23 Oct. 1788; died unmarried at Cheltenham, 21 Sep. 1868; bu. at Prestbury. Will proved 20 January 1869.

Thomas Whinyates, Rear-Admiral Royal Navy. Born 7 Sept. 1778 at Stockheld Mertola. Born 20 Park, co. York. Died unmarried 15 Dec. 1780 at Mertola, Portugal. Died March 1857 at Cheltenham, co. Gloucester. Bu. at Prestbury, co. Glouc. 1 Aug. 1788.

George Burrington Whinyates, Captain Royal Navy; born 31 Aug. 1783; died 5 Aug. 1808 at Cheltenham, bu. at Prestbury. Will proved 7 Sept. 1808.

Frederick William Whinyates, Major-General R.E. Born 29 Aug. 1793. Died 9 Jan. 1881 at Cheltenham, bu. in the Cemetery. Will proved 17 Feb. 1881.

Any, born 26 October 1784; died unum. 8 July 1875; bu. at Prestbury. Will proved 5 Sept. 1875.

Octavia, born 2 October 1797; mar. 11 June 1828, William Christmas of Whitfield Hall, co. Waterford. Died s.p. at Cheltenham, 10 Feb. 1882. Bu. at Prestbury. Will proved 16 May 1882.

General Sir Edward Charles Whinyates, K.C.B., K.H.; born 6 May 1782. Served throughout the Peninsular War, & was at Waterloo. Died s.p. 25 Dec. 1865 at Cheltenham; bu. at Prestbury. Will proved 22 January 1866.

Sarah Marianne, da. of Charles Whalley of Stow-on-Wold, Esq. Born Oct. 1804. Married 25 Jan. 1830 at New Radnor, co. Radnor. Living in 1891.

Jane, born 18 April 1754; died unmarried at Chudleigh, co. Devon, 7 Jan. 1819; bu. there 13 Jan.

George, Margaret Elizabeth, and Margaret, died young.

Rachel, born 26 Aug. 1786; died unmarried at Cheltenham, 12 Aug. 1858; bu. at Prestbury. Will proved 12 Oct. 1858.

Letitia, born 4 October 1799; died unmarried 11 January 1862. Bu. at Prestbury. Will dated 28 Jan. 1836. Judgment given thereon in the case of Christmas v. Whinyates, 27 January 1863.

Sarah Elizabeth, only da. of Samuel Crompton of Wood End, co. York; born 1790. Married 22 May 1827, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Died 28 April & bu. 7 May 1828 at St. Werburgh's, Derby. M.I.

Francis Frankland Whinyates, General in the Army. Born 30 June 1796. Married Elizabeth, da. of John Campbell of Ormidale, co. Argyle, 7 Aug. 1826. Died s.p. 22 Jan. 1887 at Bath. She died 1 Feb. 1874. Both bu. in the Abbey Cemetery, Bath. Will proved 19 March 1887.

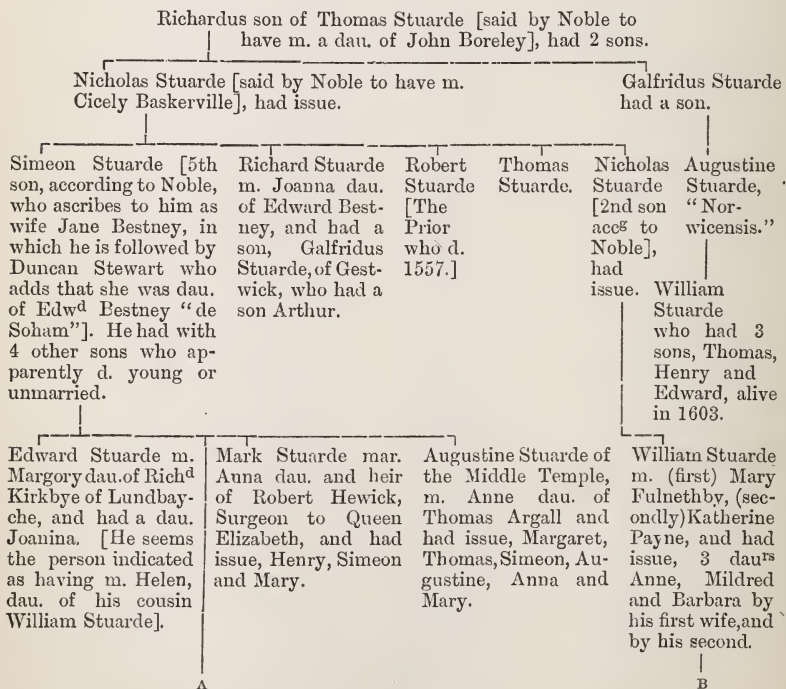
c

<p>Harriet, born 5 Oct. 1830; died an infant. 1 dau.</p>	<p>Emily Marianne, born 14 Sept. 1831; died young. 2 dau.</p>	<p>Frederick Thomas Whinyates, Major-General in the Army. Born 28 March 1833; bap. 9 August 1833. Created Pacha 8 March 1883 by the Sultan. Living 1891, s.p. 1 son.</p>	<p>Constance Georgina, 5 da. of M. Bell of Bourne Park, co. Kent. Born 7 April 1851. Married 30 July 1872 at Bishopscourne, near Canterbury. Living 1891.</p>
<p>Francis Arthur Whinyates, Colonel in the Army; born 18 Nov. 1837; bap. 27 Sept. 1838. Living 1891, s.p. 3 son.</p>	<p>Emma Sophia Caroline, 2 da. of Colonel Charles Bingham, D.A. General. Married 10 June 1886 at St. John's Church, Woolwich. Living 1891.</p>	<p>Albert William Orme Whinyates, Captain Royal Artillery, Born 5 October 1840; bap. 2 Nov. 1840; died 1 May 1878, s.p. Bu. in Brompton Cemetery. 4 son.</p>	<p>Margaret, only da. of M. General William Dunn, of Ingleswood, co. Berks; married 16 Dec. 1868 at Kinbury, co. Berks. Living in 1891.</p>
<p>Edward Henry Whinyates, Clerk, B.A., R. of Fretherne, co. Gloucester. Born 25 June 1835, bap. 21 October 1835. Living 1891. 2 son.</p>	<p>Sarah Marie Louise, eldest da. of John T. Ashton, Esq., Major in the Army. Married 23 Nov. 1882 at Christchurch, Cheltenham. Living 1891.</p>	<p>Amy Octavia. Born 20 Aug. 1842, bap. 14 Sept. 1842. Living 1891, unmarried. 3 dau.</p>	<p>Charles Elidor Whinyates, Captain in the 52nd Light Infantry. Born 24 June 1845; bap. 23 July 1845. Died unmarried 27 Feb. 1872 at Mentone, France. Buried there. 5 son.</p>
<p>Guy Whinyates, born 18 Jan. 1884 at Fretherne; bap. there 21 Feb.</p>	<p>Ralph Whinyates, born at Cheltenham 12 July 1885; bap. 31 Aug. at Fretherne.</p>	<p>Cicely Whinyates, born 25 Jan. 1890 at Cheltenham; bap. at Fretherne 18 March.</p>	

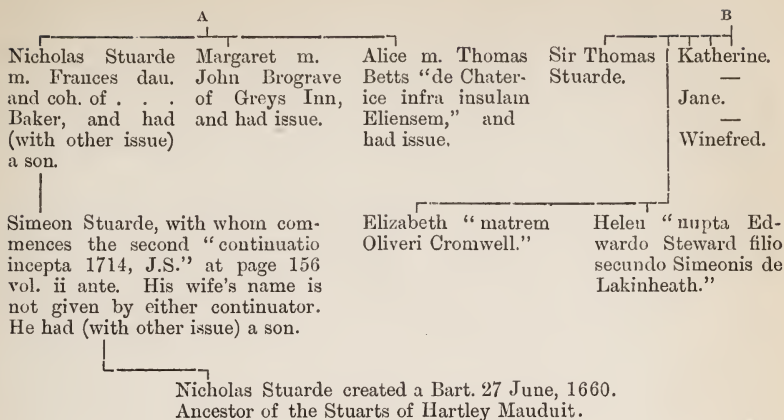


STEWARTS OF ELY.<sup>1</sup>

The curious genealogy of the family reproduced by Mr. Walter Rye is, in its earlier portions, nearly identical with the "Genealogy of Robert Stewart," last Prior of Ely, "Written by himself in Queen Mary's time," which is given at page 203 of Duncan Stewart's *History of the Surname of Stewart* (1737). If Duncan Stewart be correct in attributing the authorship to Prior Robert, it follows that Augustine Stewart, of the Middle Temple, stands free of the suspicion of concocting the pedigree in 1567, which Mr. Rye attributes to him. Mr. Rye's second paper seems to exhaust the early history of this family, and my only object in reverting to the subject is to point out that however fanciful the early descents may be, yet the writers of the two continuations to the pedigree are probably to be trusted as to contemporary occurrences, and that some statements made by the first of them have been departed from by Noble and subsequent writers. For example, the first continuator says (vol i, page 155), "Ex Johanna filia Edwardi Bestney, Richardus filius prefati Nicolai et frater Simionis genuit Galfridum." Noble, however (as quoted by Mr. Rye), ascribes Jane Bestney as wife of Simeon, Richard's brother. Whether the continuator be right or Noble, it may be useful to reproduce a portion of the pedigree so as to bring out these discrepancies.



<sup>1</sup> Vol. i (N.S.), p. 150; Vol. ii (N.S.), p. 34.



DESCENT OF SMART, OF TREWHITT, NORTHUMBERLAND;  
*through Lynn; Woodhouse; and Blakestone; from Bowes, of Streatlam Castle.*

JOHN SMART married DOROTHY LYNN; she was descended from Elizabeth, the *eld. dau. and coheir* of Sir George Bowes,<sup>1</sup> of Streatlam Castle, through Blakeston; and Woodhouse.

(John Smart, as will be seen, was himself descended, through his g-mother Elinor Smart, (*Alder*) from Sir George's *2nd coheir* Dorothy, through Collingwood; Clavering; and Armorer. Also from "Sir W. Bowes the elder begotten," through Lisle.)

1420. SIR WILLIAM BOWES was knighted at the battle of Vernoyle; High Sheriff of Northumberland; and Chamberlain to the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. He was fourth in descent from Sir Adam Bowes, of Streatlam; *jure uxoris* Alice, *dau. and heir* of Sir John Trayne, lord of Streatlam; by Agnes, *dau. of* Ralph de la Hay, Lord Percy, of Stainton le Strata: Sir William rebuilt Streatlam Castle. He married JOANE, *dau. of* RALPH, BARON GREYSTOKE.

His son, SIR WILLIAM BOWES, of Streatlam, married Maud, the daughter of HENRY LORD FITZHUGH, BARON RAVENSWORTH. They left issue, 4 sons, and a dau. Margaret, wife to Sir Humphrey Lisle, of Felton; grandparents of Jane Lisle, wife to George Alder, Esq., of Hobberlaw

<sup>1</sup> "This George married Muriell daughter of Sr William Eure the first Lord Eure and by her had yssue 3 daughters and died without yssue male soe that his said daughters be inheritable to a greater part of his inheritance. Save that certayne parcelles not exceeding the thirde parte by vertue as well of intailes to the heires male as of other assurances made by the said Sr George Bowes remayne unto the said Sr Robert Bowes (*his uncle*) and others the heires males of the aforesaid Sr William Bowes the elder begotten (*his g. g. grandfather*)" (*visit. Durham 1575*). Sir Robert's nephew, Sir George Bowes, ultimately succeeded to Streatlam Castle; he was "Marshal to Queen Elizabeth and one of her Privy Councillors."

Tower, Alnwick; from whom descended Elinor Alder, wife of John Smart (*below*).

*Their 4th son*, SIR RALPH BOWES, of Streatlam, married MARGARET dau. and heir of SIR ROGER COIGNIERS, of Sockbourne.

*Their 2d son*, SIR RALPH BOWES, of Streatlam, married ELIZABETH,<sup>1</sup> dau. of HENRY, LORD CLIFFORD, by ANNE, dau. of SIR JOHN ST. JOHN of Bletsoe:

*Their only son*, SIR GEORGE BOWES, of Streatlam Castle, and Dalden Tower, married MURIEL, dau. of WILLIAM, LORD EURE; and left issue, besides Ralph who d.s.p. 3 daus. 1. ELIZABETH. 2. Dorothy, of Dalden Tower, wife of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eslington; (visit: Northd. & Durham.) whose dau. Mary, married Robert Clavering, of Callaly Esqr.; and their dau. Mary, married Thomas Armorer, of Belford Esq., ancestor of Grace Armorer, wife of Thomas Carr,<sup>2</sup> of Ford, Crookham, Cornhill, &c., (who compromised for the estate with his 3 nieces 1664.) whose dau. and heir Grace Carr, wife of William Alder, was mother of Elinor, who in 1704 married John Smart, of Belford (See "Genealogist" VI. N.S.). 3. Annie, who married her cousin Robert Bowes.

*Their eld. dau. and coheir*, ELIZABETH BOWES, married JOHN BLAKESTON of Blakeston, *eld. son of* Thomas Blakeston of Blakeston, by Elizabeth, d. of John Place, of Halnaby, (son of Rowland Place, of Halnaby, by Margery, dau. of Sir John Coniers, of Hornby; and grandson, of Robert Place, by Isabel, dau. of Sir Ralph Pudsey, of Barford) by his 2d wife Margery, dau. & heir of Sir Thomas Surtees, of Dinsdale. *They left issue, besides* Sir William Blakeston, b. 1553, father of Sir Thomas Blakeston (Baronetcy extinct), several sons and daus. He, in his will, (Surtees' Durham) says, "My executors shall bring upp my sonnes Peter and Humfraye to either of them an annuity of xxl. from 18 yeares of age."

*Their son*, PETER BLAKESTON, "was of Finchale, Sedgely, Gilesgate, and Fishburn; Mr. Peter Blakeston, of Fishburn, was bur. at Bishop Middleham 22 June 1640; his issue was Dorothy, bap. at Durham Abbey 22 Dec. 1597; Humphrey, and others: of these, Dorothy mar:

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth was thus descended, Philippa, dau. and heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 2d son of EDWARD III. mar: Edmund Mortimer, E. of March; the eld. dau. Elizabeth, mar: Henry, Lord Percy, (Hotspur) her grand son Thomas, Lord Clifford, was father of John, addressed by Queen Margaret in Shakspeare's Hen. VI.

"Brave warriors Clifford and Northumberland."

who mar: Margaret, Baroness De Vesci; and was father of Henry, Lord Clifford; the father of Henry, 1st Earl of Cumberland: and Elizabeth Lady Bowes.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Carr, styled in his bond 3d Aug., 1661, for £8,000 in the Ford archives, "*Thomas Carr de la fforde Castle armiger*," after a common recovery 1 Sep., 1664, finally compromised his claim to succeed to Ford, as eld: surv: son, under his father's male entail of 1606; of this there is a short account in an article by Mr. Thomas (*Estate Office, Ford*). "Descent of Smart from Heron; Carr; Alder" in "The Genealogist," Oct., '89, but a possible motive for his consent was not discovered until 24th Aug., '90, in *Babington v. Carr* (Rec. Off.) 1st June, 1662. The Oratrices state, "Thomas Carr of Belford well knows that since the death of the said William Carr (i.e. during the lifetime of their brother Thomas, of whom they herein state that he 'died about 2 yeares since' viz., 1660) he did in due form of law suffer and levy a ffyne of all and singular the premises to the said Thomas the said Oratrices said brother and thereby barred himself of all claim and right whatsoever in the said premises, &c., &c."

John, son of John Weedowes, keeper of Frankleyn, from whom the Woodhouses, of Cornforth descend." (Surtees' Durham vol. i.)

*His eld. dau.* DOROTHY BLAKESTON, born 1593 was baptised at Durham Abbey. She married 16 July 1615 JOHN WOODHOUSE, of Brandon House, Cornforth Esqr. "Brandon House below Cornforth was the seat of the Woodhouses." (Surtees' Durham III. 14.) For issue see note 1<sup>1</sup>.

*Their son,* JOHN WEEDOWES, or Woodhouse, of Brandon House, is mentioned, with his aunt Susannah, in his grandfather's will: *he married*, about 1654, Susanna . . . *and left issue*—1. William. 2. Dorothy, bap. 27 July, 1656. 3. John, bap. 11 March, 1657-8. With four others, children of "Mr John Woodhouse and Susannah his wife," were bap. at Bishop Middleham.

*Their son,* WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Brandon House (there is no entry later than 1623 of the baptism of a William) was born about 1655.<sup>2</sup> He made an assignment at Durham, in 1685, *he married* 15 May 1679, Dorothy Hutchinson, of Cornforth. *They left issue*, 1. John Woodhouse, of Brandon House. 2. Dorothy. 3. Susan. 4. Margaret.

<sup>1</sup> 1448—Ralph Widdowes was Vicar of Stainton.

1579—George Widdowes was Vicar of Bishopston he died 1631.

The name of Woodhouse is one of those which upsets rash conclusions as to the origin of names.

In the Bishop Middleham registers, from

1570. to 1610. the name of Wyddowes occurs 15 times.

1612. to 1613. the name appears as Widdowes twice.

1615. to 1640. the name appears as Weedowes 37 times.

1644. to 1700. the name appears as Woodhouse 12 times.

The Woodhouse family were keepers of Frankland Park. Ryton, and Middlewood, by patent under the Bishops of Durham for several generations.

1570.—Feb. 12 is the date of the appointment for life of Rafe Wyddowes by Bishop Pilkington. "Raif Wyddowes buried 20th Jan. 1584-5, of Brandon, near Cornforth" (Bishop Middleham register). He was probably the father of John Widdowes.

1612.—John Widdowes, of Brandon House, in 1612 purchased lands of George Conyers, in East Newbiggin. In 1613 Mar. 22, John Widdowes, *generosus*, and his son John were appointed for life (57s fee) keepers of Frankland Park, Ryton, and Middlewood; the patent was held under Dr. James, Bishop of Durham. John Widdowes in his will does not mention his son John; but he mentions his grandson John; and his daughter, Susannah: He died 1650.

1613.—His son, JOHN WEEDOWES, of Brandon House, Cornforth, keeper of Frankland, etc., for life by patent under Bishop Pilkington, 1613, resigned his keepership in 1662 to Bishop Cosin, to enable him to appoint thereto his son-in-law, Samuel Davison; who died in 1671, and was succeeded in Frankland by his son John Davison.

1662.—In lieu of a patent, Bishop Cosin granted John Widdowes, in 1662, a lease of additional lands in Cornforth. A letter from the Bishop to Mr. Stapylton runs thus "Pall Mall 9 Dec. 1671 . . . talk with Widdowes who had a lease of Cornforth given him in lieu of his patent granted him by Bishop James, and either hee or his sone had 20 nobles of me for giving up one life that remained when I came to be Bishop." (Surtees' iv. 2. 147.) *He married (as above)* on 16 July, 1615, Dorothy Blakeston, *leaving issue*, a son John, & a dau. Anne bap. 11. Mar. 1620: mar: in 1648 William Hutchinson Esq<sup>r</sup> and had issue, with others, an eld. son Peter, who left issue, 5 sons. Peter, William, Humphrey, Thomas, and Henry.

<sup>2</sup> At which date "the Vicar was in hiding during the commonwealth;" his place being taken by Brabant, who signs a memorandum that, "1664 Thomas Hutchinson of Cornforth left. . . £3 for the poore of the parish. . . Jo. Brabant hujus paroch. vicarius." Altar Tombs at Bp. Middleham are inscribed: "Thomas Hutcheson d. 1673. his wife Dorothy d. 1657.—and, "Dorothy wife of William Woodhouse d. 1710. &c. &c." (Surtees' Durham.) The representative of Hutchinson is G. T. Hutchinson Esq. Dep. Lieut, Lord of the Manor of Whitton.



*Their 3d daughter*, MARGARET WOODHOUSE, bap. 8. May 1688, married 13. Dec. 1713, ROBERT LYNN of Mainsforth (Arms, confirmed to William Lynn, *gu. within a bordure sa. bezantée a demy Lion rampant ar.*)<sup>1</sup> Their only surviving son,

ROBERT LYNN, of Mainsforth, and of Cassop, and Seaton; jure uxoris, Jane, dau. & heir of "John Wilson, of Cassop, Gent, by Isabel, dau. & coheir of Thomas Wilson, of Seaton" (Surtees', *Ped. of Wilson*); *left issue by his 1st wife*, Jane,

a dau. & h. Jane Lynn, of Cassop, and Seaton, who married, 1724, Robert Bewicke, of Close House Esq, High Sheriff for Northumberland 1726; son of "Calverley Bewicke brother to Robert Bewicke, son and heir et. 23 annor 25 Aug 1666, sons of Thomas Bewicke Esq of Close House Northumberland" (Visit; Durham 1666.) High Sheriff for Durham 1655.

By Jane Lynn, Robert Bewicke had issue, 1. Sir Robert Bewicke: 2. The Rev. Wilson Bewicke D.D. Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford; Vicar of Calverley, York; and Rector of Ross, Herefordsh: he married his cousin Margaret Ord. (below) The eld. son, Sir Robert Bewicke, of Close House; High Sheriff for Northumberland 1760; married Mary Hurst; and had issue, 1—Calverley Bewicke, of Close House, High Sheriff 1782, M.P. for Winchester; who married 1st Deborah Wilkinson: and 2d Mary, dau. and coheir of Robert Spearman Esqr, of Old Acres, Northumberland—2. Jane Bewicke, married Sir Paul Joddrell Bart; and their only daughter Paulina, married Sir John Henry Seale Bart—3. Mary Bewicke, married Calverley Anderson Esqr, (from whom the Bewickes of Threepwood Hall) and their grandson, Calverley Bewicke, of Close House J.P. & D.L. married Jane, dau. of MacCullagh Torrens Esqr, M.P.—3. Anne—4. Margaret—5. Alice—6. Dorothy Bewicke, married her cousin William Lynn, (below.)

ROBERT LYNN, married 2ndly 13 Dec., 1713, MARGARET WOODHOUSE (as above), and had issue. 1. Robert. 2. Dorothy Lynn, married Ralph Ord, of Sedgfield, Esq.; whose dau. Mary Ord, married her first cousin Wilson Bewicke, D.D. (as above.) 3. William Lynn, married Dorothy, 6th dau. of Sir Robert Bewicke: in his will he makes John Newton Smart, of Trehwitt, his kinsman, residuary legatee.

*Their eld. son*, ROBERT LYNN, of Mainsforth, Esq., bap. 10 April 1714, married JANE NEWTON, the daughter, and heir of John Newton, Esq., of Eachwick, Northumberland; and Crawcrook, Durham; (*arms Sa. 2 shin-bones in saltire ar. sinister surmounted of the dexter, as borne by John Newton, M.P. for Derby, 12 & 17 Edward IV.*) and had issue. 1. Mary, died unmarried. 2. Jane, wife of Christopher Mawre, Esqr. 3. Dorothy.

*Their 3rd dau. & coheir*, DOROTHY LYNN, of Mainsforth; Eachwick; and Crawcrook; married in 1785, JOHN SMART, of Trehwitt and Netherton, Esq., J.P. and Dep. Lieut. for Northumberland; Hon. Inspector in time of war for two divisions of Northumberland; born 1759: (*for his arms; genealogy; and descendants; see 'The Genealogist,' vol 7 part 3; and Foster's Royal Descents 1891.*)

<sup>1</sup> 1504-1524 Thomas Lynn was Rector of Heselden.

"1673 S. Disbrow, R. Salstenhall, John and Thomas Farrar joined in conveying lands at Mainsforth to Robert Lynn of Shotton." (*Surtees' Durham, Ped. of Lynn. Vol. III. 20.*)

# A ROLL OF ARMS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, N.S., p. 248.)

- BOWES of Newcastle—Ermine 3 Long Bowes bent Paleways in Fess Gules  
 BROWN of ————Gules a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Lions Paws eras<sup>d</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup> within a Border Sable on a Chief of the 2<sup>d</sup> an Eagle display of the 3<sup>d</sup>  
 BROCKET of Morpeth—Sable a Fess humid bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Talbots Heads cabossed Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 BROWELL of Dawton Gent—Arg<sup>t</sup> 5 Fusils in Fess Gules 3 Martlets in chief Sable  
 BUCKTON of Buckton—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars Sable on a Canton of the 2<sup>d</sup> a Buck pass<sup>t</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> attired Or  
 BURDUS of Preston—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Mascells Azure  
 BURLEIGH of Newcastle—Vert 3 Boars Heads coupé Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 BULMAN of Shipwash—Barry of Six Gules & Or on a Chief Or a Bull pass<sup>t</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 BUSTON of Buston\*—Azure a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Regard<sup>t</sup> Or armed Gules  
 BUSTON of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Frett Gules  
 BURRELL of Brome Parke—Or a Saltire Gules on a Chief Azure 3 Mulletts of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 BOUTFLOWER of Apperly†—Or 3 Flower de lis in Chief Sable  
 BIGGE of Little Benton—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Fess Sable 3 Annulets of the 1<sup>st</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Sable  
 BULL of Woller—Or 3 Bulls Heads trunked Gules  
 CARR of Newcastle Esq<sup>r</sup>\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Bend bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Choughs Sable 3 Lions Heads cabossed Or  
 COATS of Newcastle—Or a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Sable  
 CARR of Etal Esq<sup>r</sup>†—Gules on a Cheuron Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Mulletts Azure  
 CAMEL of Newcastle—Sable a Camel pass<sup>t</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 CARR of Hetton†—the same as the last Carr a Cresc<sup>t</sup> for Difference  
 CARVER of Old Town—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Cheuron Sable a Flower de lis Or  
 CAY of North Charlton—Azure 3 Lillies slipped proper Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 CHARLTON of Hesleside & Reedsmonth—Or a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Regardant Gules  
 CHARLTON of Charlton—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Bend Sable bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Pheons Azure  
 CLAVERING of Callaly\*—Quarterly Or & Gules over all a Bend Sable  
 CRAMLINGTON of Cranlington\*—Azure a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Regardant Arg<sup>t</sup> armed Gules  
 CLAYTON of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cross engrail'd bet<sup>n</sup> 4 Ogresses  
 CRAMLINGTON of Newsom Esq<sup>r</sup>\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars & 3 Roundlets in Chief Azure  
 CARNABY S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> of Thornham K<sup>t</sup>—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars & 2 Roundlets in Chief Azure a Canton Or  
 CLENNEL of CLENNELL\*—Azure a dexter hand habited with a Maunch the hand holding a Truncheon Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 CHOLMELEY of Cramlington\*—Gules 2 Helmets in Chief Arg<sup>t</sup> a Garb in Base Or  
 CLARKE of West Heddon Gent—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Bend Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Ogresses 3 Swans of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 CLERKE of Hexham—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Bend Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Ogresses 3 Martlets of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 COCKERIL of Whitley—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Bend Azure 3 Lions Heads coupé Or  
 COLLINGWOOD of Eslington\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Bucks Heads cabossed Sable  
 CARTINGTON of Cartington—Gules a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Wheels Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 COLLINGWOOD of Branton†—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Bucks Heads cabossed Gules  
 COOK of Togsden—Or a Cheuron vary Arg<sup>t</sup> & Azure bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Cinquefoils of the 3<sup>d</sup>  
 COCK of Newcastle—Quarterly Gules & Arg<sup>t</sup> sometimes Azure a Bezant bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Cocks Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 COCKS of Prudhoe—Argent 2 Bends Gules  
 COOKES of Hexham—Or a Cheuron Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 6 Martlets Sable 2. 3. 1  
 CONYERS of Newcastle—Azure a Maunch Or  
 COATSWORTH of Armitage—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Bars Gules  
 COLE of NEWCASTLE—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Scorpions reversed Sable  
 COMINGS of Tarsset—Sable a Cross Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Chief Azure 3 Flower de lis Or  
 CRAISTER of Craister—Quarterly Or & Gules in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter a Raven Sable

(To be continued.)

## Notices of Books.

SOME OLD FAMILIES.—A contribution to the Genealogical History of Scotland. By H. B. McCall, F.S.A. Scot. Printed for Private Circulation. Birmingham (Watson & Ball), 4to.

One of the most charming books we have yet had the pleasure of noticing in this Magazine is the splendid volume before us; most undoubtedly "a contribution to the Genealogical History of Scotland." We are glad to see in the preface a paragraph setting forth very clearly the motives which prompt, or should prompt, the genealogist when approaching the study of family descent; that they are generally misunderstood by the unsympathetic is but too often true, and we recommend any such to read and digest Mr. McCall's excellent remarks thereon.

With the limited space at our disposal it is impossible to do more than give an outline of the contents of this work, and to notice but few points. The vexed question as to the grant to John Scott of Thirlestane of the royal treasure to his arms and augmentation to his crest is discussed; a fac-simile of the charter which has given rise to so much comment is among the illustrations, thus affording an opportunity to those interested in the matter to judge for themselves whether it be a forgery or not. In either case it appears to us to be a document of no value; the grant having been acknowledged by the Lyon Office should be sufficient evidence of an original having at one time existed. The want of a succinct and accurate account of the Scotts of Thirlestane has long been felt, so that the history of this family given by Mr. McCall is particularly welcome. Among the other families treated of is that of Wilkie of Rathobyres, from the main line of which sprang Sir David Wilkie, R.A., also that of Liston, from which came the celebrated surgeon Robert Liston. In the account of the family of Young in Nithsdale is given a tabulated pedigree of Herries of Halldykes, the arms of this house being the purest form of the coat identified with the name of Harris in England and elsewhere. In addition to the above, accounts with tabulated pedigrees of the following families are to be found, viz., Allan, Dalrymple of Waterside, Halkerston of Halkerston Beath, Hardy, McCall, Orr of Waterside, and Ranken of Colden; pedigrees are also given of Baron of Preston, Scott of Buccleuch, Jardine of Applegarth, and Davington (by Lord Napier, 1792).

The illustrations, numbering upwards of eighty, are exceeding good, especially those on copper. The beautiful armorial designs and a view of the ruins of Thirlestane Castle, drawn by the Author, are very well engraved by Mr. George Bailey, as are the numerous portraits by Mr. Obernetter. Turn where you will, this book, throughout, both in the text and illustrations, is unusually good, and it would indeed be difficult for the most captious critic to find any fault in it.

In offering our best thanks to Mr. McCall for this addition to genealogy, we would also congratulate him on being the author of a work which, we believe, is to be exhibited at the forth-coming Heraldic Exhibition at Edinburgh, which fact is in itself evidence of the volume being a welcome contribution to Scottish family history.



THREE BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY OF WENTWORTH. By William Loftie Rutton. London. 4to.

Family histories when well written are always welcome. They come as a relief from the books of reference which the genealogist of to-day so eagerly adds to his shelves, but their charm lies chiefly in the fact of their containing, as a rule, a large amount of documentary evidence drawn from public and private collections. In selecting the important house of Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and two of its offshoots as worthy of a place among the works forming this class of literature, Mr. Rutton has picked out a family of much historical interest. The members of these branches appear to have surpassed both in honours and importance all those of the parent house of Wentworth Woodhouse except the ill-starred Strafford, who alone rose to a position attained by no other Wentworth. A noticeable feature in the pedigrees of these families is that in each case the estates by which they were identified came by marriage with heiresses, and in each case the representation passed again into the female line; the house of Nettlestead becoming extinct in the direct male line in 1667, being now represented by descendants of the poet Byron; that of Gosfield passed in 1631 to coheirs, and of Lillingstone Lovel in 1690 to John Creswell, a grand-nephew of Paul Wentworth, of Lillingstone Lovell and Goston.

To gather facts for a work of this kind a very wide field must be searched before anything like completeness is attained. Mr. Rutton appears to have found all the evidence necessary for his volume, and has succeeded in working them in without in any way impairing the easy run of the narrative. The illustrations and tables add very much to the charm of his book, which is all we could desire.

THE GOODWINS OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Compiled by James Junius Goodwin. Hartford, Conn. (Brown and Gross)—London. (J. B. Lippincott Compy.) 8vo.

The desire to trace out and record family descent, which has been rapidly gaining ground in America of late years, is one we most heartily commend. The Goodwins of Hartford, a large family as the volume before us very plainly shows, have been traced back to two brothers, William and Ozias Goodwin, who were among the early settlers in the New World. The evidence at present collected points to Essex as the county from which they hailed, but their parentage has not yet been ascertained. Born about the close of the sixteenth century, they emigrated with the Braintree or Mr. Hooker's Company in 1632, and settled in Hartford. The record of their descendants down to the present time occupies the greater part of the volume, but there are notes of other Goodwin families added at the end. The plan of numbering the paragraphs relating to each person, and giving a corresponding number in the table is clear and practical, as it avoids the confusion likely to arise with such a wide-spreading pedigree. Preceding the genealogy of the Goodwins of Hartford is a short history of the early Goodwins of East Anglia, in which we notice two statements we cannot allow to pass unchallenged. One is that the College of Heralds was founded by Queen Mary, the other that the pedigree of George Washington has been cleared up "beyond a doubt or shadow of suspicion." We should be only too



glad to know that the latter statement was correct, and that the discoveries made by Mr. Waters had proved what is still only conjecture. As to the College of Arms every tyro should know that it was incorporated or founded by King Richard III. Apart from these two points, however, the "Goodwins of East Anglia" is interesting, and the probability of a William Goodwin selling lands in Bedfordshire in 1622, being identical with one of the emigrants is approached with proper caution by the writer. We sincerely hope that the early pedigree will soon be traced, and that a companion to this excellent volume will be issued.

## Notes and Queries.

THE HEIRESS OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.—The exact descent of Mary Theresa Princess of Bavaria, from Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, is as follows:—

Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, died 1670.

Anne, daughter, and eventually sole heiress, mar. Victor Amadeus II. King of Sardinia, and died in 1728.

Charles Emanuel III., King of Sardinia, son and heir, died 1773.

Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, son and heir, died 1796.

Victor Emanuel I., King of Sardinia, second son, heir of his elder brother, Charles Emanuel IV., died 1824, s.p.m.

Beatrice, eldest daughter and co-heir, mar. Francis IV., Duke of Modena, and died in 1840.

Ferdinand Victor, Prince of Modena and Archduke of Austria, second son, died 15 Dec. 1849, aged 28, leaving an only child.

Mary Theresa, born 2 July, 1849, mar. 20 Feb. 1868, to Louis Leopold, Prince of Bavaria.

This princess succeeded to the representation of the House of Stuart on the 20 Nov. 1875, upon the death of her uncle Francis V., ex-Duke of Modena, her father's elder brother. After the issue of the Bavarian princess the next heir in reversion to Charles I. is Don Carlos of Spain.

*Leigh, Lancashire.*

W. D. PINK.

[Refer also to p. 46, under *Notes to the Seize Quartiers of the Kings and Queens of England*, by G. E. C.—Ed.]

THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, the first Governor of the Bank of Ireland. He was in some way connected with the Court of Christian VII. of Denmark. What position did he hold in it, and had he any title? Information wanted about him.

*Kemmendine House, Shrewsbury.*

MISS L. YATES.

ANTRIM.—Was the family name of any Countess of Antrim before the year 1811, "Bayly" or "Irvine?"

MISS L. YATES.

RYNO.—In Ossian's poems appears the name *Ryno*. Is it now, or has it ever been a name common in the British Isles? Can anyone also tell me the port from which the old emigrant ship "Caledonia," which foundered in New York Bay 1715, sailed?

*Coloma, Michigan, U.S.A.*

WAKEMAN RYNO.

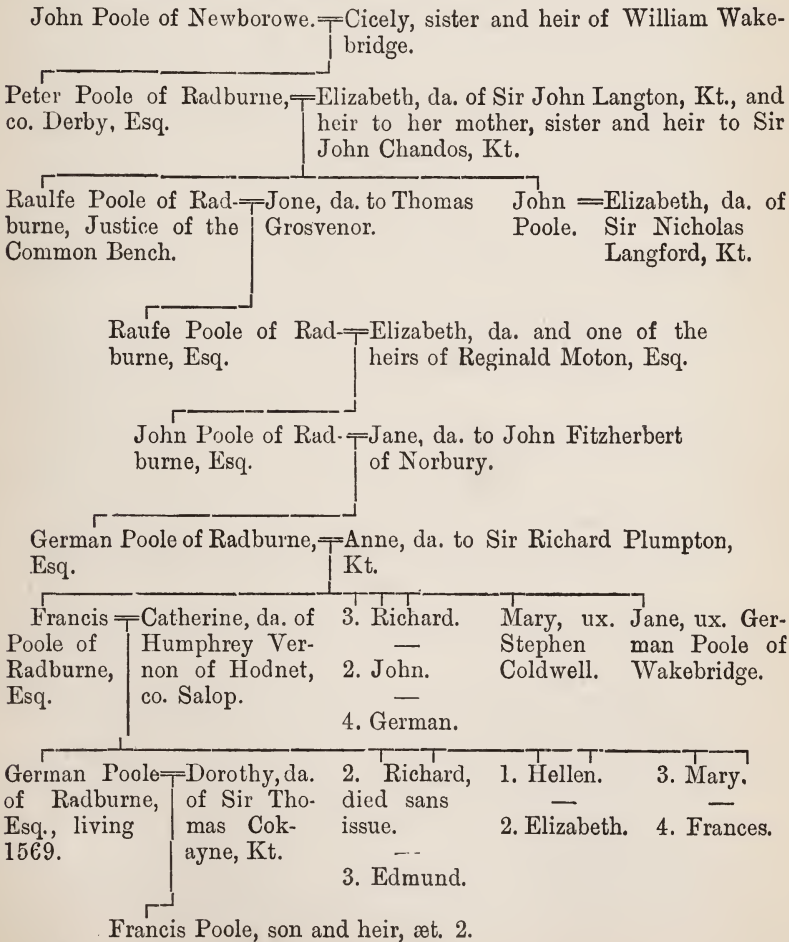
## DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

(Continued from p. 24.)

## POOLE of Radburne.

ARMS:—Quarterly of 6. 1, *Argent, a chevron between three crescents Gules*; 2, *Argent, a fess Gules between six lozenges (1 Sable) Azure* (Wakebridge); 3, *Argent, a pile Gules* (Chandos); 4, *Gules, four bars Azure, over all a lion rampant Ermine*; 5, *Argent, two bars Sable, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first* (Twiford); 6, *Argent, a cinquefoil Azure* (Moton).

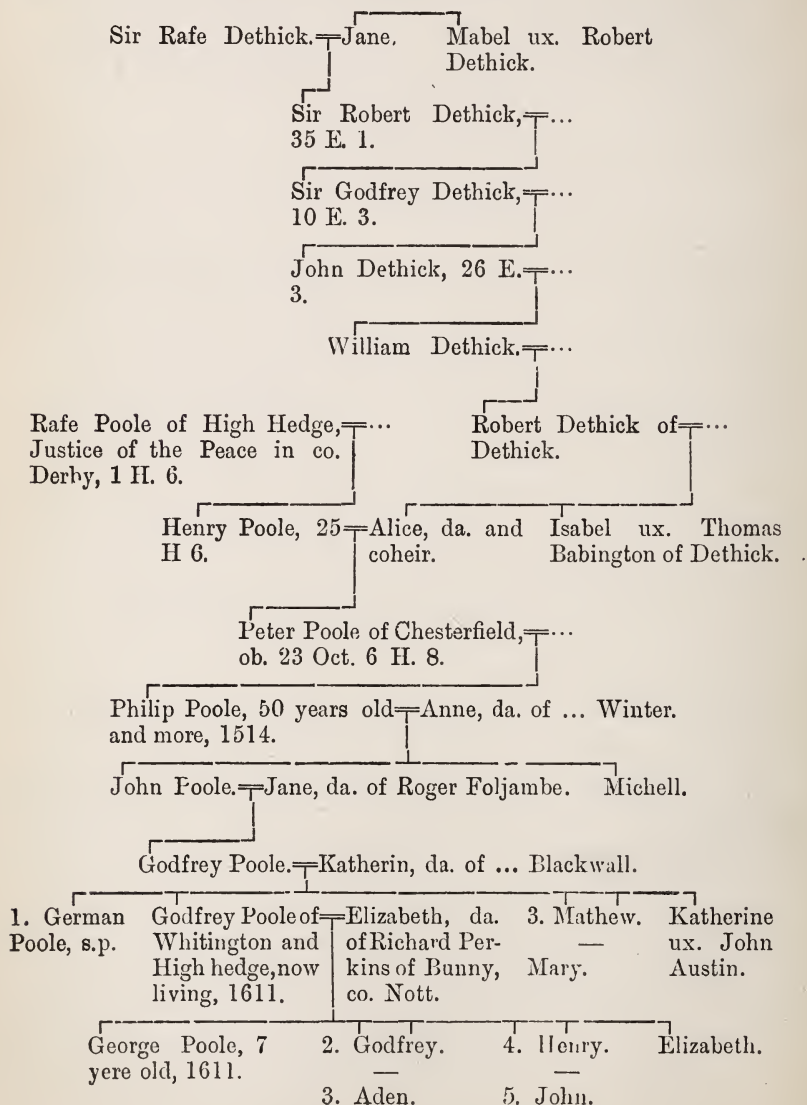
CREST:—*A falcon wings expanded proper.*



## POOLE of Whittington.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, a chevron between three crescents Gules, a mullet Or for difference*; 2, *Argent, a fess vair Or and Gules between three water bougets Sable*; 3, *Vair Argent and Sable*.

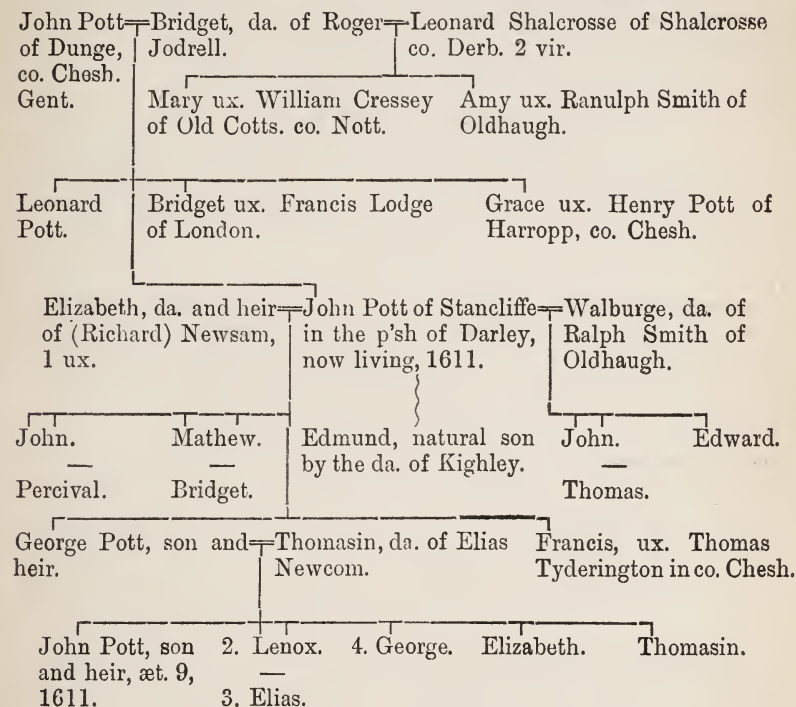
CREST:—*A falcon proper wings expanded purpure.*



## POTT of Stancliff in Darley.

ARMS:—*Barry of ten Argent and Sable, on a bend Azure three trefoils slipped Or.*

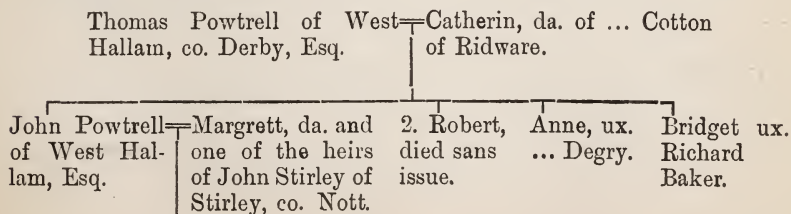
CREST:—*On a mound Vert a greyhound couchant Gules gorged Or.*



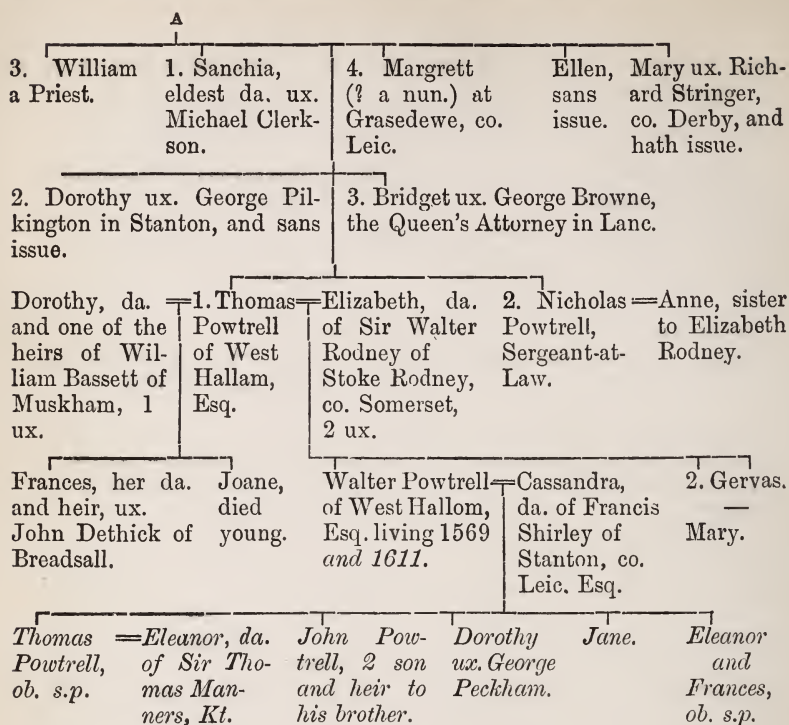
## POWTRELL of West Hallam.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, a fess between three cinquefoils Gules*; 2 and 3, *Paly of six Argent and Azure* (Stirley).

CREST:—*A porcupine Gules chained and quilled Or at the end of the chain a cinquefoil of the first.*







### RATCLIFFE of Mellor.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, two bends engrailed Sable, a label of three points Gules*; 2 and 3, *Argent, three Cornish choughs proper* (Mellor).

ACCORDING TO THE VISITATION  
OF 1569.

Robert Ratcliff of Mel-  
lor. — ... da. of Robert  
Duckenfield.

Robert Ratcliff of Mel-  
lor. — Margaret, da. of  
Henry Stafford of  
Botham.

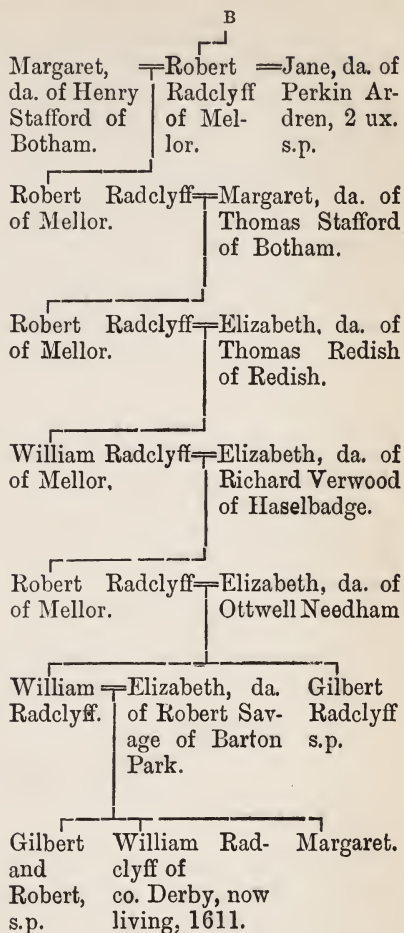
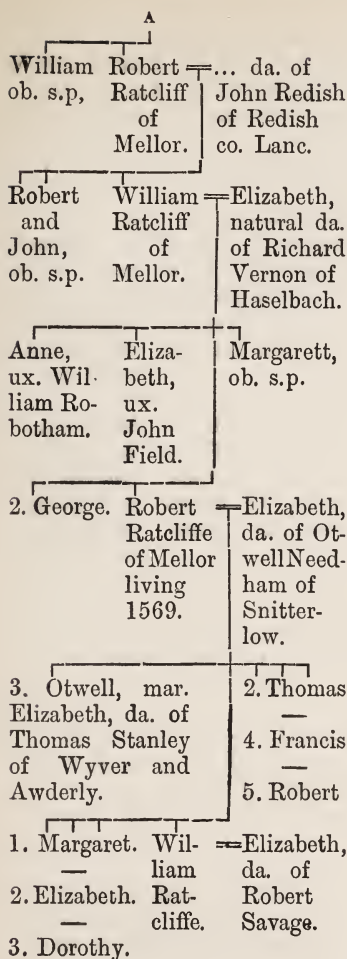
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ACCORDING TO THE VISITATION OF  
1611.

Robert Radcliff a = Emme, da. and  
third son of the coheir of Roger  
house of Ordsall, Mellor of Mellor.

Robert Radclyff = Jane, da. of Thur-  
of Mellor. stan Dokenfield  
of Dokenfield.

B



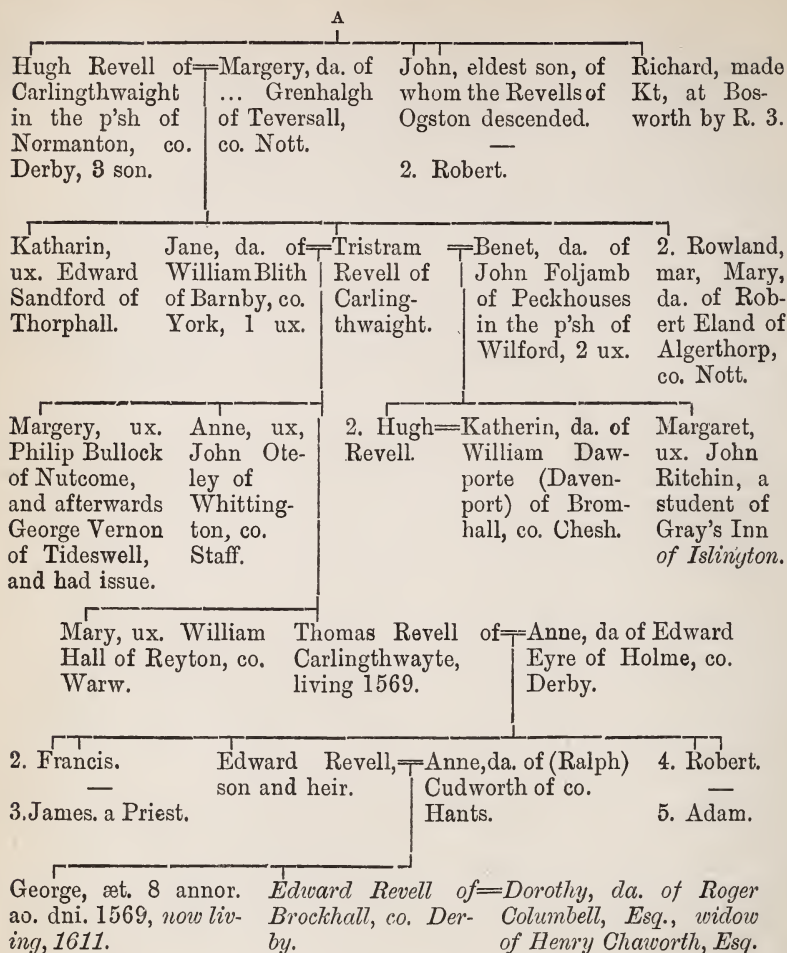
### REVELL of Carlingthwaite.

ARMS :—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Ermine, on a chevron Gules three mullets pierced Or within a bordure engrailed Sable*; 2 and 3, *Or, three leopards passant gardant in pale Sable*.

CREST :—*A cubit arm in armour proper garnished Or holding a lion's paw erased Gules*.

Simon Revell, third son of Sir William Revell of co. Warw. = ...

Thomas Revell, son of Simon. = Alice, da. of ... Dowman, in co. Derby.



### REVELL of Ogston.

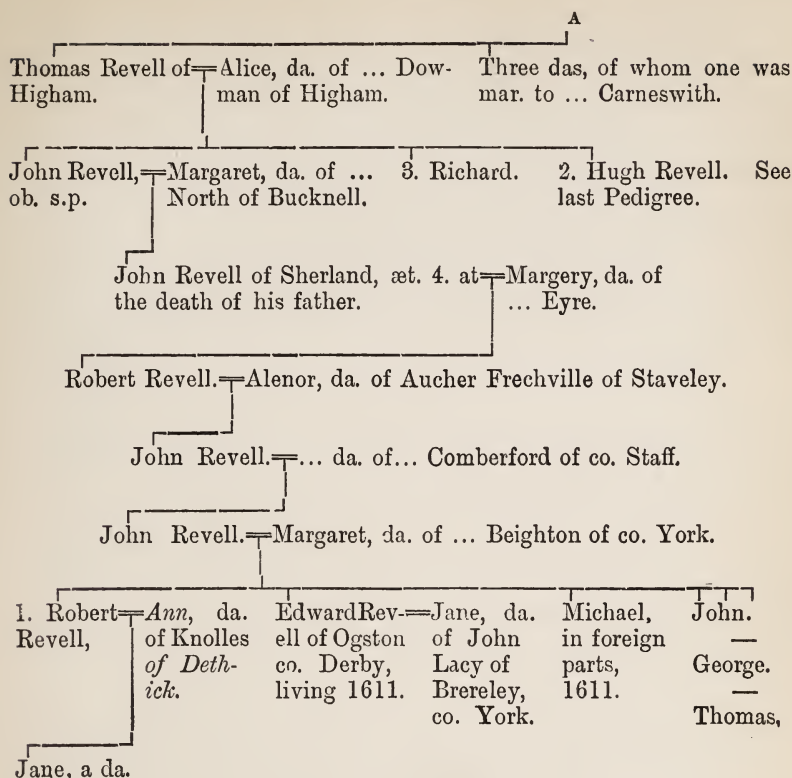
ARMS :—*Argent, on a chevron Gules three trefoils slipped Ermine within a bordure engrailed Sable.*

CREST :—*A bowed arm in armour proper garnished Or holding a dagger of the second between two bat's wings Or membraned Gules.*

William Revell of co. Warw., who had three sons. =...

Simon Revell, 3 son of William. =...





## RODES of Woodthorpe.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, a lion passant gardant Gules enclosed by two acorns Azure between two cotises Ermine*; 2 and 3, *Argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets Sable, an annulet for difference (Cachehaus).*

CREST:—*An arm erect, the hand grasping an oak bough slipped and fructed proper.*

Adam Rodes, son of Simon, son of Sir George Rodes, Kt. — ...

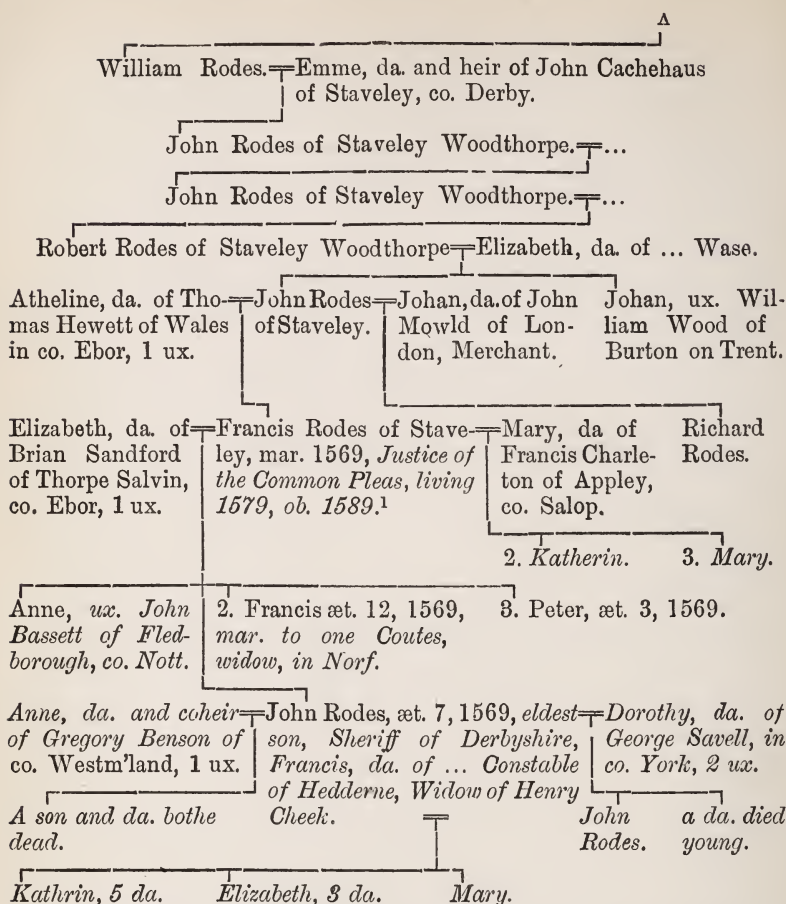
Peeter Rodes, son of Adam. — ...

Robert Rodes. — ...

Thomas Rodes of Thorp juxta — co. Ebor. — ...

A





<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS., 6592. Since the Visitation he hath had by his 2 wyff, the children Godfrey, Robert, Francis, Trothe, Francis ded, Margaret ded, Elizabeth, Atheline Cicely, Judeth, Brigit.

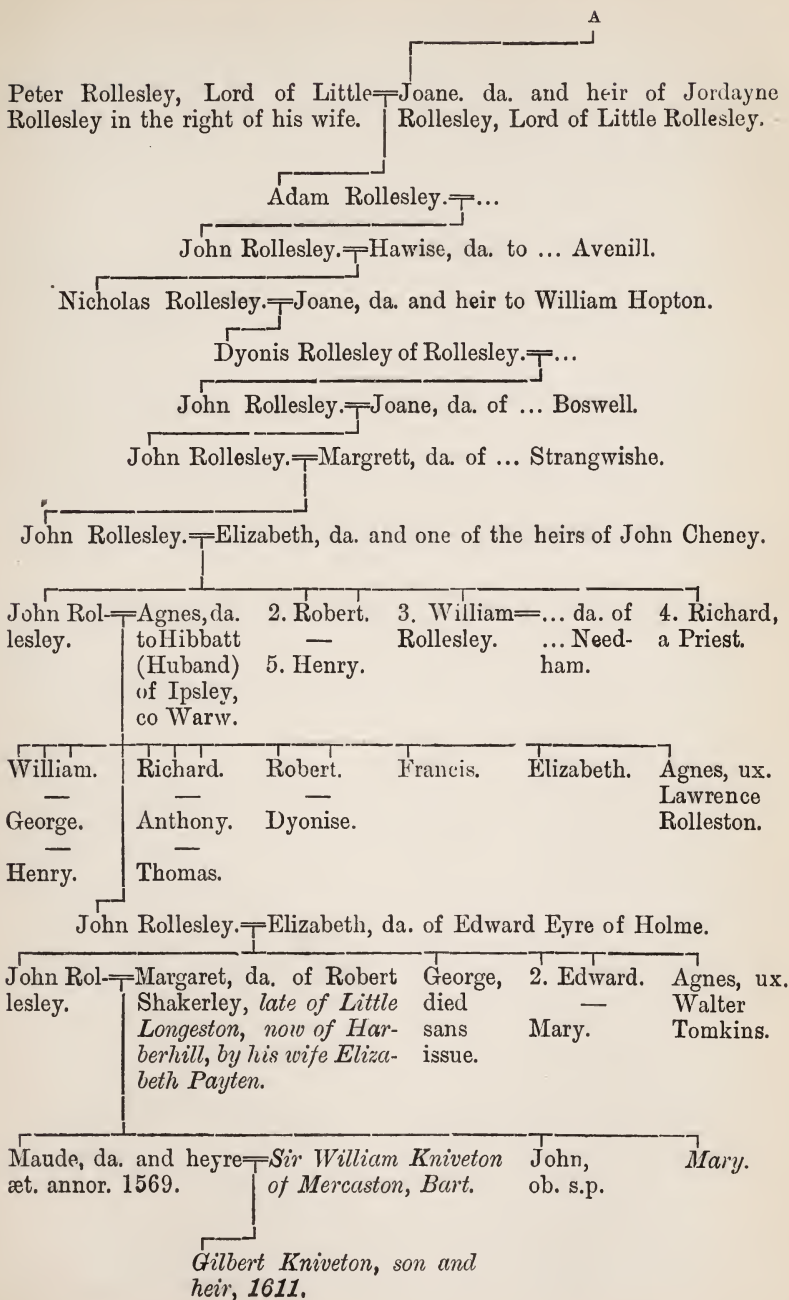
### ROLLESLEY of Rollesley.

ARMS :—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Gules, a fess and bordure Ermine*; 2 and 3, *Chequy and Azure, a fess Gules fretty Ermine*.

CREST :—*A demi-lion rampant per pale Argent and Gules, supporting a rose proper slipped and leaved Vert.*

Jordayne Rollesley, son of Henry, Lord of ...  
Little Rollesley, who lived R. 2.

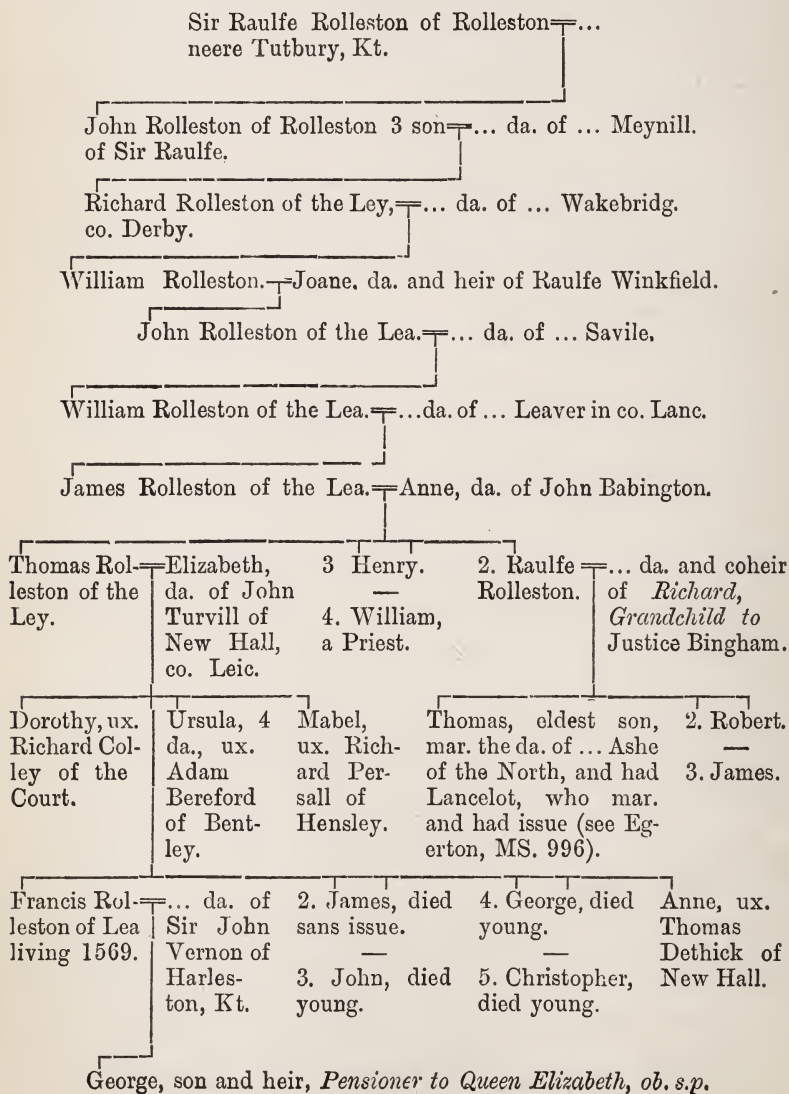
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## ROLLESTON of the Lea.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, a cinquefoil Azure, on a chief Gules a lion passant gardant Or*; 2, *Vert, on a bend Argent, three crosses patonce* (should be *patée*, Harl. MS: 2134) *Sable, on each a crescent for difference* (Winkfield).

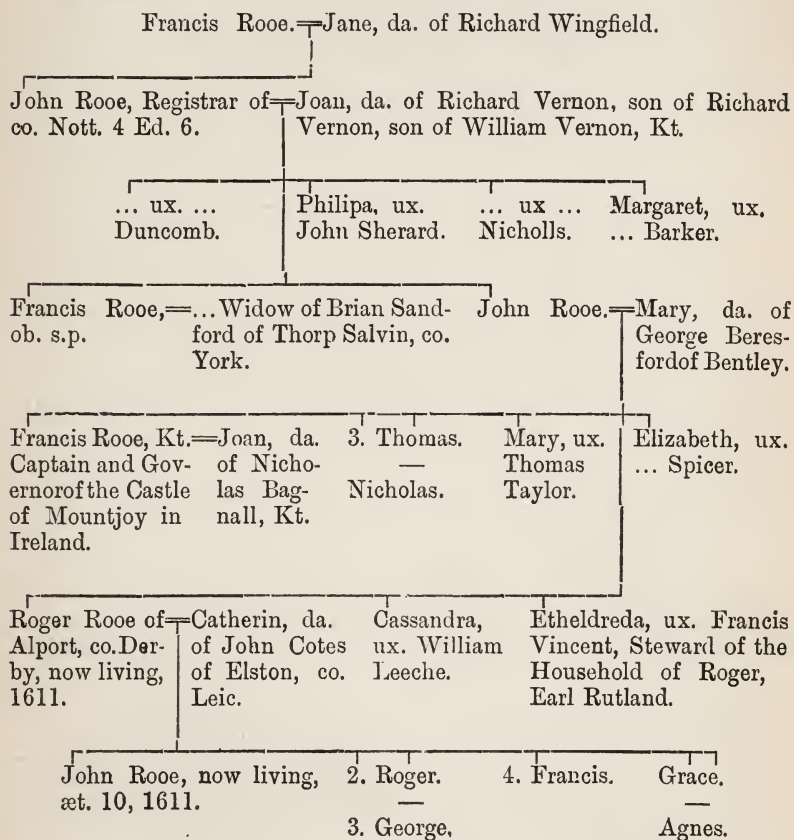
CREST:—*An eagle's head proper.*



## ROOE of Alport.

ARMS:—*Gules, on a bend between three garbs Or as many crosses patée fitchée of the field.*

CREST:—*An arm embowed in armour proper holding horizontally a sword Argent hilt and pomel Or the upper end of the blade supporting a chaplet Vert.*



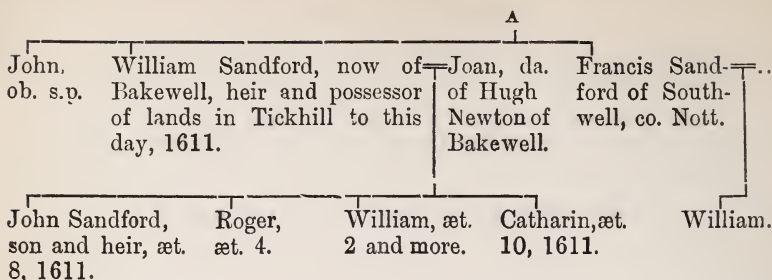
## SANDFORD of Bakewell.

ARMS:—*Ermine, on a chief indented Sable three boars' heads couped close Or.*

William Sandford of Tickhill, Gent., living 9 H. 8. = Matilda.

John Sandford of Bakewell, co. Derby. = Joan, da. of Roger Smith.



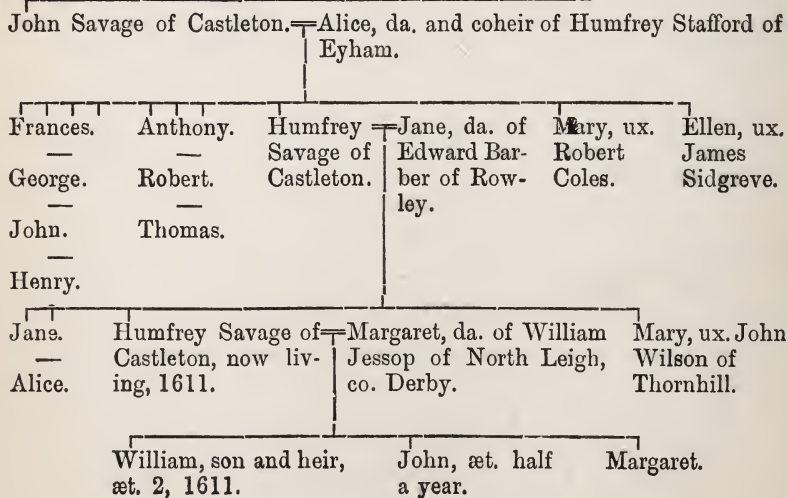


## SAVAGE of Castleton.

ARMS :—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, a pale fusily Sable a crescent for difference* ; 2 and 3, *Or a chevron Gules between three martlets Sable* (Stafford).

CREST :—*A unicorn's head erased, a crescent for difference.*

Thomas Savage of Castleton, co. Derby. —...



## SELIOCK of Haselborow.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, three oak leaves Vert*; 2 and 3, *Argent, on a chief Azure two mullets pierced Or, a bordure engrailed Gules* (Salvin).

John Seliock of Haselborow, co. Derby. — Margaret, da. of John Parker of Norton Lees.

William Seliock of Haselborow. — Joyce, da. of ... Harward in co. Salop.

Dorothy, da. of George Chaworth of co. Nott, 1 ux. — John Seliock of Haselborow. — Elizabeth da. of Roger Foljambe of Linacre, 2 ux.

2. Thomas. — George Seliock of Haselborow, living 1569. — Susan, da. to Christopher. — Joyce. — William Duncombe of co. Buck. — Elizabeth.

2. Robert. — 3. Francis. — William Seliock, son and heir, æt. 7. — Jane.

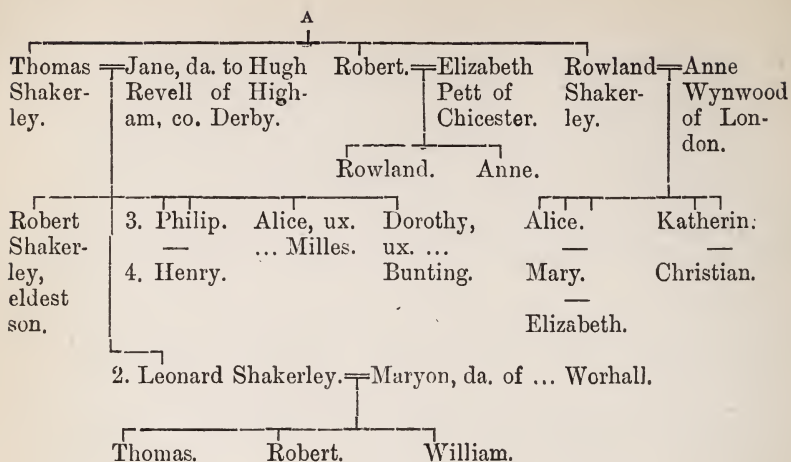
## SHAKERLEY of Little Longston.

ARMS:—Quarterly—1 and 4, *Argent, a chevron Gules between three tufts of rushes Vert, a mullet for difference*; 2 and 3, *Argent, a fess ragulée between three leopards faces Sable* (Levett).

Robert Shakerley of Little Longston, co. Derby. — Margrett, da. and heir of Roger Levett.

Anne, da. of Thomas Bawgey of Todwick in co. Ebor. 1 ux. — Robert Shakerley of Little Longston. — Alice, da. of Nicholas Bagshaw, 2 ux.

George. — Elizabeth. — Anne. — ... Mer- inge of Lon- don. — Jane. — George. — Grace, Count- ess of Shrews- bury. — Arthur. — Hugh. — Henry. — Elizabeth. — Katherin. — Mary.



## SHAKERLEY of Herberhill.

ARMS :—Shakerley quartering Levett as before.

Robert Shakerley of Longdon, = Margrett, da. and heir of  
co. Derby. Roger Levett.

Anne, da. of Thomas = Robert Shakerley of = Alice, da. of Nicholas  
Bawgy of Todwicke, co. Little Longesdon. Bagshaw of Abney, 2  
Ebor, 1 ux. ux.

George, died sans issue. Hugh, Francis, & Jane, all died sans issue. Arthur, mar. the da. of ... Needham, widow of William Rolsley. Grace, ux, Francis, Erle of Shrewsbury.

Robert Shakerley of Herberhill, in the parish of Chesterfield, living 1569. = Elizabeth, da. of John Chesterton, co. Warw. 1569.

2. Francis. Anne. Rowland Shakerley, son and heir. Margrett, ux. John Rollesley of Rollesley.

Grace.

## SHALCROSS of Shalcross.

ARMS:—*Gules, a saltire between four annulets Argent.*

John Shalcross of Shalcross, co. Derby. = ... da. of Basford or Beresford.

2. John.	Joane, ux. Edward Bagshaw.	Elizabeth, ux. Nicholas Browne.	Anthony Shalcross of Shal- cross.	= Elinor, da. to Nicholas Jodrell of co. Chester.	Agnes, ux. Roger Jodrell.
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2. Peter.	Margery, da. of William Daven- port, Esq. 1 ux.	= Leonard Shalcross of Shal- cross, ob. 7 July, 1605.	= Bridgett, da. of Roger Jodrell of co. Chesh. <i>relict</i> of John Pott 2 ux.	Anne, ux. Humphrey Dounes	Emme, ux, God- frey Brad- shaw.
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1. Dorothy, ux. Robert Cresswell.	3. Alice. —	2. Edward s.p.	Hellen.	Mary, ux. William Cressey of Old Cottes, co. Notts.	Anne, ux. Rand. Smith of Old Lough, co, Chesh.
2. Anne, ux. Row- land Litton.	4. Bridg- ett, ux. ... Shert of Disley- deyne, co. Chesh.				

5. Leonard.	4. William.	... da. of ... Walker, <i>juxta</i>	= John Shal- cross, eldest son.	= Ellen, da. of ... <i>relicta</i> William Forde, 2 ux.
6. Peter, s.p.	3. Anthony.	<i>Utceter. 1 ux.</i>		

Anne.	Richard Shalcross, son and heir.	= Margaret, da. of William Forde.	Dorothy.
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## SLAUGHTER of co. Hereford.

Richard Slaughter of Sutton, co. Linc. = ..

Richard Slaughter of Sutton.	= Margaret, da. and coheir of Richard Leeche of Chatesworth, co. Derby.
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1. Edward Slaughter, ob. s.p.	2. Henry, ob. s.p.	Elizabeth, ux. John Dig- by of Mansfield Wood- house, co. Nott.	Ann, ux. Ellys Hawkin of Al- drosse, co. Staff.
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3. George Slaughter of Cheyneyes, now living, 1611.	= Catharin, da. of Adam Arnold of Colbye, co. Linc. by Jane his wife, da. of ... Meeres of Auber and Kirton.
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3. Richard.	Edward Slaughter, son and heir, æt. 7, 1611.	2. Henry.	Grace.
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STAFFORD of Borham.

**ARMS** :—*Or, a chevron Gules between three martlets Sable.*

Judde Stafford=Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas Ashton of Underlyne,  
of Botham. | co. Lanc.

Lawrence Staf- ford, a Priest.	Elizabeth, da. of=	William Stafford of=	Isabel, da. of
	Henry Columbello	Botham, mar. to his	Thomas Bar-
	widow of Robert	2 ux. Isabel, da. of	lowe in co.
	Gilbert <i>alias</i>	... Sutton of Sut-	Lanc. 3 ux.
	Kniveton.	ton Hall.	

2. John Stafford.=... da. of John Fidler.

George.	William = Alice, da. of	Sibell.	Elizabeth.
—	Stafford.	—	—
Thomas.	... Ratcliffe of Mellor.	Alice.	Grace.

Lawrence Stafford.=Elizabeth Plattes. John Stafford.=Margery, da. of Moore.

Isabell.	2. Robert.	William Stafford, eldest son.	Anne, 2 da.	Eme, 3 da.
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STANHOPE of Elvaston.

ARMS:—Quarterly of 8. 1 and 8, *Quarterly, Ermine and Gules, a crescent for difference*; 2, *Vert, three greyhounds courant in pale Or* ( ) 3, *Sable, a bend between six cross crosslets Argent* (Longvilles); 4, *Argent, three saltires engrailed Sable, a crescent for difference* (Lexington); 5, *Azure, a fess engrailed between three pigeons in the beak of each a cross crosslet fitchée all Or* (Port); 6, *Or, an eagle displayed Azure* (Montgomery); 7, *Ermine, on a bordure Gules eight horse shoes Or* (Montgomery)

Michael Stanhop, Kt.=...

Thomas Stanhope of=Margarett, da. and coheir of John Port  
Shelford, co. Nott. | of Etwall, co. Derby.

Dorothe, da. of Thomas Trentham of Rocester, co. Staff. = John Stanhop, Kt. = Cordelia Alington, 1 ux.

Cordelia, ux. Roger Aston, Kt.	Anne, ux. Thomas Cokayne of Ash- burne.	3. William. — 4. Thomas.	Philip Stanhop, Kt. of Shelford, now living, 1611.	Catherin, da. of Lord Hastings.
			John, son and heir.	2. Henry.

Catherin.	Justine.	John Stanhop of El=Olive, da. and sole heir
—	—	vaston, co. Derby, Kt. of Edward Beresford of
Dorothy.	Frances.	now living, 1611. Beresford, co. Staff.

## THE FAMILY OF LINCOLN.

In his last paper on this subject Mr. Round has strayed so far from his "muttons," that I must endeavour first of all to bring him back to them. The question between us related to "the main facts" in the Countess Lucy controversy, which I claimed to have settled; yet now, in spite of his general *caveat*, he confines himself entirely to side issues. As therefore he has nothing to allege against my principal conclusions, he tacitly acknowledges that his *caveat* is worthless.

He still however professes great respect for "the hypotheses already in existence." Lest they should impose upon any one else it will be useful to state them summarily.

1. The Countess Lucy was daughter of Algar, Earl of "Mercia, Chester, and Lincoln," and Countess of Lincoln in her own right.
2. Ivo Taillebois came over from Anjou, and received his estates in Lincolnshire at the Conquest, probably with the Earldom of Lincoln.
3. He did not die till 1114, and therefore his wife Lucy could not have been mother of William de Roumare and Ranulph Gernons.
4. Consequently there must have been two Lucys, mother and daughter.
5. The first Lucy was married to Ivo Taillebois.
6. Ivo and Lucy (the first) had two daughters—Beatrice, married to Ribaud, Lord of Middleham, and Lucy (the second), married as below.
7. The Earldom of Lincoln was held in common by these coheireses and their representatives.
8. The second Lucy was married firstly to Roger de Roumare, and secondly to Ranulph Meschin.
9. Ranulph Meschin was Earl of Lincoln in right of his wife, and is so called in the Lincoln Survey.
10. King Stephen granted the same earldom to William de Roumare and Ranulph Meschin "in coparcenary."
11. Ranulph Gernons compelled Gilbert de Gant to marry his niece Rohese, to whom he resigned his "share of the Earldom."
12. The Countess Rohese had a claim to another share of the Earldom as daughter either of Beatrice above named, or of Matilda, daughter of the second Lucy.
13. Ranulph Blundvill, Earl of Chester, had a claim to the Earldom of Lincoln in right of his great-grandmother, the Countess Lucy.

This is the pretty little flock which Mr. Round took under his pastoral care, but which he has now deserted, contenting himself with throwing stones from a safe distance. Before going after the runaway shepherd, let us make our observations on the spot.

Not one of this baker's dozen of "hypotheses" has a sound leg to stand on; yet their doughty defender once had such a high opinion of their "understandings," that, after a lengthy dissertation, he wrote as follows—"one can do little more than sum up the arguments as they stand." This he promised to do. When he makes the attempt, I think we shall not be disappointed of our "fun."

These arguments were supported by the authority of great writers—Dugdale, Stapleton, Nichols, Hodgson Hinde, Mr. Freeman, and others; and it was only by patient investigation that I discovered one after another to be of no value. But I went beyond mere disproof, having been fortunate enough to obtain fresh and authentic evidence, chiefly from manuscript sources, which I produced, and from which the following facts appeared.

1. The Barony of Spalding originally belonged to Thorold the Sheriff.
2. On his death he was succeeded by his sole daughter and heiress, Lucy.
3. Lucy was married three times, firstly to Ivo Taillebois, secondly to Roger de Roumare, and thirdly to Ranulph Meschin, afterwards Earl of Chester.
4. Ivo Taillebois had been previously married, having by his first wife [Eltred and ?] Beatrice.
5. Whatever claim Ranulph Meschin had to the Earldom of Lincoln was in his own right.

It will be observed that these five simple conclusions cover the whole of the ground which the twelve complicated "arguments" professed to occupy. Mr. Round, however, takes no notice of the former except to make a travesty of the evidence relating to Lucy's parentage, and a half-hearted admission that she may have had three husbands.<sup>1</sup>

By the settlement of these facts the main objects of my paper were accomplished, as is evident from its opening paragraph. My "expressions" with regard to them were sufficiently explicit, and I still think there is no "probable, possible shadow of doubt" about them.

Having accomplished so much, I thought it would be a pity not to show the bearing of the new facts on other dependent questions, which had naturally suffered in common with the main questions, so much so that I had to reject sundry previous conjectures; but, I remarked, "all suggestions which seem still to be of use will be readily adopted" (v, 153). Among these were Mr. Freeman's suggestions relative to Alfred, Colswain, Alan, and Robert de Lincoln, and for which Mr. Round gives me undue credit. One of my reasons for not setting out a chart pedigree was, that I was not satisfied with the result, as appears from the very "expressions" quoted by Mr. Round. In fact, as I said, I had merely "done something to clear up the history of the mysterious family of Lincoln."<sup>2</sup>

Further consideration, as well as subsequent communications from Mr. Thomas Bond, who has devoted great attention to this family,<sup>3</sup> induced me to propose an *alternative* to part of Mr. Freeman's speculations, and to write a special paper on the subject. This is what Mr. Round is pleased to call my "retraction." Anyhow, I think I have made it clear that it does not affect the controversy before mentioned.

I believe I was the first to suggest that the Alfred of 1130 was a different person from the Alfred of 1086, and that it was he who was the father of Robert de Lincoln, but this does not appear in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I (vi, 131).<sup>4</sup> I feel much flattered by Mr. Round's adoption of my view, though he adopts it without acknowledgment. I have since found a charter of Robert de Haia and his wife Gundreda to Glastonbury Abbey, made with the consent of Robert Fitz Hamo his lord (ob. 1107) and his wife Sibia, and to which Aluredus de Nichol and his son Robert are witnesses; and as this

<sup>1</sup> We have the positive statements of the Countess herself, and of her son William on the latter point; but after they have been in print three years, Mr. Round still "leaves the question open," and says it is affected by another question—whether she was daughter of Earl Algar. The two questions have no interdependence. So far as dates go, she might well have been the Earl's daughter (v, 64).

<sup>2</sup> It is not true that I summed up the general results "somewhat pompously." The words quoted at the top of p. 4 *ante* relate only to the satisfactory chain of descent from Colswain to Nicola de Camvill, as the dates show (v, 157).

<sup>3</sup> See the last edition of Hutchins' Dorset.

<sup>4</sup> The Alfred and Robert of 1130 were evidently independent landowners.



Robert de Haia may not have been identical with the Baron Robert who married Muriel (de Lincoln), the deed shows that in one respect my conjecture was open to question.<sup>1</sup> In fact *all* the joint references to Alfred and his son Robert may be much *earlier* than I supposed them to be. There can however be little doubt about the propriety of accepting my alternative, if the dates assigned by Mr. Round to the returns of Glastonbury knights' fees can be depended upon, and assuming that the Alfred therein mentioned was father of Robert. They show that the first Alfred of Dorset was living long after the death of the Alfred of Lincoln.<sup>2</sup>

Having thus helped to substantiate my conclusion, it might have been expected that he would see his way to go a little further with me; but he raises a number of groundless objections, interlarded with uncomplimentary remarks on my "genealogical powers." In reply, I will confine myself to the former.

Half of one of his pages is occupied with a commentary on a quotation ending with the words—"how was it that Alan rather than Thorold succeeded Alfred?" Is it possible that he cannot see this to be a mere slip of the pen? "Thorold" should of course have been "Thorold's daughter." His analogy is absurd, for "Prince Henry" left no daughter and heiress. Yet he "insists upon this point"! It is his weak point, as will be seen.

Stapleton on Domesday is preferable to Round on ditto.<sup>3</sup> Whatever the latter may think of the former's suggestion as to William Malet's daughter, it is not true that "upon this slender basis the whole fabric is built." It is borne out by the positive statement of Duke Henry's charter that Robert Malet was Lucy's uncle, which tallies precisely. Then again, it may be inferred that Thorold's wife brought him some property, as she is described as "antecessor," *i.e.* predecessor in title, of Ivo and Lucy (v, 67, 163). And further, Beatrice, sister of Robert Malet, was probably the wife in question (v, 161; vi, 133); on which

<sup>1</sup> Hearne's edition of Adam de Domesham, p. 604. We thus obtain another Dorset name which was identical with a Lincoln name of the same period; but the *connexion* between the two Alfreds de Lincoln, the two Robert Malets, and the two Roberts de la Haie still remains a mystery. In the Chronicles of John of Glastonbury there are several references to "Alfred de Lincoln" (pp. 392, 394, 397 *bis*), but *which* Alfred is doubtful. Other persons of the name also occur (pp. 391, 558, 560). Richard and Ralph de Haia are to be found on pp. 550, 562. Most of these references are not given in Hearne's indexes. A John de Lincoln was witness to the charter of Richard and Matilda de Haia (v, 171); see Close Roll, 11 Edw. II, No. 72.

<sup>2</sup> Addit. MSS. 17,450, ff. 4, 6. According to these lists, Alfred had five fees in Butecleia (altered in one copy to Boclande), Domesham, Niwetun, and Lim. I have looked up these places in Domesday, but can make out nothing satisfactory about Alfred's ancestry. The same manuscript contains elaborate surveys of some of these and other places, apparently of the same early period. They specify the names of sub-tenants and their "works" at great length.

<sup>3</sup> Because Domesday in one place refers to lands brought by a wife to her husband, Mr. Round deduces that "it is not the practice of Domesday to enter manors held *in maritagio*" without stating the fact. The instance quoted by him refers to *a living owner*; but *Thorold was dead*. And how about the proved fact that Ivo Taillebois held all his lands in right of his wife, of which the survey gives no inkling? In the nature of things such instances must be common. Yet in more practical matters, where we might expect uniformity, he is ready to argue that Domesday is variable—that *Aluredus nepos Turoldei* is identical with *Alveredus de Lincole*! Then as to holders of lands T. R. E.: it is not always safe to assume that a tenant held land before the Conquest unless the fact is stated, especially if his name is Norman.





of Alan, leaving one or two daughters, should have endeavoured to recover the barony of Lincoln? But the charter does not appear to have operated. Till we obtain further evidence, I offer these remarks as fitting in well with what we have.

In spite of the fact that the charter of 1082 cannot be trusted, as I have shown (vii, 179), Mr. Round still writes of "*the undoubted occurrence of an Alan de Lincoln in 1082.*" And he is bold enough to suppose this Alan to have been father of the Alfred of 1086! This is "wild cat genealogy" with a vengeance. Former believers in that charter were not so venturesome.

Next we come to the proffered "nut to crack," but where is it? I must defer the operation till I am informed where it is shown that the Abbey of the Angers or the Priory of Spalding had an estate in Spalding "before the Conquest." The Abbey of *Croyland*, as I stated,<sup>1</sup> possessed lands in Spalding according to Domesday, but none at the date of the entry in Testa de Nevill. On this I have written before (v. 159, 164). As the Abbey of Angers is not credited in Domesday with any land in Spalding, the cell founded by Thorold was probably located in the land belonging to Croyland, and this may have been the origin of the feud between the Croyland Monks and Ivo Taillebois. That point may well occupy an historian of the Priory, but does not concern us.<sup>2</sup>

Then as to the parentage of the Countess Lucy. Having disposed of the claims put forward on behalf of Earl Algar and Ivo Taillebois to this honour, I naturally looked about to see who *was* her father. It has been proved up to the hilt that she was heiress to Thorold the Sheriff, and this alone is sufficient to point to him. A sole heiress to a father occurs any number of times more than frequently than a sole heiress to an "uncle," the title given to Thorold by a doubtful authority. But we need not rely on this alone. It is matter of history that Lucy's third husband parted with her estates, and all modern authorities agree that she re-acquired some of these in 1130, when they are described as "the land of her *father*." I have moreover shown (v, 169, 170) that they included Bolingbroke and Spalding, which had belonged to Thorold. This is conclusive.

It is not worth while to take serious notice of Mr. Round's harmless "pitfall," though he has devoted a whole page to it, because it does not affect any one even of the side issues. His reference to the Pipe Roll of 11 Henry II was merely tagged on at the end of my remarks on Lucy's being an heiress (v, 141).<sup>3</sup> It now appears that he did not correctly state the purport of the entry, and for this he takes great credit. The inference I drew, that the Earls of Chester acquired from the Crown some portions of Thorold's fee does not rest on that Pipe Roll alone, but on other records (v, 160; vi, 138). Thus I "rushed headlong" into truth, not into error, as Mr. Round generously wished me to do. An "alas!" is scarcely suited to the occasion. However,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Round's quotation would make it appear that I was referring to Spalding priory.

<sup>2</sup> It may be noted that "J. Taillebois" was witness to a charter "*post descriptionem totius Angliæ.*" *Mon.* i, 307.

<sup>3</sup> The printed edition of the Pipe Roll is somewhat misleading, in that it does not leave a space where the "group" commences.

once bit, twice shy; *crimine ab uno disce*, &c.; accordingly I avoid his Canville conundrum, which must have a still more remote bearing on "genealogy."

Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

In parting from these barren criticisms I would ask, why is it that Mr. Round, whenever he discovers a mare's nest, should make it a practice to bring general charges of utter incompetence and gross ignorance, couched in every variety of oburgation? It is to be hoped he is not setting a fashion. The world is not in want of an *odium historicum*, even with St. Round as its chief Apostle and infallible Papa.

One reason for not giving a chart pedigree with my first paper has been given. Another was that I had, as I intimated, some intention of continuing the subject, in order to elucidate the later history of the Earldom of Lincoln. It had also been announced beforehand, by the late Editor, that I should throw some light on the parentage of the Countess Rohese, which was supposed to be of great importance; but it has been seen to be immaterial, as she had no claim to the earldom. Still, one would like to know who she was, after all the fuss that has been made about her. Three sets of fathers and mothers have been alternatively assigned to her, namely—

1. Ribaud of Middleham and Beatrice Taillebois.
2. Hugh, brother of the Earl of Chester, and Matilda [Taillebois].
3. William de Itoumare and Hadewisa de Redvers.

At length we are in a position to settle the question. Evidence as to the parentage of this lady has been discovered by Mr. H. J. Ellis, of the British Museum, who has kindly informed me. It is to be found in a transcript of the Register of Rufford Abbey,<sup>1</sup> and shows that every one of the three guesses was incorrect. The following is a translation:—

"To all the sons of holy mother Church Rohesia, the Countess, sister of Roger Earl de Clare, greeting. Know ye all that I have granted that donation which the Earl Gilbert my lord made to the monks of Rufford of the land of Cratela, with all its appurtenances, and that I have confirmed it by this my charter in perpetual almoign, saving my service from Hugh Fitz Ralph for the exchange which Ralph Fitz Rang' (?) his father and he himself took from the Earl Gilbert my lord, to wit, in Torp next Schendelbi, and in Bart', one carucate of land. For this grant the before named monks gave eight marks of silver. Witnesses: Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford, Alan de Perci," [and others].<sup>2</sup>

Rohese here calls herself "sister of Roger Earl de Clare." She was therefore daughter of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, and of Adeliza or Alice "the Viscountess"<sup>3</sup> his wife, who was the daughter of

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS. 1063, f. 7.

<sup>2</sup> The names seem to be inaccurately transcribed. There is also a charter of Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, husband of Rohese. The one above quoted was made after his death.

<sup>3</sup> This title is given her in the History and Cartulary of Gloucester Abbey, edited by the late Mr. W. H. Hart, but whence did she derive it? Could she have adopted it as a surname in memory of her grandfather, Thorold *Viccomes*? In the same volumes she is described as sister of Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chester, widow of Richard Fitz Gilbert, and mother of Walter (the Constable) of Gloucester. These descriptions finally settle two questions dealt with under the head of "Clare" in the *Complete Peerage*, ii, 267, 268. Fitz Gilbert was certainly *not* Earl of Clare, and his wife was Adeliza.



Ranulph Meschin, Earl of Chester, and of Countess Lucy. She was probably named after Roesia Giffard, wife of the *first* Richard Fitz Gilbert. Thus, after all, Rohese was granddaughter of Lucy, as modern genealogists endeavoured to prove her to be; but, having two uncles and two brothers, she could not be heiress to Lucy in any way; so that, even if Lucy had been Countess in her own right, this discovery would not help the rejected theories. The chronicler's description of Rohese as niece to Ranulph Gernons is now seen to be perfectly correct. We may at length draw up our pedigree without much fear of contradiction.

Sundry other questions in respect of the Earldom of Lincoln remain to be settled. Nichols' conclusions<sup>1</sup> are very unsatisfactory, but I can here do no more than offer a few suggestions on the principal difficulties, which are these:—

1. How did William de Roumare become Earl of Lincoln?
2. Why was the title taken from the Roumare family, and given to Gilbert de Gant?
3. What became of the earldom after Gilbert's death?

There is nothing to show that William de Roumare was created Earl by King Stephen. He probably assumed the title on succeeding to his mother at Bolingbroke, with the consent of his half-brother, to whom it properly belonged. The latter may well have made a conveyance of the Earldom of Lincoln to the former, in the same way as Ranulph Blundvill, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, afterwards granted it to his sister, the Lady Hawisia de Quency and her heirs.<sup>2</sup> If it was permissible to suppose that Gernons gave "his share of the earldom" to his niece, it must be equally allowable to conjecture that he transferred the whole of it to his half-brother. It may have been in return for this concession that William gave up whatever claim he had to the baronies of Ely and Lincoln, as we have seen.

William probably died in 1153, and it has been asserted that Gilbert de Gant was called Earl of Lincoln in William's lifetime, but I understand there is no authentic evidence of this. William certainly retained the title till the end of his life. Gernons died at the end of 1153. It is just possible that he may have made a fresh gift of the title to Gilbert de Gant, but it seems more likely that King Stephen created his partisan Earl of Lincoln,<sup>3</sup> ignoring the claims of William's grandson, if he had any; but as the latter never used the title, though he lived long after Gilbert, Gernons may have granted the earldom to his half-brother for life only. On Gilbert's death in 1156, the title became extinct, though Hugh Cyvelioc and Ranulph Blundvill probably retained the same claim to it as had been enjoyed by their

<sup>1</sup> Topog. and Gen., i, 301 seq.

<sup>2</sup> Dugd. Bar., i, 102; Coll. Topog. et Gen., vii, 130, viii, 155, (pedigree) 156, 157. She is called Countess of Lincoln in the Duchy of Lancaster Cowchers, ii, 478 b. Gernons made a grant of Watteley to William and his heir (*heredi*), "in the same year in which the said William, Earl of Lincoln returned from the pilgrimage (*itinere*) of St. James the Apostle" [of Compostella]. See Duchy Cowchers, ii, 445.

<sup>3</sup> See Courthope, p. 375, as to the "false Earls" created by Stephen and deposed by Henry II.



ancestors.<sup>1</sup> Nichols has a startling heading—"the Earldom vacant, and at farm," which he imagined to have been the case during the reigns of Richard I. and John; but here once more he shot very wide of the mark, for the Pipe Rolls and Close Rolls which he quotes, refer to the Shrievalty only.

The following corrections and additions to the Peerage may therefore be proposed:—

#### LINCOLN.

##### EARLS.

- I. 1070. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester.
- II. 1101. Richard, Earl of Chester, s. & h.; drowned 1120, s.p.
- III. 1120. Ranulph Meschin, Earl of Chester, cousin & h.
- IV. 1129. Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chester, s. & h.
- V. 1141? William de Roumare [by grant of the preceding?]; ob. 1153?
- VI. 1153? Gilbert de Gant, created Earl of Lincoln by King Stephen; ob. 1156.
- VII. 1156. Hugh Cyvelioc, Earl of Chester, s. & h. of Ranulph Gernons.
- VIII. 1181. Ranulph Blundvill, Earl of Chester, s. & h.

*Note.*—None of the preceding Earls of Chester assumed the double title of "Chester and Lincoln" till 1216, when it was adopted by Blundvill under royal authority.

- IX. 1232. Hawise de Quency, Countess of Lincoln by grant of her brother, the preceding Earl.

#### SPALDING AND BOLINGBROKE.

##### BARONS BY TENURE.

- I. 1066. Thorold the Sheriff, Baron of Spalding.
- II. c. 1083. Ivo Taillebois, in right of his wife Lucy, d. & h. He built a castle at Spalding.
- III. c. 1093. Roger FitzGerold, Baron de Roumare, in right of the same.
- IV. c. 1100. Ranulph Meschin, in right of the same. He surrendered the barony of Spalding to the Crown in 1120, but seems to have subsequently re-purchased a portion of it.
- V. 1124. William de Roumare, son and heir of Roger, recovered a portion of the barony.
- VI. 1129. Lucy, widow of Ranulph Earl of Chester, re-purchased another portion of the barony. She granted Spalding to the priory there, and made her residence at Bolingbroke; ob. 1141? The two portions then became re-united in William de Roumare, s. & h. of Lucy, who resided at Bolingbroke castle.
- VII. 1153. William de Roumare, grandson & h.
- VIII. 1198. Ranulph Blundvill, Earl of Chester, heir to the preceding.

Similar corrections and additions should be made in respect of the baronies of Colswain and Alfred de Lincoln, with the aid of the pedigree subjoined. The Dorset Lincolns may also be considered to have been barons in respect of the barony of the widow Fitz Grip, which, as Mr. Bond has shown, came into their possession probably by marriage.

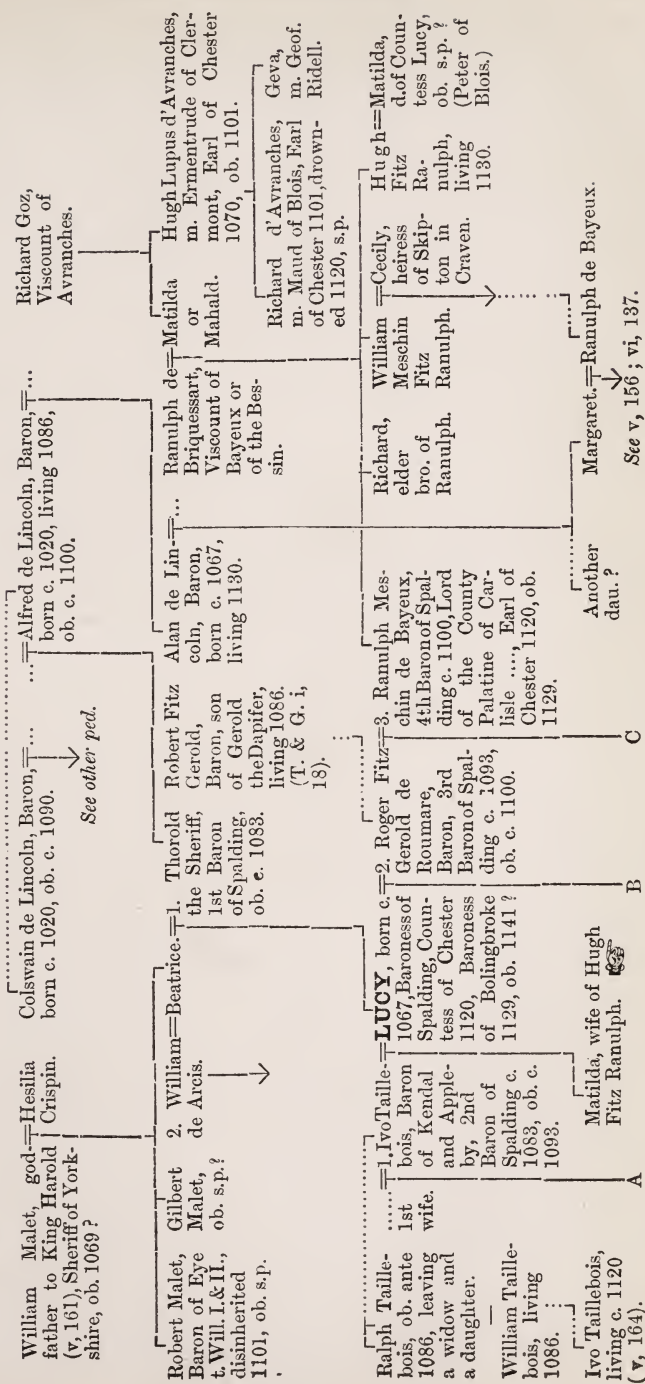
R. E. G. KIRK.

<sup>1</sup> Courthope says it is certain that Ranulph Gernons [or rather Hugh Cyvelioc], after the death of Earl William and the deposition (?) of Earl Gilbert, "continued to hold a large portion of the honours or rather the profits of the earldom." This seems to favour the view taken above, but I am not quite sure what he refers to. Does he mean that the Earls of Chester held lands formerly belonging to Lucy, Baroness of Spalding? If so, this will not help us.

## PEDIGREES OF THE COUNTESS LUCY AND HER RELATIVES.

Families of Lincoln, Malet, Taillebois, Fitz Gerold or Roumare, Bayeux, Avranches, Clare, De la Haye, Camvill, &c.

## I.





## iii

.....=Colswain de Lincoln, born c. 1120, Baron in 1155.....  
 | Lincolnshire c. 1066, ob. c. 1090.

Robert de la Haye, made=Gundreda.

Picot de Lincoln, = Beatrice.  
Baron, born c. 1045,  
living 1111, ob. c.  
1115.

Alfred de Lincoln of Dorset, held fees of Glastonbury, made gifts to Tewkesbury and Montacute, ob. c. 1140.

Robert de la Haye, Baron of Halmac in Sussex by g had fees in Lincoln (by same grant?), obtained the Lin by marriage, Constable of Lincolnshire, ob. ante 1165.

Robert de Lincoln=Beuza  
of Dorset, ob. c. (vii, 179).  
1160.

Richard de la Haye, Baron, = Maud, d.  
born before 1111, founder of Wm.  
of Blancheland, ob. ante de Ver-  
1185. nun.

Ralph de la Haye, "senior," =  
born after 1111?, founder of  
Barlinges, Linc.; made an  
agreement with Tewkesbury  
Abbey.

—..... Cecily, m.  
Roger de  
St. John.

Albreda, widow in 1198.  
Andrew.  
Peter.  
Albreda (nun at Cl enwell).

William Longespee, Earl=Elia, d. and h. of  
of Salisbury in right of his Wm. d'Evreux, 1196.  
wife, also Count of Rosmar  
by gift of Ric. I. ob. 1226.

Gerard de Camvill, =Nichola, Constable of Lincoln d. and col., Castle. ob. 1231.	Maud, wife of Ric. de Humet.
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Alfred de Lincoln=Maud.  
of Dorset, ob. 1240. |

Richard de=Eustachia Basset  
Camvill | (Dugd.)

Alfred de Lincoln, of=Joan, surv.  
Dorset, paid his relief 1264.  
1240, ob. s.p. 1264.

Beatrice, wife  
of Wm. de  
Goviz. Albreda,  
ob. s.p.  
1278.

William Longespee [Earl of Idonea, d.  
of Salisbury?] ob. 1250. | and h. had  
| livery 1226.

William Longespee, = Matilda? (Mon. vi,  
ob. s.p.m. 1256.

Robert Fitz Payn, coheir with his aunts Beatrice and Albreda to the last Alfred de Lincoln.

Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife, ob. 1312.

Margaret, called Countess of Salisbury. (another daughter)



## THE SPURIOUS TEWKESBURY CHARTER.

The value of an *Inspecimus* as evidence (which Mr. Kirk insists is conclusive) being a point of considerable importance, I propose briefly to discuss the charter to Tewkesbury Abbey, which is known to us only from an *Inspecimus*, and which I have throughout pronounced "spurious" (*Genealogist*, N.S. iv, 130). Mr. Kirk having come forward to uphold the trustworthiness of this charter, I readily accept the issue, and will fight it out on the ground he has himself chosen.

After blithely ridiculing my "fallacious tests," &c., Mr. Kirk proceeds:—

Mr. Round has not, however, really proved the charter in question to be spurious. His chief objection is to the date, 1116, which has been assigned to it; but as it seems to show that Queen Matilda was dead, it may have been of later date, say 1121, when the King was at Winchester, though Mr. Eytton opined that she 'could not be dead' at the time. Till this point is settled, why talk of forgery? (*Genealogist*, N.S., vii, 178.)

As I might have expected, Mr. Kirk gives himself away. He betrays his perfect ignorance of the fact that Robert, Count of Meulan, who witnessed the charter, and who was one of the greatest men of the day on both sides of the sea, died in 1118, and that *this* is the reason why, as everyone admits, the charter if genuine, cannot be assigned to a later date than Easter, 1116 (when the King left England for four years). Perhaps Mr. Kirk will kindly explain how Count Robert can have witnessed a charter three years after his death. Till he has done so, he had better refrain from speaking of my "fallacious tests," and indeed from writing on subjects which he clearly does not understand.

As the charter, we see, must have been granted not later than Easter 1116, the only question to be considered is whether its contents are compatible with that date. I do not insist on the point about the Queen, nor on the King's peculiar style (though that, as I originally observed, would rouse suspicion of itself). I do not even take my stand on the presence, as witness, of Brian fitz Count, whose attestations belong to a later period.<sup>1</sup> I base my objection, as I based it from the first, on the fact that Robert, Earl of Gloucester, cannot have witnessed, by that style, a charter of 1116, because a long array of charters (*Genealogist*, iv, 131-138), proves incontestably that even in 1121 he was not yet an Earl. If the *Inspecimus* charter is genuine, the whole of these charters must be rejected as forgeries. Will Mr. Kirk, who objects so strongly to my denouncing one charter, kindly inform us on what principle he proposes to reject some half a dozen of equal or even greater authority?

I repeat without hesitation my original words:—

"Mr. Kirk is very wroth at an *Inspecimus* being thus dismissed, but as the charter is certainly corrupt, the *Inspecimus*, however distasteful to him, is certainly worthless" (*Genealogist*, N.S. vii, 62).

<sup>1</sup> Three of the witnesses, Bishop Roger of Salisbury, the Earl of Gloucester, and Brian fitz Count are found attesting another charter at Winchester (30th Report D.K., p. 198), but the names of Geoffrey the Chancellor and Bishop Henry of Winchester prove that it belongs to the close of the reign.

Leaving now Mr Kirk's criticisms, as based on imperfect knowledge, let me turn to the date of the "Lindsey Survey," the *fons et origo mali*.

The alleged demonstration of its date ("1114-1116") by Mr. Waters, rested on two legs: (1) it was later than 1114, because it speaks of Stephen as Count of Mortaine, which title he did not possess in 1114; (2) it was previous to Easter 1116, because it does not speak of Robert *filius Regis* as Earl of Gloucester, which title he certainly possessed at Easter 1116. Taking the latter date first, I have shewn that it rests on a spurious charter, and that so far as this test is concerned the Survey might be as late as 1121. But its mention of the Count of Meulan as a tenant certainly seems, at first sight, to prove that it was taken previous to his death in 1118, for these estates passed, as Mr. Waters observes, to his son Robert, Earl of Leicester. But he failed to remember that Robert was a boy at his father's death, and neither is, nor would be spoken of as Earl of Leicester till a later date. Consequently the compilers of the survey *might* have entered these estates as those of the Count of Meulan even for some time after his death, just as (Mr. Waters holds) the Archbishop of York is entered "when the See of York was vacant" (p. 3).

Turning to the other date, 1114, we find it based, as I have already shown, on a spurious chronicle, just as 1116 is based on a spurious charter. But as Mr. Waters asserts that "Stephen is never spoken of as Count of Moreton before November 1118" (p. 3), it is worth while pointing out that he was present, under that title, with Henry I. at the dedication of St. Alban's, 28 Dec. 1115.<sup>1</sup>

Lastly, I will now give the charter to which I referred at the close of my first paper.<sup>2</sup> This is found in the Register of St. Osmund (Rolls Series) I. 382, where it is absurdly assigned to *circa* 1109. The occurrence of Robert, Earl of Leicester as a witness proves that it must be subsequent to his father's death in 1118, and consequently (as the charter is tested at Westminster) to the King's return in 1120. Again, as Bishop Robert of Lincoln, witnesses the charter, it must be previous to his death, 10 Jan. 1123. But as the King had not been at Westminster for sometime before that, it cannot be placed later than 1122. Now we have seen that in April-May 1121, Robert was not yet Earl of Gloucester; consequently this charter must belong to the period between that date and the close of 1122. It is, therefore, the earliest mention, as yet known to me, of Robert as Earl of Gloucester.

P.S.—Although it is needless to occupy space with superfluous illustration of a fact which is, or should be familiar, I may as well give, for Mr. Kirk's benefit, a fresh instance of a spurious charter known to us merely by *inspeximus*, which I have recently noted, as it is in many ways a striking case.

The foundation of Laund Priory is dated by Nichols in his *Leicestershire*, and by the Editors of the *Monasticon*, as "about 1125." As this date raised a difficulty in an investigation on which I was engaged, I examined the text of the foundation charter on which it is based. This document is addressed to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and must therefore be subsequent

<sup>1</sup> M. Paris, *Chronica Majora* II. 142-3, VI. 36. Dr. Stubbs considers that "Stephen received Mortain..... in A.D. 1119" (*Const. Hist.* I. 318.)

<sup>2</sup> *Genealogist* N. S. IV. 213.

to Alexander's promotion in the spring of 1123 (if not to his consecration on June 22). This is admitted by Foss (*Judges of England* I, 131), who accepts the charter without question.

There is nothing indeed in the form of the document to excite suspicion, nor do I impugn it without reluctance. But the awkward fact remains that it is witnessed by Ranulf the Chancellor, who undoubtedly died at the beginning of January 1123, and actually in the lifetime of Bishop Robert, Alexander's predecessor at Lincoln. There can be no question of an erroneous date; for the sequence of events is inexorable. Henry of Huntingdon (Ed. Arnold pp. 244-5), tells us that (1) the King spent Christmas (1122) at Dunstable, that (2) he went thence to Berkhamstead where Ranulf the Chancellor was accidentally killed, that (3) he then visited Woodstock where Robert, Bishop of Lincoln met with an equally sudden death, that (4) at the Purification (2 Feb. 1123),<sup>1</sup> he gave the See of Canterbury to William of Corbeil, that (5) he gave (at Worcester) the See of Lincoln to Alexander, at Easter (15 April). Florence of Worcester adds that the Primate was consecrated February 16, and Alexander July 22 (1123). The King himself went over sea about the beginning of June.

Perhaps Mr. Kirk can tell us how Ranulf, like Count Robert of Meulan, contrived to witness a charter after he was dead. The information would be most welcome to the members of the Psychical Society. Till he has done this, *inspeximus* will be rather at a discount.

It is singular that the members of the foundation had two strings to their bow, another foundation charter of Henry I being adduced. The witnesses of this second charter imply a later date, nor do their names present any chronological difficulty.

J. H. ROUND.

## ESKDALE AND THE SCOTTS OF BUCCLEUCH.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. Scot.

There is a stirring tale in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," relating how a Lord Maxwell, whose Eskdale vassals the Beattisons had risen against him when making a feudal claim, sold Eskdale to the Laird of Buccleuch, "for a cast of hawks and a purse of gold," whereon Buccleuch raised his clan and cut off all the Beattisons, with one exception, dividing their lands among the Scotts, who still hold them. The story, Sir Walter Scott says, is preserved by tradition, but no date is given for its occurrence. One thing assists in giving a clue to the possible date,—that Lord Maxwell is called "Earl Morton" in the tradition. The only Lord Maxwell who ever bore this title, was John the 7th lord, whose mother was Beatrix, second of the three co-heiresses of James Douglas, last earl of Morton of the direct male line. Her elder and younger sisters were the wives respectively of the Regent Chatelherault, and James Douglas of the Angus family. This last was styled Master of Morton in his father-in-law's life, succeeded him in 1553, as Earl, and became the famous Regent Morton. On his forfeiture and execution in 1581, John Lord Maxwell, his wife's nephew,

<sup>1</sup> Florence of Worcester confirms this date and adds that the King was at Gloucester



obtained the earldom of Morton from James VI, in right of his mother, and though obliged in 1585 to give it up to another of the Angus Douglasses, was repeatedly styled Earl of Morton till 1592, when James VI finally settled it on William Douglas (of Lochleven), the next heir of entail after Angus, with whose descendants it remains. John Lord Maxwell (the denuded Earl), was killed in 1593, in the fight between the Maxwells and Johnstones at Lockerby. No other Maxwell ever held the Morton earldom, as that of Nithsdale was given to the family in place of it, with the precedence of 1581. Lord John was by no means the man so "gentle and mild of mood," as the poem calls him, for the State Papers of the time show that he was a warlike and turbulent baron, and stoutly maintained the præminence of his family on the West Marches, though fortune deserted him at Lockerby. But it is certain that Eskdale and Langholm were held by the Maxwells long after the days of this seventh lord, and were acquired by the first earl of Buccleuch by a regular title, and not by the sword. In 1616 this nobleman lent on wadset (or mortgage) 40,000*l.* (Scots most likely) to the then Lord Maxwell, obtaining in security Eskdale and Langholm. They were never redeemed, and passed at a later day in full property to Buccleuch. The tradition shows the Scottish peasants love of the romantic, and is no doubt grounded on some incident that has been worked up by the great poet to reflect renown on the chief of his clan. But their unique distinction in the sixteenth century was the patriotism shown by the knights of Buccleuch, who invariably refused to take assurance from the English, and manfully withstood invasion to their own heavy loss—a striking contrast to the conduct of the other Border chiefs. This is a circumstance in the history of the clan of which they may justly be proud. Sir Walter Scott mentions this somewhere in the "Border Minstrelsy," and it is absolutely confirmed in all the State Papers of the period, both printed and in manuscript, to which I have had access in the course of my work upon them.

### Marriages at Combe Keynes and Wool, co. Dorset.

1583 complete to 1750.

(Concluded from p. 51.)

- 1639. Richard Hascoll and Susan Cooke both of Bouington were married att Wooll March 4<sup>th</sup>.
- 1640. Henry Bascombe and Edith Fall of Bindon were married att Wooll April 23.
- „ George Hayte of the parish of Wooll & Jone Reason of Chaldon Heron were married att Wooll Sept 16.
- „ Nicholas Hicks & Mary Hayte of Wooll were married att Wooll Oct : 5.
- „ Robert Gold of Wooll and Mary Browne of the parish of West Lullworth were married att Wooll Jan. 13.
- 1641. John Jacob of the parish of Wooll & Elizabeth Wolferies of the parish of Moreton were married att Wooll Sep. 30.



1641. John Pawson of London Gent & Elizabeth Derby of Weeke w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Christ-Church in the County of Hampsh: by vertue of their licence were marryed att the Chapple of Bindon w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Wooll Oct. 4<sup>th</sup>.
- „ Robert Gould & Margrett Turner both of Wool were there marryed Oct. 18.
- „ Nicholas George of Woodsteade w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Wooll & Agnes Faulkener of Wooll were mar: att Wooll Novemb. 22.
- „ Thomas Howlett & Elizabeth Samwayes both servants att Combe-keynes were there married Novemb: [blank].
1642. Edward Galton Clerke Vicar of Combe Keynes and Wooll & Elizabeth Clauell of Winfrith Newbrough were marryed att Wooll May 5<sup>th</sup>.
- „ John Redman of Cerne-Abbey and Ann Faulkener of Wooll were marryed att Wooll Oct. 17.
- „ John Hurst and Margaret Woodman both of Bindon w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Wooll were marryed att Wooll Feb. 13.
- „ Simon Eyre of Osmington and Mary Woollfryes of Wint<sup>r</sup>burne Kyngston w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Bere Regis by vertue of a licence were marryed att Wooll Feb. 13.
- Eduardus Galton Vicar.      Thomas Gill }  
    Thomas Austen } Guardiani.
1643. George Dewey the sone of Briant Dewey and Jone Gould the daughter of George Gould were marryed att Wooll Apr. 24.
- „ Giles Talbott the sone of Richard Talbott & Margaret Cole were marryed att Wooll July 25.
- „ William George of the Parish of Wooll & Mary Parie of the Towne of Wareham were marryed att Wooll Nouemb. 7.
1644. George Giego one of the souldiers belonging to the Garrisō of Wool-Bridge & Mary Hall an Irishwoman were marryed att Wooll April 8.
- „ James Gould & Christian Sexey the daughter of Francis Sexey both of the parish of Wooll were marryed att Wooll Oct 31.
- „ John Talbot of Wooll & Margery Samwayes servant to John Salter of Combekeynes were marryed att Wooll Nouemb 11.
- „ Henry Salter the younger, soñe of Henry Salter of Combe Keynes & Elizabeth Petty daughter of Thomas Petty of Burlestone & Margery his wife were marryed at Burlestone Novemb. 25.
- „ Thomas More & Priscilla Dollen daughter of the widdow Elizabeth Dollen both of the parish of wooll were marry (*sic*) at wooll Novemb. 26.
- „ John Salter the younger, sone of John Salter of Comb-keynes & Elizabeth Hayne the daughter of John Hayne Rector of Winfrith Newbrough & Jane his wife were marryed at South Litchet Decemb. 12.
- „ William Hurst of Wooll & Alice Fall of East Burton w<sup>th</sup>in the Parish of Winfrith Newbrough were marryed at Wooll Decemb. 16.
1645. William Bascombe & Aves Speare both of this Parish were marryed at Wooll April 28.



1651. James Spicer of Tolpuddle & Mary Smith daughter of George Smith of Wooll were marryed at Wooll June 26.
- „ George Compton of Blandford forum & Elizabeth Dollinge & Thomasin his wife were marryed at Combe Keynes July 9. (*sic*)
- „ John Rickets y<sup>e</sup> sone of Hugh Rickets of Combe-Keynes & Dorothy Eyre of Eastoake were marryed at Combe-keynes Oct 14.
- „ William Dolling of East Lullworth & Mary Fooke of y<sup>e</sup> same Parish were marryed at Combe Keynes Oct. 21.
- „ Robert Pount of Bincombe & Alice Stevenson of Wooll were marryed at Combe-keynes Feb 2.
1652. Henry Dascombe widow<sup>r</sup> of Wooll & Agnes Furnage widow woman were marryed at Combe Keynes April 22
- „ Charles Pitt & Winnefride Thompson (ats Scaman) both of y<sup>e</sup> Parish of East Lullworth were marryed at Combe keynes May 12.
- „ William Bennett Gent sone of William Bennett & his wife of Barwick St John in y<sup>e</sup> county of Wilts gent & Mary Mullens daughter of George Mullens & Mary his wife of Bovington w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Wooll were marryed at Combe Keynes June 7.
- „ Anthony Dennet Gent sone of Alexander Dennett of y<sup>e</sup> Towne & County of Poole & Francis his wife was marryed to Francis Clench daughter of Joshuah Clench & Francis his wife of Heathleton w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Eastoake, at Combe-keynes June 28.
- „ John Burley Gent of Stockley w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Bere Regis & Anne Sexey of y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Bere Regis were marryed at Combe-keynes October 7.
- „ Thomas Hardy borne at Beaminster & living w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of St Peter at Dorchester & Elizabeth Meade of Wooll were marryed at Wooll Nouembr 15.
- „ Roger Dewy of Wooll & Joane Franke of Heathleton w<sup>th</sup>in ye Parish of Eastoake were marryed at Combe-keynes December 7.
- „ Jn<sup>o</sup> Dawe & Elizabeth Combes daughter of William Combes both of Bere Regis were marryed at Combe Keynes December 27.
- „ Thomas Brockmann of Ywerne & Priscilla Smith of Wooll were marryed at Wooll Jan. 6.
- „ Jn<sup>o</sup> Haunse & Joane Grout both of East Lullworth were marryed at Combe-keynes Feb. [blank.]
1653. Henry Edwards of East Lullworth & Jane Daniel daughter of William Daniel of East Knighton w<sup>th</sup>in ye Parish of Winfrith Newburgh were marryed at Combe Keynes Ap. 14.
- „ Robert Doldon & Deborah Dent both of Beamistar Forum in y<sup>e</sup> County of Dors<sup>tt</sup> were marryed at Combe-keynes May 31.
- „ William Daniel of East Knighton w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Winfrith Newburgh & Elizabeth Gooke of Forshill w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> same Parish were marryed at Combe-keynes June 30
- „ Amer Beuchamp of East Knighton w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Winfrith Newburgh & Grace Stanley wid: of Wooll were marryed at Combe-keynes July 8.
- „ William Gooke & Alice Lake both of East Knighton were marryed at Combe Keynes July 8.

- John Tomer of Winfrith Newburgh & Alice Talbot of Shitterton w<sup>th</sup>in the Parish of Bere Regis were married at Combe-keynes Sept. 29.
- Hic inciunt matrimonia irrægularia (scil: quæ ab Eirenarchis Vo a Ministris Ecclasticis consummata secundū insana statuta fanatici Parlamenti. Ed Galton.
1654. Robt Hascoll of Knowle in y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Purbeck in y<sup>e</sup> County of Dorst<sup>h</sup> Husbandmā sone of Robt Hascoll of Warmwell in y<sup>e</sup> said County husbandmā was married unto Anne daught<sup>r</sup>. of Roger Dewey of Wooll in y<sup>e</sup> same County husbandmā in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Combe-keynes in y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sence of Roger Clauell Esqr Justice of Peace in y<sup>e</sup> sayd County by Edward Galton Clerke & Vic: of Combe keynes by y<sup>e</sup> mutuall consent of both y<sup>e</sup>ir Parents April 4<sup>o</sup>.  
[Here follows a blank until 1663.]
1663. Anthony Trew of Wareham & Judith Salter of Comb Keynes were married Tuesday 13<sup>o</sup> day of Octob.
- „ George Smith & [blank] Pope of Cold puddle were married eodi Die.
- „ Tho: ffurmage & Dorothee [blank] were married the 18 .....
1664. Hen: Renoles & Mary Coop were married septemb 27.
- „ Tho: Batten & Elizab Hazzard were married at Combe febr. ...
- „ ffrans Smith & Alice Bascom were married y<sup>e</sup> 6 of May at Wool.
- „ Andrew Gould & Grace Spicer married Jan. 16 Wooll.
1665. Sammuell grigorie was married to Elizabeth Barnard at Wooll the 19 of March.
- „ John Mountyer was married to anne dewes the 10 of august.  
writte by H. Belt of Wooll.
1668. George Smedmore and Mary Bascome were married at Combe kaines July 14.
- „ Morgan Bascome & Margaret Moose were married at Combekeines August 3<sup>d</sup>
- „ Geo: Toope of Glip (?) in ye pish of Trinity in Wareham & Joane Cribb of Stowbery married Aug 6<sup>o</sup>.
- „ Tho: Dashwood was married to Ann Clerke the 3<sup>d</sup> of Octob at Wooll.
- „ Willm Cleauer of Blandford forū & Abigail Everard the daughter of Tho: Everard vicar of Combe keines were married ffebr 2<sup>d</sup> at Combkines.
1669. Osmond Michell of Affpuddle & Mary Trew of Combekeines were mar<sup>d</sup> at Comekeines June 24<sup>o</sup>.
1672. George Stephens & Anne Brasfeild were married at Wool y<sup>e</sup> 26 of May
- „ Isaac ffurmadge & Mary ffooke were married at Wool y<sup>e</sup> 1: of April
- „ John Hoolmer & Elnor Davis were married at wool y<sup>e</sup> 6 of April
1674. Mathew Smith and Christian Bascombe were married at Combe y<sup>e</sup> 20 of May
1675. Nathanael Battercome & Sarah Malgens of Wool parish were married at Combe keynes Octobr. 28.
- „ Wiff Shul<sup>r</sup>ekin (?) of Holwell and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Baskett sometime of Woolbridge were married at Combe keines y<sup>e</sup> 11 day of January.



1675. William Bascombe and Anne Spicer of Wool were marrye d  
Combe y<sup>e</sup> 25 of November.
1680. Edward Bagwel of West Lulworth and Elizabeth Gerrard of  
Combe were marryd the 13 day of April.
1681. Wiſt Sivior and Christian Rickats were marry'd at Combe y<sup>e</sup> 18  
of September
- „ John Reape ye son of Wiſt Reape of Wool and Margrat Chapman  
were marry'd at Combe y<sup>e</sup> 24 of November
- „ Thomas Holmer and Mary Spicer were mary'd at Wool 27 of  
October.
1683. Mr Thomas Turbevele and M<sup>s</sup> Elizabeth Rosser were marryd at  
Wool y<sup>e</sup> 28 day January
1684. John Slade of Winfrith & Margeret Smith of Wool were marry'd  
at Combe y<sup>e</sup> 25 of September
1688. Mr. Samuel Sorril and M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Salter were marry'd at Wool y<sup>e</sup>  
30 day of December
1696. Josheph Baker & Joane Sivior were marryd at Combe ye 13 of  
April
- „ James Spinney of Burton and Mary Cooper were marryd y<sup>e</sup> 11  
day of May
- „ Henry Hoddor & Elizabeth Dory were marryd y<sup>e</sup> 14 day of May.
- „ William Lucas & Mary Tarrant were marryd y<sup>e</sup> 23 day of June.
- „ David Slade of Winfrith & Mary Collins of West Lulworth were  
marryd y<sup>e</sup> 13 day of July.
1697. Thomas Barden of Winfrith and Christobel Hall were marryd at  
Combe y<sup>e</sup> 21 of October
- „ Ephraim Deane of Wareham and Mary Tedbury were marry'd y<sup>e</sup>  
10 of November.
- „ Thomas Porsons of Wareham & Joanna Cribb were marry'd y<sup>e</sup> 8  
day of february.
1698. Obadiah Briant of Wareh<sup>m</sup> & Mary Keims y<sup>e</sup> 29 of July.
- „ William Trew & Mary Smedmore of West Lulworth were marryd  
y<sup>e</sup> 24 of November.
- „ Thomas Truysbury & Anne Garland of W Lulworth were marryd  
y<sup>e</sup> 20 day of December
1706. Jacob Hubbard of Ditchirlin in Sussex and Barbara Cherry were  
marry'd in y<sup>e</sup> church of Comb Keins y<sup>e</sup> 7 day of April.
- „ William Dunning & Elizabeth Bulson were marryd y<sup>e</sup> 23 April.
- „ Sturton Squibb & Margeret Rickats were married y<sup>e</sup> 1 day of  
May.
- „ [blank] Sanson & Mary Reape were married at Wool y<sup>e</sup> 25 dayt  
of April.
1708. Robert Pope the son of Thomas Pope of Sratfoord in y<sup>e</sup> parish of  
Bere Regis and Martha Cherry y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Charles Cherry  
Minister were married in y<sup>e</sup> Church of Coombe Keins y<sup>e</sup> 13  
day of November.
1710. James Bascombe and Jane Smith were marry'd at Wool y<sup>e</sup> 25  
day of June.
1711. John Bascombe junior and Elizabeth Evered of Wool were  
marryd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 2 day of April.
- „ George Williams and Jone Lucas were marry'd y<sup>e</sup> 2 day of  
October.

1712. Robert Rickats and Elizabeth Squibbs were marryd y<sup>e</sup> 1. day of September.  
 „ Henry Mason and Sarah Meade were marr'd y<sup>e</sup> 1 day of October.  
 1713. John Mountyer and Anne Browne were marryd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 6 of April.  
 „ Joseph Nottin and Elizabeth Meade were marryd at Wool y<sup>e</sup> 18 of April.  
 „ John Rickats & Elizabeth Tabot were marryd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 2 day of June.  
 „ John Slade and Mary Harbor of Winfrith were marryd y<sup>e</sup> 23 day of June.  
 „ William Mason and Dinah Murry were marryd at Combe y<sup>e</sup> 29 day of July.  
 „ James Slade of Winfrith and Ann Cherry Daughter of Charles Cherry vicar of Coombe were marryd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 3 day of September  
 „ Thomas Bunt [? Burt] of great Hummill and Elizabeth Andrews Grand child of Charles Cherry Vicar were marryd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 10: day of September.  
 „ John Sivier and Sarah Mounsar of Wool were marry'd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 1 day of November.  
 1714. Robert Dunning and Mary Bascombe were marry'd at Coombe y<sup>e</sup> 19 day of May.  
 „ William Bascombe & Margeret Sexey were marryd at Wool y<sup>e</sup> 29 day of June.  
 „ Robert Joyes of Sturmister Newton and Elizabeth Serril were maryd in Combe Kyens ye 10: day of february 1714<sup>5</sup>.  
 1746. Richard Halos & y<sup>e</sup> Widow Wiltshire Both of East Lulworth were married here June y<sup>e</sup> 9 by M<sup>r</sup> Scott Curate of East Lulworth.  
 „ Samuel Bagwell of West Lulworth & Ann Spicer of East Stoke were married Oct<sup>r</sup>. 27.  
 1749. John Bushrod of Eastholme & Jane Bennet of this Parish Feb<sup>r</sup> 26.  
 1750. Charles Ricketts & Elizabeth Lucas both of the Parish of East Lulworth May 9<sup>th</sup> by M<sup>r</sup> Bond Rect<sup>r</sup> of Steeple.

## EXTRACTS FROM A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NOTE-BOOK.

*(Continued from p. 41).*

Elizabeth the only daughter of James Brooker of Barham gent. & Cicelie his wife, was married to S<sup>r</sup>. Hen : Oxinden of Dene K<sup>t</sup>., & was buried at Wingham 2 Sep. 1588, viz. about a month after my Father was born.  
 S<sup>r</sup>. Hen: Oxinden of Dene Kt. was buried at Wingham May 25 1620. He the said Henry was knighted at White Hall Feb. 17 1606.  
 S<sup>r</sup> Adam Sprakeling was knighted at Greenwich June 12 1604. Dyed 1610 an Aet. 58.  
 Hen : Oxinden of Dene Esq. who builded Dene house in or about the years 1584 was buried at Wingham Aug. 5 1597. Hee was borne about the years 1513: he lived 84 years.

- Decemb : 28, 1642, S<sup>r</sup> Basil Dixwell K<sup>t</sup> and Baronet who builded Broome house deceased at Folkston aged 57 yeares one day.
- June 11, 1642, Mr. Vincent Denne brother to Thomas Denne deceased at Wenderton.
- Julie 14, 1642, my brother James married.
- August 19, 1642, I was godfather to M<sup>s</sup> Frances Meriweather.
- Ap. 12, 1639, Tho. Pierce borne.
- Jan. 12, 1636, Mr. Ed. Swan, & I were godfathers to M<sup>s</sup> Mary Drayton.
- Aug. 23, 1637, Mr. John Marsh married.
- July 13, 1638, Dr. Rogers deceased.
- Feb. 22, 1635, my sister Kent married.
- Feb. 11, 1635, set the hawksbill pares in the garden in Maydeken.
- June 26, 1638, John Jull the elder who was Tenant at Lodgelease, & formerly servant to my Grandfather S<sup>r</sup> Henry Oxinden dyed aged 75 yeares.
- Sept. 19, 1637, Mr. Marsh his daughter married to Mr. Gibbs.
- Ap. 20, 1639, my dapple grey horse dyed.
- No: 26, 1635, gave Gabriel Richards some ashes fro Brownings down.
- No: 23, 1643, I went with Col. Hardres and Lieut. Col. Oxinden to Arundel.
- 1635 planted the cherry garden at Great Maydeken.
- 1634 planted the row of Walnut trees, and some other in the place at great Maydeken.
- 11 June 1642 Mr. Vincent Denne of Wenderton deceased.
- 10 Sept. 1642 S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Peytons Lady deceased viz. his first wife.
- Jan. 12, 1642, S<sup>r</sup> Basil Dixwell K<sup>t</sup> and Baronet buried at Barhā.
- Sept. 12, 1644, Capt. John Osborn married.
- Feb. 12, 1644, Anth: Percival borne I was Godfather to him.
- No: 4, 1646, Mr. Tho. Denne gave me a sword with a silver hilt.
- Jan. 25, 1647, planted the 8 yew trees uppon the holy Hill at South Barham, & the holly trees.
- May 26, 1627, my Cozin Amy Pashly born.
- M<sup>s</sup> Mary Denne youngest daughter of Tho. Denne of Dennehill borne Jan. 15, 1623.
- James the sonne of William and Margaret Fagg bapt. 11 June 1637.
- Afra the daughter of Mr. Willia Boys baptiz at Preston Jan. 24, 1584.
- Rob<sup>t</sup>. Jull bapt. No. 2 1576.
- M<sup>rs</sup>. Diggs buried at Chilham Fryday Jan. 21 1658.
- Julie 16, 1664 Ed. Ady Esqr. died.
- Aug. 12 1657 my cozin Ed. Roberts deceased.
- No: 13 1655 Mr. Wickenden married to my cozin Broomefeild.
- July 1649 builded the brickhead to the Red house next to the garden, & made then the windoars at the side next to the garden and the doore going out of the parlour witness my sonne Thomas.
- 20 August 1649 my daughter Margaret [married] to my Cozin John Hobart in Denton Church. The said John was baptized at Hovingham No: 12, 1629, witness Willm. Hall *e Registro*.
- John Hobart sonne of the said John & Margaret was borne at Chartham Dec. 3, 1653: dyed in April 1654.
- John Hobart another sonne of the said John and Margaret borne at Knolton Octob: 23, 1655.
- James another sonne of the said John & Margaret borne at Twickenham in Ap. 1660, deceased.
- Nathaniel another sonne of the said John & Margaret borne at Elham baptiz. June 26 1663.
- Katharine daughter of the said John & Margaret was born at Knolton June 9, 1657.
- Elizabeth another daughter of the said John & Margaret was borne at Lyminge, & baptiz. Ap. 6 1665.
- Tho. Wood of Deale M<sup>r</sup>. of Arts, & Rector of Staple married my daughter Elizabeth Aug. 2, 1655. Obiit Feb. 1st 1656.
- Saturday July 7, 1666, my daughter Elizabeth married to M<sup>r</sup>. Andrew Smythet of Buckland beside Dover, by M<sup>r</sup>. William Lun in Denton Church.
- Sept. 23, 1661, Phineas Andrew Esq. deceased Aged about 61.
- Oct. 11, 1658 my brother Bargrave deceased.
- Dec. 9, 1652, S<sup>r</sup> John Darel married M<sup>s</sup>. Bridget Denne.
- Sept. 23, 1652, gave my sonne Tho: my sword with the silver hilt before my sonne Hobart conditionally that if I survived him I should have it againe.
- Dec. 21, 1652 gave my sonne Thomas the Diamond ring wch I first gave his mother cost me eighteen pound & cleaven shilling.



- Feb. 14, 1652 gave Mr. Barling 4 apple trees & a peare tree viz. a musk pare tree.  
 Oct. 12, 1657, Sir Nich. Crispe dyed.  
 Oct. 6, 1655, Sir George Sondis his second sonne killed by his elder brother.<sup>1</sup>  
 No : 10, 1657 M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Denne brought to bed of a daughter.  
 No : 10, 1652, overthrew old Mr. Denne in Chancery, at which hearing Sir Tho. Withrington, Sarjant Maynard & Mr. Vincent were of counsell for me.  
 M<sup>d</sup>. that Mr. Prideaux Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hoskins, and Mr. Bulstrode were of Counsell for Mr. Denne.  
 Fryday June 18, 1658, Sir John Darel, & his lady proved to be in contempt.  
 August 1660 Mr. Barling 45 yeares of age.  
 Feb. 10, 1652 sent my coz Henry Oxinden the yew tree [which] stood in the well house next to the holy trees at Maydeken & stands at the left hand coming in to the gate : lent him then my stone rowle.  
 Ap. 21, 1653, Lance Lade 33 yeares of age.  
 Dec. 7, 1651, M<sup>s</sup>. Elizabeth Wolstenholm born, & christned & I was Godfather to her, Capt. Ed. Swan & Mr. William Swan were at the christning.  
 Feb. 21, 1651, Received the 2 Tankards from Mr. Phineas Andrew.  
 Mr. Tho : Denne sonne of Tho : Denne of Cant : came to Mr. Richaut No : 26, 1639  
 No : 16, 1647 planted twentie five peare trees in the garden that is walled about at Great Maydeken. witness my sonne Thomas, & my sonne Hobart.  
 Oct. 13, 1654, planted the walnut trees in Byton along the water course, and elsewhere in the feild.  
 Oct. 24, 1654, planted 2 chequer trees at South Barham.  
 No : 9, 1654, tooke up out of the Nursery at Maydeken 1 quince tree, 2 warden trees, & 3 other peare trees, & set y<sup>m</sup>. in Byton, & 1 pear tree against the bake house windore, 1 also sete one medlar tree & a Nutmeg peach tree in the garden.  
 Grafted one of the best pares Capt. Meriwether hath upon a tree beside the house at South Barham Feb. 19, 1655 ; made a crosse upon it ; it is to be eaten in Feb.  
 Aug. 26, 1657, my sonne Wood his Father dyed aged 67 yeares.  
 Sept. 2, 1657, being Wednesday night found Mr. Henry Tedeman under his horse upon Barham down.  
 Candlemas day 1657, Ursula Benjaby put herself down into the well at the redd House, sank down to the bottome 6 or 7 fadome in water, & afterward was drawn up.  
 August 6, 1667, about 7 at night Capt. John Andrew dyed.  
 July 18, 1658, being Sunday my sone Tho : came to Dover to go over to Dunkirk ; took shipping July 21, 1658.  
 July 12, 1668 Stephen Jull, eldest sonne of John Jull of Sandwich, 14 years of age.  
 Thursday May 7, 1658, S<sup>r</sup>. Basil Dixwell that married S<sup>r</sup>. Tho : Peyton's daughter deceased at London.  
 Dec. 11, 1665, Basil Dixwell sonn of S<sup>r</sup>. Basil born about 5 of the clock in the morning.  
 The ring I gave my daughter Hobart Capt. John Denne gave mee in lue of a barge I gave him : the ring was worth 20<sup>li</sup>.  
 The peice of gold I gave my daughter Wood with my Armes on it was made of her Mothers wedding ring.  
 The ring with a cross was her Mothers ring.  
 The medall of about 2<sup>li</sup>. 10<sup>s</sup>. weight with my armes at the one side, and the motto *non vana fides* at the other was given mee by M<sup>s</sup> Bridget, M<sup>s</sup> Dorothy & M<sup>s</sup> Maria Den. That with the motto *Merust* by the Lady Crisp : & that *ut firmus amor* scutum by Capt. John Denne : 1648.  
 Oct. 16, 1634, Mr. Simons told mee that Denton Court was holden in socage in chiefe of the King, & that S<sup>r</sup>. Francis Swan toke the fee simple of Hambrocks Elgars & Christopher Julls land, & let them leases, so that their rent is not rent service now but rent charge.  
 Dec. 15, 1654, planted the 4 or 5 peare trees in the corner behind the house at South Barham.  
 July 23, 1655, Mr. Simon Alderich (who lived with his sonne in law Mr. John Swan in my brick house) dyed.  
 June 26, 1655, M<sup>s</sup> Chute brought to bed of her daughter Elizabeth.  
 July 31, 1665, Mr. Whittingham Wood dyed.  
 Sep. 13, 1655, sent my Cozin Barrow to his Father.

<sup>1</sup> On a slip in another handwriting "The two brothers Sondes quarrelled about a Scarlet Coat—the murderer was executed on Pendendon [Pennenden] Heath."



- 10 No : 1655, my daughter Katherine went to Knolton.  
 Sept. 3, 1658, my sonne Thomas came sick from Dover.  
 Aug. 30, 1658, my sonne Tho : in a great storme at sea.  
 Jan. 11, 1658, at the election for Burgesses at Aish, Sir Robert Hales had 20 voices,  
 Col. Kennick 19. Mr. Nailor had 18, and I though I declared that I would not  
 stand had 16.  
 No : 15, 1655, Tho. Parr dyed aged 152 yeares.  
 May 28, 1659, my sonne Tho : went over with Col. Fleetwood from Dover to Dunkirk.  
 July 19, 1644, Graveling surrendred by the Spaniard to the French : I & my cozin  
 Ed : Roberts were at the seige, and the delivery of the Town & lay in Graveling  
 that night. The 12 came to Calais : the 22 from thence.  
 June 23, 1659, my cozin George Oxinden arrived at Deale when hee came from the  
 East Indies.  
 August 26, 1659, My sonne went over againe to Dunkirk.  
 June 19, 1663. Mr. Monins, the only sonne of Sir Ed. Monins Baronet, deceased.  
 July 10, 1663, the Lady Dixwell brought to bed of her daugh : Eliz.  
 July 13, 1664, M<sup>s</sup>. Hobdy deceased.  
 August 29, 1664, M<sup>s</sup>. Dorothy Dixwell borne.  
 Feb. 16, 1664, M<sup>s</sup>. Williams deceased.  
 March 16, 1664, M<sup>s</sup>. Lade married.  
 19 May 1660 Mr. Suretonehigh Nichols deceased aged 74 yeares.  
 Jan. 22, 1645, Mr. James Loue married my sister Eliza.  
 March 31, 1645, M<sup>s</sup>. Harfleet brought to bed of 2 daughters.  
 Sep. 24, 1645, Mr. John Swan married Sir Ed. Boys his daughter.  
 1645 it rained most dayes from Midsummer to Christmas  
 Octob : 26, 1660, the Lady Peyton Sir...Swans widow dyed.  
 Octob : 13, 1651, John Nethersole of Barham was married to Stephen Kingsmell his  
 daughter.  
 Sep. 2, 1652, Mr. Tho. Harfleet buried.  
 Sept. 9, 1652, Capt. Nut married his second wife.  
 Feb. 13, 1653, my brother Kent deceased.  
 August 11, 1654, Mr William Nethersole deceased.  
 Midsummer 1661 M<sup>s</sup> Hester Peyton 10 yeares of age ; her brother elder about a yeare  
 & a quarter.  
 August 2, 1665, Capt. John Andrew was 38 yeares of age : deceased Mooneday Aug.  
 5, 1667.  
 Dec. 14, 1665, Mr. Lun 30 yeares of age.  
 Feb. 1666, Major Boys 62 yeares of age.  
 Oct. 19, 1616, my Father Richard Oxinden came from Ireland.  
 June 22, 1640, Basil Dixwel, since Sir Basil, borne.  
 Octob. 10, 1654, sent my Cozin Robt Hales a yew tree out of my garden & 27 oakes  
 had out of my woods.  
 June 27, 1665, Mr. Henry Marsh married M<sup>s</sup> Leah Adie  
 Sept. 1, 1665, Mr Lunns sonne ... borne  
 June 1, 1666, M<sup>s</sup> Marsh brought to bed of a sonne viz. her eldest.  
 Denton Court was builded in the yeare 1574, witness John Jull sent.  
 Knolton house was builded Anno Dni 1585 by Sir Tho. Peyton.  
 Deane house was builded by my great grandfather Henrie Oxinden Esq. Ano Dni 1584.  
 Brooke House was builded by Capt. Henry Oxinden who married Richard Master of  
 Langdens daughter 1660 [altered from 1657].  
 The Hall & studie & roomes over it at Great Maydeken was builded by Richard  
 Oxinden Esq. 1620 ; & all the Chimnies besides, & the South side of the house  
 were builded by him before that time.  
 There was of the land John Lushinton sold to Sir Basil Dixwell for fifteen hundred  
 pound 127 acres 34 perches.  
 Of the land to Denton Court which Ed : Swan Esq. sold to Capt. Percival 325 a.—1  
 —18 perches, beside what was in the high wayes : sold it for £4750.  
 Builded ye gable head & the brickwork likewise to my red house next the street in  
 August 1637.  
 M<sup>d</sup>. 1517 Sir Robt Peyton Kt. was owner of the Mannor of Denton.

(To be continued.)

Seize Quartiers of
<b>William III.</b>
King of England, &c.,
1688/9—1701/2.

(A 1) William (the Elder), COUNT OF NASSAU-DILLENBURG, BIELSTEIN AND DIETZ; *b.* 10 April, 1484; *d.* 6 Oct. 1559.

(A 2) Juliana of Stolberg, da. of Botho, COUNT OF STOLBERG; *m.* 1531; *d.* 1580, 2nd wife.

(A 3) Gaspard II, COUNT OF COLIGNY, Seigneur de Chatillon-sur-Loing, Admiral of France; *b.* 16 Feb., 1516/7; *d.* 24 Aug., 1572.

(A 4) Charlotte de Laval, da. of Nicholas, called Guy XVI, COUNT OF LAVAL in Maine, &c.; *m.* 1547; *d.* 3 March, 1568; 1st wife.

(A 5) Conrad, COUNT OF SOLMS-BRAUNFELS; *b.* 1540; *d.* 27 Dec., 1592.

(A 6) Elizabeth of Nassau-Dillenburg, da. of William, COUNT OF NASSAU-DILLENBURG (A 1), by Juliana, his 2nd wife (A 2); *m.* 16 June, 1559; *d.* 18 Nov. 1603.

(A 7) Ludwig, COUNT OF SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN; *d.* 2 July, 1605.

(A 8) Elizabeth of Solms-Laubach, 2nd da. of Frederic (Magnus), COUNT OF SOLMS-LAUBACH; *b.* 6 March, 1549; *m.* 13 Jan., 1567; *d.* 15 Aug., 1599; 2nd wife.

(A 9) Henry STUART, styled LORD DARNLEY, proclaimed King of Scotland, 1565. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(A 10) Mary, Queen of Scotland, 1542 to 1567. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(A 11) FREDERICK II KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1559 to 1588. See No. XVII 2nd Series.

(A 12) Sophia of Mecklenburg, da. of Ulrich, ADMINISTRATOR OF SCHWERIN See No. XVII, 2nd Series.

(A 13) Anthony (of Bourbon), titular KING OF NAVARRE. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(A 14) Joan D'Albret, titular QUEEN OF NAVARRE, da. and h. of Henry, titular KING OF NAVARRE. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(A 15) Francis (de Medicis), GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(A 16) Joanna of Austria, da. of FERDINAND I, EMPEROR OF GERMANY See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(B 1) William, COUNT OF NASSAU, and (1554) PRINCE OF ORANGE; Stadtholder of Holland; *b.* 14 April, 1534; assassinated at Delft, 10 July, 1584.

(B 2) Louise de Coligny, widow of Charles, Seigneur de Telfin in Rouen; *m.* 12 April, 1538; *d.* 1620; 4th wife.

(B 3) John Albert, COUNT OF SOLMS-BRAUNFELS, 3rd son; *b.* 5 March, 1563; *succ.* his elder brother Ernest; *m.* 1595; *d.* 4 May, 1623.

(B 4) Agnes (or Elizabeth) of Sayn-Wittgenstein, 4th child; *b.* 18 April, 1569; *m.* 2 May, 1580; *d.* 29 April, 1617; 1st wife.

(B 5) James I, King of England, 1603 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(B 6) Anne of Denmark, Queen Consort, 1603 to 1619. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.

(B 7) Henry IV, King of France, 1589 to 1610. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(B 8) Mary de Medicis, 1600 to 1631. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(C 1) Frederic Henry, COUNT OF NASSAU, (1625-47), PRINCE OF ORANGE, and Stadtholder of Holland, 3rd and yst. son; *b.* 24 Feb. 1584; *succ.* his elder brother Maurice, 23 April, 1625; *d.* 14 March, 1647.

(C 2) Amelia of Solms-Braunfels, 3rd da.; *b.* 18 April, 1569; *m.* 2 May, 1590; *d.* 29 April, 1617. 1st wife.

(C 3) Charles I, King of England, Scotland, &c. 1625 to 1648/9. See No. XVIII, 2nd Series.

(C 4) Henrietta Maria (of France), Queen Consort, 1625 to 1649. See No. XIX, 2nd Series.

(D 1) William, PRINCE OF ORANGE and COUNT OF NASSAU, and (1647-50), Stadtholder of Holland; *b.* 27 May, 1626; *d.* 6 Nov. 1650, aged 24.

(D 2) Mary (Stuart) of England, eldest sister of Charles II, and James II, Kings of England, &c.; *b.* 6 Nov. 1631; *m.* 2 May, 1648; *d.* 24 Dec. 1660.

William III, King of England, Scotland, &c. 13 Feb. 1688/9 to 8 March, 1701/2, jointly with his Queen (Mary II), till 28 Dec. 1694, and solely after that date; posthumous and only child; *b.* 14 Nov. 1650 at the Hague, and bapt. as "William Henry." Crowned 11 April, 1689. He *d.* s.p. at Kensington, 8 March, 1701/2, aged 51, and was bur. in Westminster Abbey.

Nos. XXVI and XXVII, 2nd Series.	Seize Quarters of <b>Mary II,</b> Queen of England, &c. 1688/9-1694; also of <b>Anne,</b> Queen of England, &c. 1701/2-1714.
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(B1) **James I King** of England, 1602/3 to 1625, and **King of Scotland**, 1567 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(A1) **Henry Stuart**, styled **LORD DARN LEY**, proclaimed **King of Scotland**, 28 July, 1565; *d.* 10 Feb. 1566/7. See No. XVI, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A2) **Mary, Queen of Scotland**, 1542 to 1567, da. of **James V**, King of Scotland. *Beheaded* 8 Feb. 1567. See No. XVI, 2nd Series, D 2.

(A3) **FREDERICK II**, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1559 to 1588. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A4) **Sophia of Mecklenburg**, da. of **Ulric**, Administrator of Schwerin, s. **Albert VI**, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 2.

(A5) **Anthony (of Bourbon)**, DUKE OF VENDOSME, and titular KING OF NAVARRE; *b.* 1518; *d.* 1562. See No. XIX, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A6) **Joan (D'Albret)**, titular QUEEN OF NAVARRE, da. of **Henry**, titular KING OF NAVARRE; *b.* 1528; *d.* 1572. See No. XIX, 2nd Series, C 2.

(A7) **Francis Mary (de Medicis)**, GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY; *b.* 1541; *d.* 1587. See No. XIX, 2nd Series, C 3.

(A8) **Joanna of Austria**, da. of **Ferdinand I**, EMPEROR OF GERMANY. See No. XIX, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A9) **Laurence Hyde** of Westhatch in Tisbury, Wilts; *d.* 1584. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 1.

(A10) **Anne**, da. of **Nicholas Sibell** of Chubham in Farningham, co. Kent. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 2.

(A11) **Edward Langford** of Trowbridge, Wilts, Clothier; *d.* 1594. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 3.

(A12) **Mary [Qy. if not da. of (—) Hyde?]**; living 1594. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 4.

(A13) **William Aylesbury** of Holborn, Midx.; *d.* 1620 at a great age. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 5.

(A14) **Anna**, da. of **John Poole**. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 6.

(A15) **Rev. Francis Denman**, Rector of West Retford, Notts, 1573 to 1596. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 7.

(A16) **Anne**, da. of **Robert Blount** of Eckington, co. Derby. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, B 8.

(B3) **Henry IV**, KING OF FRANCE, 1588 to 1610. See No. XIX, 2nd Series, D 1.

(B5) **Henry Hyde** of Purton and Dinton, Wilts, 3d. son; *b.* 1563; *d.* 1634. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, C 1.

(B6) **Mary Langford**, co-heir. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, C 2.

(B7) **Sir Thomas Aylesbury**, or a Bar. *Denman*, co-heir. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, C 3.

(B8) **Anne** of *Denman*, co-heir. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, C 4.

(C1) **Charles I, King of England, Scotland, &c.** 1625 to 1648/9. See No. XVIII, 2nd Series.

(C3) **Edward (Hyde)**, EARL OF CLARE, Chancellor; *b.* 1608/9; *d.* 1674. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(C4) **Frances Aylesbury**, eventually sole heir. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series, D 2.

(D1) **James II, King of England, &c.** 1684/5 to 1688; *b.* 15 Oct. 1633; *m.* secondly, **Mary Beatrice Eleanor of Modena**, by whom he had male issue; *d.* 16 Sep. 1701 in France. See No. XXII, 2nd Series.

(D2) **Lady Anne Hyde, Consort (1669-1671), to James, Duke of York, afterwards (1684/5-1688), King James II**; *b.* 22 March, 1637/8; *m.* 24 Nov. 1659, and subsequently 3 Sep. 1660; *d.* 31 March, 1671. See No. XXIII, 2nd Series.

**Mary II, Queen of England, Scotland, &c. jointly with her husband (William III)**, 13 Feb. 1688/9 to 28 Dec. 1694; *b.* 30 April, 1662 at St. James' palace; *m.* 4 Nov. 1677 at St. James' to **William Henry**, Prince of Orange, afterwards (1688/9-1701-2) **King William III**; **Crowned** (with her husband), 11 April, 1689. She *d.* s.p. at Kensington, 28 Dec. 1694, aged 32, and was *bur.* in Westminster Abbey.

**Anne, Queen of England, Scotland, &c.** 8 March, 1701/2 to 1 Aug. 1714; *b.* 6 Feb. 1664/5 at St. James' palace; *m.* 28 July, 1683 at Whitehall, Prince George of DENMARK; **Crowned** 23 April, 1702. She *d.* s.p.s. at Kensington, 1 Aug. 1714, aged 49, and was *bur.* in Westminster Abbey.



No. XXVIII, 2nd Series.	Seize Quarters of
PRINCE GEORGE OF DEN-	MARK; Consort to
Anne,	Queen of Great
Britain, &c.	

(A 1) CHRISTIAN III, KING OF DEMARK AND NORWAY, 1533 to 1559. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A 2) Dorothea of *Saxe Lauenburg*, da. of Magnus I, DUKE SAXE LAUENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 2.

(A 3) Ulric (of *Mecklenburg*), Administrator of Schwerin, son of Albert VI, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 3.

(A 4) Elizabeth of *Denmark*, da. of FREDERICK I, KING OF DENMARK. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A 5) John George, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG (same as A 15); b. 11 Sep. 1525; d. 8 Jan. 1598.

(A 6) Sophia of *Silesia*, da. of Frederick II, DUKE OF SILESIA-LEIGNITZ (1488-1547), by his 2nd wife, Sophia of *Wurtemberg*; b. 1518; m. 1545; d. 6 Feb. 1546.

(A 7) John, MARGRAVE OF CUSTRIN-BRANDENBURG, younger son of Joachim I, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG (1499-1535); d. 1573, aged 58.

(A 8) Catherine of *Brunswick*, da. of Henry IV, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL (1514-68) by his first wife Mary of *Wurtemberg*; b. 1518; m. 16 May, 1537, living a widow, 1574.

(A 9) Ernest (of *Zelle*), DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG; b. 1497; d. 1546. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 1.

(A 10) Sophia of *Mecklenburg*, da. of Henry DUKE OF MECKLENBURG. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 2.

(A 11) CHRISTIAN III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1533 to 1559. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A 12) Dorothea of *Saxe Lauenburg*, da. of Magnus I, DUKE OF SAXE LAUENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 2.

(A 13) George I, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT; b. 1547; d. 1596. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 5.

(A 14) Magdalen of *Lippe*, da. of Bernard, COUNT OF LIPPE, 1st wife. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 6.

(A 15) John George, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG (same as A 5); b. 1525; d. 1598. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 7.

(A 16) Elizabeth of *Anhalt*, da. of Joachim Ernest, DUKE OF ANHALT, 3rd wife. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 8.

(B 1) FREDERICK II, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1559 to 1588. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(B 2) Sophia of *Mecklenburg*. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 2.

(B 3) Joachim Fred-  
erick, ELECTOR OF  
BRANDENBURG, (1598-1608); b. 27 Jan. 1546; d. 18 July, 1608.

(B 4) Catharine of  
*Custrin-Branden-*  
*burg*, da. and co-  
her; b. 10 Aug. 1541; m. 8 Jan. 1570; d. 30 Sep. 1602.

(B 5) William (jun-  
ior), DUKE OF  
BRUNSWICK LUNE-  
BURG; b. 1535; d. 1597. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 1.

(B 6) Dorothy  
of *Denmark*. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 2.

(B 7) Louis V,  
LANDGRAVE OF  
HESSE DARM-  
STADT; b. 1577; d. 1626. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 3.

(C 1) CHRISTIAN IV, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1588 to 1648, brother of Anne, Queen Consort to James I, (See No. XVII, 2nd Series); b. 12 April, 1577; d. 28 Feb. 1648.

(C 2) Anne Catharine of  
*Brandenburg*; b. 26 June, 1575; m. 20 Nov. 1597; d. 29 March, 1612.

(C 3) George, DUKE OF  
BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG; b. 1582; d. 1641. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, C 1.

(C 4) Anne Eleonora of  
*Hesse Darmstadt*. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, C 2.

(D 1) FREDERICK III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1648 to 1670; b. 18 March, 1609; d. 19 Feb. 1670.

(D 2) Sophia Amelia of *Luneburg*, sister of Ernest Augustus, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG (No. XXIX, 2nd Series, D 1), the father of George I, King of Great Britain; b. 24 March, 1624; m. 18 Oct. 1643; d. 20 Feb. 1685.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, brother of CHRISTIAN V, KING OF DENMARK, &c. (1670-99); b. 2 April, 1653 at Copenhagen. Consort to Anne, Queen of Great Britain, &c. whom he m. 7 Aug. 1683 at Whitehall; d. at Kensington, 8 Nov. 1708, aged 55, and was bur. in Westminster Abbey.



Seize Quartiers of
<b>George I,</b>
King of Great Britain,
&c.
1714—1727.

(B 1) William (Junior) DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG, youngest son; b. 4 July 1585; d. 20 Aug. 1597, aged 57.

(B 2) Dorothy of Denmark, sister of Frederick II, KING OF DENMARK, &c. 1589 to 1588 (No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 1); b. 1546; d. 12 Oct. 1651; d. 6 Jan. 1616/7.

(B 3) Louis V, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT; b. 24 Sep. 1577; d. 27 June 1626, aged 49.

(B 4) Magdalene of Brandenburg, daughter of Frederick IV, ELECTOR PALATINE; b. 1583-1610; b. 1576; m. 13 June 1593; d. 5 March 1674; d. 9 Sep. 1610, aged 37.

(B 5) Frederic V, ELECTOR PALATINE, son of Charles I, KING OF ENGLAND, 1602/3, and KING OF SCOTLAND, 1567 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(B 6) Louisa Juliana of Nassau; b. 1576; m. 13 June 1593; d. 5 March 1644. 2nd Series.

(B 7) James I, KING OF ENGLAND, 1602/3, and KING OF SCOTLAND, 1567 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(B 8) Anne of Denmark, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, 1602/3, and QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, 1567 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(B 9) Ernest, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG, b. 26 June 1497; d. 11 Jan. 1546.

(A 1) Ernest (of Zelle), called the Pious, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG; b. 26 June 1497; d. 11 Jan. 1546.

(A 2) Sophia of Mecklenburg, da. of Henry, the Pacific, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG, by his 1st wife Ursula of Brandenburg; b. 1507; m. 1528; d. 19 June 1541.

(A 3) CHRISTIAN III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1533 to 1559. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A 4) Dorothea of Saxe-Lauenburg, da. of Magnus I, DUKE OF SAXE LAUENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 2.

(A 5) George I, called the Pious, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT (brother of A 10); b. 10 Sep. 1547; d. 7 Feb. 1596.

(A 6) Magdalen of Lippe, da. of Bernard, COUNT OF LIPPE; m. 1572; d. 26 Feb. 1587, 1st wife.

(A 7) John George, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG (1571-98); b. 11 Sep. 1525; d. 8 Jan. 1598, aged 73.

(A 8) Elizabeth of Anhalt, da. of Joachim Ernest, DUKE OF ANHALT, by his first wife Agnes of Barby; b. 25 Sep. 1563; m. 16 Oct. 1577; d. 25 Sep. 1607; 3rd wife.

(A 9) Louis VI, (of Simmern), ELECTOR PALATINE, 1576-83; b. 4 July 1539; d. 12 Oct. 1583.

(A 10) Elizabeth of Hesse (sister of A 5), da. of Philip, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE, by Christina of Saxony; b. 13 Feb. 1539; m. 8 July 1560; d. 14 March 1582.

(A 11) William (of Nassau), PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER OF HOLLAND, &c.; b. 1534; d. 1584. See No. XXV, 2nd Series, B 1.

(A 12) Charlotte (of Bourbon), da. of Louis, DUKE OF MONTPENSIER by his first wife Jacqueline (de Longue), COUNTESS OF BAR-SUR-SEINE; m. June 1574 (or 1575); d. 6 May 1582; 3rd wife.

(A 13) Henry Stuart, styled LORD DARNLEY, proclaimed KING of Scotland, 28 July 1565; d. 10 Feb. 1566/7. See No. XVI, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A 14) Mary, QUEEN of Scotland, 1542 to 1567, Great granddaughter of Henry VII, KING of England. See No. XVI, 2nd Series, D 2.

(A 15) FREDERICK II, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1559 to 1588. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A 16) Sophia of Mecklenburg, da. of Ulrich, Administrator of Schwerin, s. of Albert VI, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, D 2.

(C 1) George, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG, 6th son; b. 17 Feb. 1582; d. 2 April 1641; bur. at Zelle, aged 59.

(C 2) Anne Eleonora of Hesse Darmstadt; b. 30 July 1601; m. 14 Sep. 1617; d. 1649.

(C 3) Frederic V, ELECTOR PALATINE, 1610-23; KING OF BOHEMIA, 4 Nov. 1619 to 8 Nov. 1620; b. 16 Aug. 1586; deposited from the Electorate, 1623; d. at Mentz 19 Nov. 1632, aged 36. See No. XVIII, 2nd Series.

(C 4) Eliz. (Stuart) of England, sister of Charles I, KING of England, b. 19 Aug. 1596; m. 14 Feb. 1612/3; d. 13 Feb. 1661/2. See No. XVIII, 2nd Series.

(D 1) Ernest Augustus, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG, 4th and youngest son; b. 10 Nov. 1629; m. 30 Sep. 1648. Declared successor to the Crown of Great Britain, 6 Mar. 1701/2, on the death and failure of issue of the then King was made the 9th ELECTOR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, 9 Dec. 1692; d. 23 Jan. 1698, aged 69.

(D 2) Sophia (of Bohemia), youngest of 13 children; b. 13 Oct. 1630; m. 30 Sep. 1648. Declared successor to the Crown of Great Britain, 6 Mar. 1701/2, on the death and failure of issue of the then King and his sister-in-law Anne, afterwards Queen Anne, which Lady she predeceased but 53 days, dying 8 June 1714, aged 84 at Hanover.

George I, KING of Great Britain, &c. 1 Aug. 1714 to 11 June, 1727; b. 23 May, 1660 at Osnabruck, succeeded to the throne in right of the act of Parl. 6 March, 1701/2, settling the succession on his mother and her issue. Crowned 20 Oct. 1714. He d. 11 June, 1727, aged 67 at Osnabruck, and was bur. at Hanover.

## NOTES TO THE SEIZE QUARTIERS.

No. XXV, 2nd Series. **William III.**<sup>1</sup>

**A 1** ; He was 2nd s. of John III., Count of Nassau Dillenburg, by Elizabeth, da. of Henry III., Landgrave of Hesse Marburg. **A 2** ; She was widow of Philip II., Count of Hanau-Münzenberg (who *d.* 28 March 1529). Her mother was Anne, da. and eventually heir of Philip of Eppstein, Count of K  nigstein.<sup>2</sup> **A 3** ; He was also Gov. and Lieut. Gen. of Paris, Ile-de-France, Picardy and Artois. His murder at the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day is a matter of history. He was 3d s. of Gaspard I., Seigneur de Coligny et de Ch  tillon-sur-Loing, Marshal of France, by Louise de Montmorency (widow of Ferry de Mailli, Baron de Conty) 1st da. of William, Baron de Montmorency. **A 4** ; Her father, besides being Count of Laval in Maine, was Count of Montfort and of Quintin in Brittany, Baron de Vit  r   and Vicomte de Rennes. Her mother was his third wife, *viz.*, Antoinette, da. of Jacques de Daillon, Seigneur du Lude in Anjou. **A 5** ; He was only son of Philip, Count of Solms-Braunfels, by Anne, da. of Otho VIII., Count of Tecklenberg and sister of Conrad and of Otho IX., the last Counts of Tecklenberg.

**A 7** ; He was eldest son of William, Count of Sayn-Wittgenstein, by Johannetta, da. and coheir of Salentin, Count of Isenburg-Neumagen. There is some confusion about his two wives and their respective issue which is best solved as under :—"Ludovicus    duabus uxoribus, quas ambas e Solmensi familia sibi delegerat ; et priorem quidem Annam    domo Braunfelsensi, alteram Elisabetham e Laubacensi, liberos xxi suscepit, quorum nomina, qu   in Tabula Rittershusiana *maximam partem deficiunt*, recensebo e genealogia, quam Cl. Lynkerus Jenensis Doctor, interveniente opera amici eruditissimi atque officiosissimi, mecum communicavit." (Imhoff Not. Imp.) **A 8** ; Her mother was Jane, widow of Gaspard, Count of Mansfeldt da. of John, Count of Wied.

**B 1** ; He took possession of *the Principality of Orange* by virtue of the testament (dat. 20 June 1544) of his cousin german, Ren   de Nassau, Prince of Orange, who *d. s.p.*, 1544. This Rene was son of Henry of Nassau (*b.* 12 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1483) brother of (**A 1.**) William, Count of Nassau-Dillenburg. Ren  's claim to the Principality of Orange was, however, thro' his mother, Claude de Ch  lon, who was sister to Philibert, da. of Jean, son of William, son of Louis, all 4 being Princes of Orange, the said Louis being son of Jean de Ch  lon, by Marie de Baux (*d.* 1417) who was *suo jure* Princess of Orange. The claim of William of Nassau, who did not descend from any of the former Princes of Orange, to that Principality was di puted by the Duc de Longueville, a descendant of

<sup>1</sup> The information as to the families of Nassau, Stolberg, Coligny, Solms and Sayn-Wittgenstein has been kindly supplied by Mr. G. W. Watson, whose "*Notes on the foreign coats in Planch  's Roll of Arms*" testify to his extensive knowledge of foreign genealogy.

<sup>2</sup> He is called "of Eppstein, Count of K  nigstein" rather than "Count of ppstein-K  nigstein" in as much as Eppstein is not a Countship ; the Baron of ppstein having married the Countess of K  nigstein.

Jean de Châlon, by Marie de Baux, *suo jure* Princess of Orange above-named. The duke obtained some decrees in his favour, but the position of William of Nassau as the head of the Republic of Holland, doubtless induced King Henry II. of France to recognise him as Prince of Orange which he did by the treaty of Château Cambrensis in 1559.

The style of William, Prince of Orange was as under :—"GUILLAUME par la grace de Dieu, Prince d'Orange, Comte de Nassau, de Catzenellebogen, de Vianden, de Dietz, de Bueren, de Leerdam, etc, Seigneur & Baron de Breda, de Diest, de Grimberghes, d'Arlay, de Nozeroy &c. Vicomte hereditaire d'Anvers, & Besançon, Gouverneur de Brabant, d'Hollande, Zeelande, Westfrize, & Utrecht, Lieutenant General du Serenissime Prince Mathias par la grace de Dieu Archiduc d'Autriche, Duc de Bourgogne etc, Gouverneur et Capitaine General pour sa Majesté des Pays-Bas et pardeça,—A tous ceux " etc etc. .... donné à Anvers ce 2<sup>e</sup> de Janvier, L'an M.CCCCC & LXXX."—Signed "Guillaume de Nassau."

**B 2** ; Her first husband perished (with her father) 24 Aug 1572 at the massacre on St Bartholomew's day. **B 3** ; He was one of 14 children. **B 4** ; The probability is in favour of her name being "Agnes" but she is called "Elizabeth" by Imhoff and others : perhaps she had both names. She had a sister named "Elizabeth" and another named "Anne-Elizabeth." **C 1** ; There are several common errors about this personage : *e.g.* the date of his succession as 22 [sh<sup>d</sup> be 23] April 1625 and of his death as 14 May [sh<sup>d</sup> be March] 1647, also the styling him "Henry Frederic" instead of "Frederic Henry." He is called *Henry-Fred<sup>c</sup>* by Moreri, by Imhoff, by Rittershusius in his Brev. Exeq., and by Meteren in the huge folio of 1440 pages which he devotes to the hist. of the Pays-bas, 1415—1611. *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, however, points out that his real name was FRED<sup>c</sup> HENRY, and so in effect he called himself : see extract below from another source :—"FREDERIC-HENRY par la grace de Dieu Prince d' Orange, Comte de Nassau, Catzenellebogen, Dietz, Lingem, Moers, Bueren, Leerdam, &c., Marquis de la Vere, et de Flessingues, Sr. et Baron de Breda, de la Ville de Grave, et du pais de Cuick, Diest, Grimbergues, Herstal, Cranendoncq, Warneston, Arlay, Nozeroye, S. Vyt, Daesburch, Polanen, Willemstadt, Nieuwarde, Yselstein, S. Martensdijk, Gertruydenberg, Chasteau-Regnard, de haut et bas Swalves, de Naeltwyck, &c, Vicomte hereditaire d'Anvers et de Besançon, Mareschal hereditaire de Hollande, Gouverneur de Gueldres, de Hollande, Zeelande, Westfrise, Zutphen, Utrecht & Overysse, & Cap<sup>re</sup> & Admiral General des Provinces Unies—à tous " etc etc.—"Donné au camp à Wynen le 8 d'Octobre MDCXXVI."

**C 2** ; She was one of 10 children.

No. XXIX, 2nd Series. **George I.** An elaborate engraving of the Seize Quartiers of George I., with all the Arms etched, was published in 1749 by Sir Thomas Brand, Gent. Usher of the Green Rod and Gent. Usher daily waiter to their Majesties Geo. the 1st and 2nd. A copy thereof, made by Francis Townsend (Windsor Herald, 1784-1819), is among his MSS., now in the private collection of the College of Arms, London, in a book marked "F. T., Q. I., p. 216, &c." Tho' a very pretty genealogical achievement it is wanting in dates and not altogether very reliable, *e.g.*, the mother of (B. 3) Louis V., Landgrave of Hesse



Darmstadt, is given as "*Eleanora, da. of the Duke of Wurtemberg*" (his father's *second* wife, who had one child only, a boy, who *d.* aged 11) instead of as "*Magdalen of Lippe*." Mr. G. W. Watson (who, again, has kindly assisted towards these seize-quartiers) remarks on it that "it is a pity Mr. Townsend ever plucked such a *Brand* from the burning."

It is to be noted that of the *sixteen* immediate ancestors of George I, no less than *thirteen* are *German*, or *Danish*; *two* are *Scotch* (of the house of Stuart) and *one* (A. 12) is *French*, viz. Charlotte of Bourbon. Thro' this Lady he is descended from LOUIS IX, King of France, from whom she was *ninth* in direct male descent, being da. of [L.] Louis, Duke of Montpensier (*d.* 1582), who was s. and h. of [2] Louis, Prince de la Roche-sur-yon, (*d.* 1520), who was 2<sup>d</sup>. s. of [3] Jean, Count de Vendosme (*d.* 1471), who was s. and h. of [4] Louis, Count de Vendosme (*d.* 1446), who was 2<sup>d</sup>. s. of [5.] Jean, Count de la Marche (*d.* 1393), who was s. and h. of [6] Jacques, Count de la Marche (*d.* 1361), who was 3<sup>d</sup>. s. of [7] Louis, duke of Bourbon (*d.* 1342), who was s. and h. of [8] Robert de Bourbon (*d.* 1317) who was 6<sup>th</sup> s. of [9] Louis IX, King of France above-named.

A 1, He was *second* son of Henry, Duke of Brunswick (*d.* 1532) by Margaret, da. of Ernest, Elector of Saxony. He acquired Luneburg from his elder brother, Otto, in exchange for Harburg. A. 2; Sophia's mother Ursula, was da. of John, Elector of Brandenburg. A. 12; It is agreed that Charlotte of Bourbon, the 3d wife of the Prince of Orange, was mother of (B. 6) Louisa Juliana; Anne of Saxony, her predecessor, the 2d wife of that Prince, having been "*sent home*" sometime before her death on 18 Dec. 1577. This Charlotte, who was Abbess of Jöüare, renounced her vows in 1572, and *m.* at Brielle 12 June 1574 (others say 10 June, 1575) the Prince of Orange, whom she predeceased, at Antwerp, 6 May 1682, making way for the Prince's fourth and last wife, Louisa de Coligni (No. XXV, 2nd series, B 2) the great grandmother of William III. of England. C 1; He was one of a family of (besides 8 daughters) 7 sons who agreed (so as to preserve their patrimony entire) that one only should marry, the privilege of so doing falling to his lot.

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#### DESCENT OF SMART, OF TREWHITT, NORTHUMBERLAND, FROM PRICHARD; AND GREGORY.

In presenting the record of this Genealogy hereby, the same narrative plan is adopted as was lately used in a provincial journal. It is a running commentary upon the Coat of the Prichards which appears upon Mural Entablatures in the Churches of Llanover, and Preston: the same being supplemented by careful research among the documents in private Muniment rooms, and Public Record Offices.

The information here published was submitted to the learned genealogist Mr. Wakeman, of the Graig, Monmouthshire, F.S.A., and by him collated with, and supplemented by existing records, documents, &c.

The Prichard family is of unbroken male descent, as will herein appear, from the Princes between Wye and Severn; "a dynasty that lasted from Caradoc Vraich-Vras A.D. 520, to the death of Bleddyn, the last prince in 1090." (*Cambrian Journal*.)



On the mural tablets in the Churches of Llanover, and Preston the Shield is thus sculptured.

The first quarter marshalled is for Belenaur, Prince of Monmouth. The Crest is the same device.

The 2nd quarter is for Caradoc Vraich-Vras, Earl of Hereford, Prince between Wye and Severn.

The 3rd quarter is for Howell, Prince of Caerleon.

The 4th quarter is for Elvarch, Lord of Penrose.

The 5th quarter is for Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford.

The 6th quarter is for Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferreys.

The 7th quarter is for Howel, ap Ievan, Lord of Llanover.

The 8th quarter is for Sir Griffith ap Nicholas.

A 9th quarter, which is, in addition to the above, marshalled upon an escutcheon of pretence on a Prichard monument, in Llanover Church, is for Herbert: by some accident this has been omitted from the Preston monument.

The care, which the Welsh Bards took to preserve the genealogies of their great families, will account for the fulness of this descent (especially in the matter of the intermarriages), as compared with English pedigrees ranging over as many centuries. Archdeacon Coxe, in his "*Tour through Monmouthshire*," speaking of the Prichards of Llanover, alludes to their ancestor Caradoc as a "*Knight of Arthur's round table*," upon which Mr. Wakeman writes "*It is vain to mix up an historic personage like Caradoc Vraich-Vras with the myth of Arthur's round table*" (*Wakeman MSS.*) Caradoc was the fourth in male descent from Cenaw, king of Britain, who abdicated in favour of his sister Helena, Empress of Rome.

CARADOC married TEGAU EURVRON, dau. and heir of Belenaur, Prince of Monmouth. The history of nine successive Sovereign princes between Wye and Severn from 520 to 780 is given by the historian Jones, when "*Tangwydd ap Tegid in 780 succeeded only to that portion of fferreys which is now called Radnorshire, to a small part of Montgomeryshire, and to that district of Brecknockshire which was under his father's government.*" (*Jones' History of Brecknock.*)

TANGWYD was Prince of Brecon, and Regulus of Radnor and Builth.

The sixth Prince of Brecon from Tangwyd, viz. DRYFFYN AP IHWGAN (*also in male succession*) was one of those eight tributary princes who rowed King Edgar down the Dee: He lost fferreys to Elystan Glodryd, who thus became Prince of fferreys: "*He married the Princess Crisly Ap Meyric*" (*Caradoc of Llanarvan's History of Wales, translated by Powell*). Meyric was grandson of Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales; and his wife was the Princess Avandreg, daughter of Mervyn, King of Powys.

Their grandson, BLEDDYN AP MAENARCH; "*The last of his race who bore the trappings of royalty married the Princess Eleanor, sister to Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and aunt to Nesta, Queen of Henry I.*" (*Jones' Brecknock*). Bleddyn was slain by Bernard Newmarch, at Usk, in 1090.

He left two sons, whose descendants, according to Jones, "*cannot be traced.*" He, however, appears not to have known of the descent from Gwrgan, ap Bleddyn, of Sir David Gam, who, at Agincourt, reported to the King that he had reconnoitered enough Frenchmen, "*1st to be kild 2nd to be taken prisoner 3rd to run away,*" and who, with his son-in-law, Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower, and Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan, rescued Henry 5th, when prostrate under the battle-axe of Alencon, and was knighted when dying on the battlefield by the King with a sword dyed in French blood: He is ancestor of Herbert, through his daughter Gwladys, wife of Sir William Herbert, and mother of Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; from whom the vast Monmouthshire possessions of the Dukes of Beaufort were inherited, through the Earl's granddaughter, the Countess of Worcester.

Up to 1090, The arms borne by the Princes of Brecon were the spear-heads of Caradoc, and are so tricked, as the arms of Bleddyn's father Maenarch, in Vincent's Pedigree of Prichard in the College of Arms, dated 1619.

THE 1ST QUARTER OF THE SHIELD. Ar. a Wyvern's head erased vert, in its mouth a hand guttée de sang. (Belenaur, Prince of Monmouth by Tegau Euvron heiress).

The younger brother of Bleddyn, viz.—RHYS GOCH AP MAENARCH, for some reason assumed in 1096 the maternal coat, and bore 3 Wyvern's heads; which however in Vincent's pedigree, is tricked, (for his descendant Kynwillin), as only one Wyvern: and from this date to the present no change has been made in the family bearings.

From Rhys, Vincent carries down the descent to 1619, to Matthew Prichard, Lord of Llanover, through fifteen generations, also of unbroken male descent; and the names of the wives; and, in many instances, their arms, and lineage are recorded; with the exception of two: which shall be supplied. Herein, however, are recorded more particularly those marriages with heiresses, which illustrate the object of this article, to explain the quarterings on the Prichard Shield, in the Churches of Llanover; and Preston.

In what here follows, where the words are *verbatim* from the pedigree in the College of Arms, they are quoted in *narrative form*, and in *italics*.

"*REES GOCH, Lord of Ystradwye, (brother to Blethin Lord of Brecknock and younger son of Maynarch Lord of Brecknock paternally descended from Kyadoch Verchvras Earl of Hereford and was Lord of Brecknock by his wife Ellen da. to Einion ap Seliffe Lord of the Commad) married Jane da. to Cadogan ap Elystan Glodrydd Prince of Ferlex*" (arms tricked, as above, Maenarch; quartering Sa. a fesse between 2 Swords for Seliffe) of him, Rees, was Kynan Vychan of Penllwyn, whose grandson's monument (the celebrated Cadogan Vawr) is in Llantrissant Church." (William's eminent Welshmen).

THE 2ND QUARTER OF THE SHIELD. Sa. a chev. between 3 spear heads ar. embrued gu. (Princes of Brecon; by Anne grand daughter of Dryffyn Prince of Brecon) (Dodsworth, and Wakeman MSS.) RHYS AP CYHYLLIN VOEL, Lord of Ystradwye, married Anne, daughter of Moreiddig Warwyn, Lord of Cantref-Seliffe; by Ellinor, granddaughter of Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales—*Rhys is omitted in Vincent's Pedigree.*

THE 3RD QUARTER OF THE SHIELD. Gu. 3 towers turreted ar. (Princes of Caerleon, by Janet dau. of Howel). "*KYNWILLYN, ap Rees Goch of Ystradwye, married Janet da and heir to Howel Prince of Caerleon, gu. a glav between 3 Cassells ar.*" Cynhyllin was really the son of Rhys, (the grandson of Rhys Goch, whose brother Bleddyn was slain 1096;) and it was about 1180. that he married Janet; and his son Cynfyn's wife was the daughter of Sissylt ap Dyfnwal, who in 1171 took Abergavenny from the Normans: and was reconciled to Henry II. in 1176. These dates shew a correction to be necessary in the Ped. in the College of Arms: In Vincent's pedigree his son and successor is "*Kynfyn ap Kynwillyn of Ystradwye (i.e., Crickhowell) married gwladys da. to Sissilt ap Dyfnwal Lord of Gwent (Monmouth) arms tricked, per pale az. and sa 3 fleur de lys ar.* (by Gladys). Cynfyn was invited by William Braose Lord of Brecon, to Abergavenny, "under pretence of amitie," and treacherously slain 1176. He left issue Arther; Sitsyllt; Ievan; and Cynfn Vchan, (Wakeman MSS.).

Vincent's Ped. gives his son ARTHUR ; and his Grandson HOWELL ; and their wives. The paternal coat of Howell's wife, "*Joane da. to Gronow ap Llowarch of Cyborn is tricked, sa. a chev between 3 hawks lures stringed ar.*" (by Joane). He left issue Griffith ; and 2 sons ; viz. Watkin who mar : Margaret ap Howel ; Cynfelin mar : Janet ap Jenkin Cradoc ; and 3 daughters, viz. Morned mar : Rhys ap Meuric. Gwerfyl mar : Adam ap Gronow, and Catherine a nun at Ainesbury.

THE 4TH QUARTER OF THE SHIELD, vert a chev. between 3 wolves heads or. "*GRIFFITH ap Howell, ap Arther, married Jannett da and heir to Gronow ap Traherne ap Blaiddi ap Elvarch Lord of Penrose, gu. a chev bn 3 wolves hedes or.* Griffith was slain by Gilbert de Clare 1282, he married Jannett heiress of Penrhos : "by this lady the Prichards might certainly quarter the arms of the Princes of North Wales, &c. (Wakeman MSS.) viz. Quarterly or. and gu. four Lions pass : guard : countercharged. "Penrhos Castle continued to be the seat of the family till late in Elizabeth's reign." (Wakeman MSS.)

THE 5TH QUARTER OF THE SHIELD, or. a lion rampant sa. (the Princes of Powys ; by the same heir Jannett.) they left issue, David ; and four sons, Howel : Rhys : Ievan : and Griffith.

*Their eldest son, DAVID, married Maud, daughter of Llewelyn ap Cynfrig of Lansamlet, by the coheir of Sir Ralph Maelog : they left issue* (besides Howel ; ) Griffith ; Gwenlian, and Meuric, who was buried 1392. in the Church of the Monastery Norton Cheshire, which he had enriched. "*David ap Griffith of Penrosse married Maud da to Lln. ap Kenfrig Ychan of Llansamlet gu. 3 chevs. ar.*"

*The eldest son, HOWEL GAM, Lord of Penrhos, living 1326. was engaged in levying troops for Edward II. He mar. first, Joane ; (second, Joyce Scudamore ; by whom he is ancestor of Williams, of Llangibby Castle :) "Howel Gam ap David, he mar. Joane da to Adam ap Rees ap Einion sais. sa a chev bn 3 spear heads ar embrued gu."* Howel, by his first wife Joane, left issue (besides Howell Ychan) a son Meuric, esquire of the body to Edward III.

*Their eldest son, HOWEL YCHAN, of Penrose Castle, is omitted in Vincent's Ped, but restored by Wakeman, Randle Holme, and the Cambrian Journal : He is mentioned, in the Abergavenny records, as holding property in upper Llanover ; (afterwards held by Wm. Prichard) he died before 1399. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Norris, of Penlyne Castle (Harl MSS. 1386) Sa. billettee ar. a cross flory of the last. (Norris). They left an only son, Meuric.*

THE 6TH QUARTER OF THE SHIELD, Gu. a lion ramp. regardant or (Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of fferregs.) it is uncertain in right of whom this coat is here quartered.

"*MEIRIC, ap Howel Gam (ychan), of Penross, married Gwenllian da to Guillim ap Ienkin als Herbert.*" Meiric died before 1399 ; Gwenllian was living in 1372 : this is the first intermarriage with the House of Herbert : She was sister to Thomas, of Perthir, ancestor of Beaufort ; Pembroke ; and of Hughes of Killwch. (below). *They left issue, besides Ievan, 2 sons, Gwilym ; and Howell.*

"*Their eldest son, "IEVAN, ap Meirick of Penross in Com Monmouthshe, married Joanne da to Lln Vchan.*" Ievan was living 1433. His eld. son Trahearne was Deputy Steward for Caerleon 1454, and from him



Penrhos Castle, and estate descended to Sir Roger Williams of Penrhos. (Vincent.)

Trahearne is celebrated in the poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi ; and there is extant a letter to "Trahearne ap Ievan ap Meyric Esqr" from the Abbot of Vale Crucis requesting the loan of the Sacred Greal a history of Arthur's Round Table. Ievan's second son was Howel ; the third son Griffith ; the fourth Jenkin ap Ievan, or Byam, living June 20. 1456. "The Welsh heralds are uncertain as to the seniority of Trahearne's brothers ; I incline to give the 2nd place to Howel ancestor of the Prichards ; I find him living in 1453, and then party to a deed. Griffyth was probably the next, as he held the office of Coroner (not the same with 'Coroner' of to-day) of Lefnydd, 32. Hen VI." (*Wakeman MSS.*)

THE 7TH QUARTER OF THE SHIELD, ar a Lion ramp. guardant gu. (for Ievan by Jane heiress). "*HOWELL, ap Ievan ap Meyrick.*" His wife's name is omitted by Vincent ; which, as she was heiress of Llanover, the seat of the family at the date of the visitation, is unaccountable. Howell was, Jure uxoris, Lord of Llanover, of Curt-y-Porthir (the Court with the Long Porch), as later, in 1566, at a Court Leet held in Abergavenny, Matthew Prichard's residence is called. He was party to a deed in 1453, and married Jane, d. and heir of Ievan ap Trahearne of Llanover, Esqr. (*MSS. of H. Thomas 6831. Brit. Mus. They had issue.* "I have found traces of but one child, viz., Jenkin ap Howel." (*Wakeman MSS.*)

THE 8TH QUARTER OF THE SHIELD, the Ravens of Sir Griffith ap Nicholas, (from whence derived is uncertain).

In 1461, Sir Griffith, and Sir William ap Thomas, of Raglan, were in command of Edward of York's army opposed to Queen Margaret at the battle of Mortimer's Cross. His daughter Angharad, wife of Jenkin Philip Mansel of Oxwich Castle, was grandmother to Margaret, Lady Herbert, of Ewias, whose granddaughter Elizabeth married William Prichard.

Their son, JENKYN OR JOHN AP HOWELL, "Jenkyn ap Howell" (his wife's name is omitted by Vincent), Lord of Llanover, married the daughter of Gwilym ap David Gwarin, of Llanfoyst. *They left issue*, 1, Richard ; 2, Roger ; 3, Lewis ; 4, Jenkyn ; 5, Howel ; and a daughter Maud mar : John Morgan of Bassallrigg.

Their eldest son, "*RICHARD ap Jenkyn, married . . . da to Wm ap John ap Roger of Gwernddy.*" Mr. Wakeman held that a generation (Richard ap Richard) is here omitted ; and that this is proved by documents in the possession of Lord Tredegar ; but the following negatives, and sets the question at rest :—"Matthew Pritchard tenet unum messuagium cum certis terris nuper patris sui William Prichard et antea Rird ap Jenkin *AVI sui.*" Richard married Anne, daughter of William John Proger, Lord of Gwenddu, High Sheriff for Brecon 1554, by his wife Margaret, the daughter of Lewis Philip ; both of which families were of the House of Herbert. They left issue, besides William ; a son Henry, who died before 1585 when a Jury Jan. 9, 28 Eliz. at a Court Leet presented "*Quod Willielmus Parrye (ap Harry or Henry) tenet unum horreum et unum pratum et certas terras, &c. nuper Henrici Prichard patris sui et quondam Rich ap Jenkin*" another proof, touching the parentage of Rich. ap. Jenkin, taken from the records at Eridge Castle. This bears upon the disputed point. Much herein has never been preserved for circulation, and is fresh matter, the result of laborious research among ancient documents and registers.

Their eld. son, "*WILLIAM PRICHARD of Llanover, married da to*



*Watkin Hughes*," his wife's arms, party per pale az. and gu. 3 lions rampant or, with crescent for difference (for Herbert, by Elizabeth, heiress) are borne on the Prichard coat, (on an escutcheon of pretence) on the Monument in Llanover. William of Llanover Court was dead before 1566, for his son Matthew 9, Jan. 1566, is entered in the manorial records as holding Pellenny, (Goytre) Llanover, and Rhydermeirch, by inheritance. William married Elizabeth, "*Elizabeth, wife of William Prichard, was the da. and heir of Watkin Hughes, by his second wife Margaret, eld. daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewyas. Watkin was son of Hugh ap David Ychan, ap Thomas ap Guilym.*" (*Wakeman*). Watkin mar. 1st a dau. of R. Mynors: his grandson, by whom, viz., William Hughes, married Lady Mary Somerset, 3rd dau. of William, Earl of Worcester (*Harl MSS.* 2291).

A 9TH QUARTER, omitted on the Preston Monument, the lions of Herbert, therefore is not derived from Sir Richard Herbert, though that device, with a bend sinister, is carved (*with the crescent for difference*) upon the canopy of his magnificent tomb in Abergavenny; where also his three daughters (omitted from Baronages) as well as all his sons, are in effigy with both parents.

The Coat is derived from Elizabeth's lineal ancestor David, fourth son of Sir William Ap Thomas, of Raglan Castle; Elizabeth Prichard's mother Margaret, sister to the 3rd Earl of Pembroke, was the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Herbert; by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Matthew Cradock, by his 1st wife Jane, daughter of Jenkin Philip Mansel, of Oxwich Castle, and Angharad, daughter of Sir Griffith ap Nicholas. Anghard's husband was slain during the wars of the roses; and it is her nephew Sir Rhys ap Thomas for whom Morgan, in his "*Cambria*," claims the honour of striking the helm-crown from Richard's head at Bosworth, and placing it on Henry Tudor's; a feat claimed, however, for another ancient family connected with Preston (Sir E. Stanley was Mayor's Bailiff 1727 and Mayor 1731)—which legend is true let the antiquary settle. (Sir Matthew Cradock's 2nd wife was Lady Katherine Gordon, widow of Perkin Warbeck; their splendid altar tomb is in the Chapel of Swansea Church).

William ap Richard, or Prichard, *left issue*—1, Matthew; 2, Charles, Vicar of Llanover, 1583; 3, Valentine, High Sheriff for Monmouth, 1609.

*Their eld. son*, MATTHEW PRICHARD, of Llanover Court, and Goytre Manor, Esq., High Sheriff for Monmouth 1596. Died 1622; *married* Sissylt, sister to Thomas Lewis of the Van, Caerphilly; High Sheriff 1569, and father of Sir Edward, High Sheriff 1601, and 1612, whose son Sir Edward, married Lady Beauchamp; and their son William, married 1648 Margaret Banastre, heiress of Boarstall, and Brill, Bucks; where the Lewis Charity is still dispensed to the poor; their only son Edward d.s.p. and his sister Mary, heiress of Boarstall, &c., marrying Sir John Aubrey, (of Llantrithyd through the marriage of Sir Thomas Aubrey with the heiress of the same, Mary Mansel of Oxwich) but dying without issue left the estates to Sir John's issue, by his first wife Margaret Lowther. (*Rawlinson MSS.* and *Lipscomb's Bucks*). Sissylt Prichard was d. of Edward Lewis, of the Van, Glamorgan, High Sheriff 1548, 55, 59, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Morgan, of Pencoed Castle. Matthew Prichard was buried in Llanover Church in 1622; over his tomb is the following inscription (surmounted by the above crest, and arms, the Supporters, being two men in armour).

*Here lyeth the bodies of William Prichard  
of Lanover Esq and of Matthew Prichard of Lanover Esq  
his sonne and heire lineally descended from  
the bodye of Cradocke Vraich Vras Earl of Hereford and  
Prince between Wye and Seaverne."*

The Rev. R. Neville writes, in 1738 "*Matthew Prichard left behind 3 sons, William; Jenkyn (John); and Benjamin.*" He also had a dau. Barbara, who married in 1606, Judge Walter Rumsey; who in 1628, acquired property in Lanover from the Springets; and in 1631, possessed a messuage at Llanover. Barbara's will 1653 (Landaff) mentions no property at Lanover. Edwardes mentions their descendants as still proprietors, in 1682 and 84.

In 1631, the eldest son, William, appears at an Abergavenny Court Leet, 1631, as William Matthew Prichard (William ap Matthew Prichard) and as holding lands in Pelleny, (Goytre) and Llanover. In 1655 the address to Oliver Cromwell was signed by William Prichard of Monmouthshire. Mr. Neville states "*that he partly ruined himself by paying the fines of the Royalist prisoners.*" And that "*he had no issue male*" he also sent registers (no longer extant) "*Maud the daughter of William Prichard, bap. 22 Nov. 1617.*" The 3rd son, Benjamin, is ancestor of the Prichards of Brislington; His son William died at Goytre Manor House 1722.

*Their second son, JOHN or JENKYN PRICHARD. "John Prichard, bap. 2 April 1599, being of the Llanover Court house" (register not extant).*

The Rev. R. Neville, Vicar of Goytre, by Llanover, writing in 1738 to Thomas Prichard, of Chorley, born 1693, states, after careful inquiry of the Vicar and Wardens of Llanover, that Jenkyn "*who was a captain in the King's army sent in 1646 (date of destruction of Raglan) his young son to Lancashire, to avoid the accidents and dangers of civil war; which account tallies with the history of your father.*" The MS. contains much information which was in 1866 submitted to Thomas Evans, Rector of Goytre; and John Evans, Vicar of Lanover, who "*upon careful examination of existing records*" concurred in Mr. Neville's "*account of the issue of Matthew Prichard.*"

The occasion for the correspondence was this—Thomas Prichard, grandson of Captain Jenkin Prichard, the 2nd son of Matthew, considered himself entitled to certain property at Llanover, upon which his great uncle Benjamin, the 3rd son, had entered after the Restoration (the 1st son, William, having died without issue male), and he communicated his hopes to Mr. Neville, 173—. The Rev. Thomas Evans, Rector of Goytre, with the concurrence of the Rev. Joshua Evans, Vicar of Llanover, writes 2 Aug., 1866, "The property said by him (Mr. Neville, Rector of Goytre, 173— to 1742) to have been claimed by Benjamin's family is the house, &c., at Goytre, then and still adjoining the glebe."

(A kinsman of Jenkin Prichard (*Ped.* signed by Sir G. Naylor, *York Herald*), Roger Prichard, had already settled in Lancashire; and married Catharine, 3d dau. of Richard Bold, of Bold, by Anna, dau. of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme. ("*Catharine, uxor Rogeri.*" *Baines' Lancashire*). Their son, Roger Prichard, died an infant).

*His son, WILLIAM PRICHARD, born 1640 at Llanover, was buried at Chorley, "Mr. William Prichard 14 July 1724" (Chorley reg.)* His wife, Elizabeth, was buried at Preston. There are entries, in the Chorley register, of the baptism of nine children of Mr. William Prichard; the fourth and seventh were named Roger Prichard. The sixth, Thomas, who corresponded (as above) with Mr. Neville, married Miss Dalrymple, niece of the Earl of Stair, later she resided at Hampton Court. (Naylor).

*Their son, WILLIAM PRICHARD, "William, s. of Mr. William Prichard, was bap. 16 Aug. 1699" (Chorley), was Mayor's Bailiff of Preston in 1726, and Mayor in 1743-1753-1759-1765, he married Anne Alderson, of Askrigg, Co. York; of which family was Christopher Westby Alderson,*

son of the Rev. Thomas Alderson, of Askrigg, by his wife Mary, th, granddaughter of Thomas Westby, of Burne, b. 1641, who married 1661 Bridget, daughter of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham. (See *Genealogist*, *New Series*, p. 190).

*They had issue*, besides Christopher, (*below*) Roger; and 4 other sons, younger son William Prichard, bap. 15 Ap., 1737, Mayor of Preston, 1792. and 1800. His monument in Preston Church records "*William Prichard Esq. d. 21. March 1803 aged 67,*" etc., etc.; also the death of his wife Anne (Preston;) and of his younger son Captain John Prichard, H.E.I.C., and his wife Catherine (Pedder). Their eld. son Richard Preston Prichard, of The Cedars, Sydenham, J.P. for Kent; married Selina, daughter of the Rev. William Taylor, Fellow of Magdalene Coll. Oxford: by the only daughter of "*Hamond Cross Armiger Westoning Beds High Sheriff 17 Geo. II.*" issue, besides others, Richard Preston Prichard, of the Regent's Park, London, and Milland House Hants.

*Their son*, "*CHRISTOPHER PRICHARD, son of William, and Anne Prichard, bap. 14. March 1732.*" (the only Prichard entries at Chorley, and Preston are of this family) of Combe Hill, Greenwich 29 Sep. 1787: was buried 30 July 1805, in the Vicar's vault under Greenwich Church. He married 20. Aug 1763. Mary eld. d. and coheir of Peter Duthoit Esqr, of Canterbury, who left 3 coheirs; to Mary in his will he leaves £6000. She was buried 21. June 1816, in the Vicar's vault Greenwich. *Left issue*—Besides many children bapd. at Ch. Ch. Middlesex, all of whom d. s.p., an eld. da. Mary Anne.

*The eld. daughter and heir*, MARY ANNE PRICHARD, baptised 10. June 1764 (Christ Church Middlesex) buried in Henlow Church Beds Dec. 1840. married in Trinity Church Bedford 17. Mar. 1791 to the REV. THOMAS GREGORY, M.A., Oxon, Vicar of Henlow, Beds. of Kilby, and Glen Magna, Co. Leic: who received these estates, being a younger son, from his mother Sarah, eld. dau. and coheir, of Peter Hazlewood Esqr. (*Genealogist* vii. 190.) who with her sister Alice were coheiresses of the Shuters, of Braybrooke: Upon the death of the Rev. Peter Shuter in 1760 the Trustees of Peter Shuter an infant, (who survived but a few months.) viz. the Rev. Paulet St John, in right of his wife Alice, and her elder sister Sarah appointed the Rev. Christopher Walker to the Rectory of Kibworth, and later the advowson was sold to Merton, Oxford for £3000. (*Nichols' Hist. of Leic* :) Robert Brice Shuter (b. 1696.) in his will (Somerset H<sup>o</sup>) dated Sep. 30. 1793. of Braybrooke, Northampton, Gentleman, leaves to his son Peter all his lands in Market Harborough, and lands &c situate within the several towns parishes &c of Little Bowden and Braybrooke; subject to an annuity of £30. to his sister Dorothy for life: and to his son John until he be aged 23, £30. annuity "out of my messuages lands tenements &c in the several townes ffields and parishes of Kilby and Great Glen": and a sum of £1000. and his lands in Kilby and Great Glen, to Peter; charged, as above, for John: also his linen and Plate. In a codicil however he makes better provision for his younger son. The will was proved Nov. 31. 1744 by Rev. Peter Shuter, eld. son. On 19. Mar. 1770 (penalty £200) Admōn was granted to Lucy Shuter widow. She died shortly after her husband, and infant son. "Lucy daughter of Richard Vowe Gent. d. Jan. 24 1770. aged 34." (Slab in Kilworth Church.) (For ped. of Vowe see *Nichols' Leic*.)



*They left issue*, 1. Mary Anne : 2, Eliza, Lady of the Manor of Wilden, and Lay Rector; *married* The Rev. William Shove Chalk M.A. Oxon J.P. for Beds. Rector of Wilden, Rural Dean, *eld son*, Rev. Richard Gregory Chalk, M.A. Trin. Coll. Cam. Rector, and Lord of the Manor of Wilden, J.P. for Beds.

*The eld. d. & coheir*, MARY ANN GREGORY, of Kilby, and Glen Magna, b. 19 Oct. 1793, at Henlow, buried at Enfield, 1851, *married* 11 Sep. 1823. JOHN NEWTON SMART, of Trew hitt Hall, Northumberland, Esq. and Bridgen Hall, Enfield; *2d son* of John Smart, of Trew hitt Esq J.P. & Dep. Lieut. for Northumberland, and heir to his brother William Lynn Smart Esq J.P. for Northumberland, J.P. & Dep. Lieut. for Beds.: who d.s.p. 1875. (for arms, and quarterings, see Burke's Visit. of Arms & Seats, ed. 1854). See also 'Genealogist, vol. vi, 87, vol. vii, 180, vol. viii, 57.

## Weddings at St. Saviour's Southwark.

1605—1625.

(Continued from Vol. VII, N.S., p. 236.)

- 11, William Piggett & Elizabeth Grante, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 22, John Watson & Jane Løvely.
- 25, William Tompson & Margaret Holland
- 26, George Whitehand & Alice Deacon.
- 26, John Rogers & Ellen Richbell, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 27, John Wilkins & Constance Lydall.

### November.

- 1, Richard Stanley & Margaret Thomas.
- 2, William Badger & Joice Higgens.
- 5, Richard Weste & Alice Browne, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 9, Henrye Goney & Jone Ophaly.
- 10, John Bostock & Elizabeth Wathwitt.
- 12, John Lullingden & Marie Turner.
- 15, Edward Westerne & Anne Walker.
- 23, John Burreddge & Katheren Haynes.
- 24, Michael Marshall & Jane Dalton, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 24, Mr John Evelinge & Tomassen Haines, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 26, Nicholas Mabb & Katheren Cashe.
- 30, Charles Webbe & Lidia Androwes.
- 30, Nicholas Beck & Bridgett Bloomer.
- 30, George fflox & Margaret Tanson.

### December.

- 10, Edward Goffe & Anne Knight, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 14, John Newman & Jane Hall.
- 15, Raphe Warner & Joane Slade.
- 15, Raphe Crosland & Anne More *alias* Mower, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 17, John Hunt & Dionis Crayne, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 18, John Catsbye & Anne Harrison, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 21, Richard Bixon & Ellen Benford.
- 27, Raphe Rowley & Anne Hunt.



1618[-19].

*Januarye.*

- 1, Richard Marshall & Elizabeth Soper.
- 1, William Streate & Anne Billingsley.
- 3, John Clarke & Katheren Pinder.
- 6, Edmond Dudson & Ellen White, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, Jeremye Barlowe & Elizabeth Goodale.
- 6, Randall Brereton & Elizabeth Morley, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, William Hunt & Marie Revell.
- 7, William Blake & Marye Jones.
- 7, Thomas Price & Agnes Gewe.
- 7, John Hunt & Amye Hudson.
- 7, Richard Smith & Jone Legg, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 10, John Harvye & Anne Lucas.
- 11, Henry Smith & Agnes Johnson.
- 14, Robert Dimock & Lidia Senter.
- 18, John Cooper & Jone Buckland.
- 20, Richard Tayler & Elizabeth Grymes, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 21, William Chamberlaine & Alice Rogers, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 21, George Blackman & Agnes Honor.
- 21, David Chasemore & Barbare Barnett.
- 28 [*sic*], Hunting Moore & Sara Simmes, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 24, John Dun & Katheren Barnes.
- 24, Richard Garrett & Hannah Berrye.
- 24, Valentine Walker & Jane Pack.
- 25, John Money & Mercie Jermye, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 26, Raphe Bickerstaffe & Alice Bradburye.
- 26, Peter Long & Anne Browne.
- 27, Thomas Kendall & Margaret Winckles, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 28, Robert Browne & Dorcas Kirbye.
- 28, William Cole & Marie Richardson.
- 28, Robert Bodgett & Margerye Digwitt, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 28, John Crosse & Ellen Hill.
- 28, George Birch & Elizabeth Cowley, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 31, Edward Eaton & Luce Nicholls.

*february.*

- 1, John Lewin & Katheren Woodden, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 2, James Hide & Jane Clement.
- 2, Thomas Satchwell & Martha Jones.
- 2, James Robinson & Rebecka Turner.
- 2, ffancis Grove & Elizabeth Witcherley, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 4, Steven Tallye & Katheren Higgison.
- 4, John Shearman & Marie Barnard, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, John Darvye & Alice Holmes.
- 7, Thomas Sutton & Ellen Greene.
- 7, Jefferie Reeve & Jane Pinnock.
- 7, John Merrye & Margaret Newton.
- 7, ffancis Sneade & Anne Swifte.
- 7, William florde & Margerye Ireland]

- 8, Thomas Edwards & Susan Ellis.
- 8 Robert Noakes & Marie Guntum.
- 8, John Savedge & Katheren Haselwood, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 9, Thomas Legg & Bridgett Nayler.
- 9, Charles Griffitts & Ellenor Emmerye.
- 9, Charles Brownrigg & Marie Clarke.
- 15, Robert Tallemashe & Anne Lane, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 22, William Aston & Jane Wood, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

*March.*

- 18, Robert Thomas & Elizabeth Davis.

## 1619.

- 30, John Norwich & Susan Tenson.
- 30, Thomas Cosens & Sara Rogers.
- 30, Edmond Parr & Margaret Mephram, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 30, Laurence Eeles & Isabell Loe.

*April.*

- 1, William Carter & Elizabeth Morgan.
- 1, Walter Hix & Bridgett Maddox.
- 1, Edward Kidwalliter & Ellen Everman.
- 1, Henry Wintershall & Jone Harper, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 4, Henry Biggs & Rose Rogers.
- 6, William Powell & frances Harpe, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 8, John Saunders & Ellenor Lowe, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 11, Joseph Trevis & Alice Smith.
- 15, Humfrye Scoble & Anne Bull.
- 18, Nicholas Newman & Elizabeth Cope.
- 18, frances Shattock & Agnes Wall.
- 18, Joseph Curle & Jone Smith.
- 18, Tristram Gilsland & Alice Porter.
- 22, Edward Paine & Hannah Yerwood, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 22, John Joice & Elizabeth Elford.
- 22, Edward Purdey & Marie Turner, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 23, John Wilkinson & Marye Saxsbye.
- 25, Robert More & frances Woodsworth.
- 25, John Kackston & Lettus Stevens.
- 25, Aaron Tanson & Susan Messenger.
- 25, Richard Loebridge & Elizabeth Kenton.
- 25, Robert Buck & Edith Watts, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

*Maye.*

- 6, Giles Whiting & Sara Lewis.
- 6, Steven Brightling & Elizabeth Graye.
- 11, William Robinson & Martha Plaice, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 12, William Brownley & Elizabeth Younge.
- 24, Nicholas Peerceson & Katheren Cleevlye.
- 24, Thomas Clarke & Anne Gascoine.
- 24, John Pullen & Katheren Lillett.
- 25, Thomas Benion & Ellen ffoote, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

- 25, Thomas Seamor & Ellizabeth Allenson.
- 25, Henry Panton & Marie Allen, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 26, John ffoster & Dorathy Addison.
- 27, Thomas Burton & Judith Maverill.
- 29, Rowland Beale & Ellen Rowland, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 30, Marke Roffe & Jone Kempton.
- 30, Thomas Eastman & Penelopey Ransdale.

*June.*

- 2, Richard Hinchlowe & Elizabeth Ellin, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 10, William Porter & Agnes Dickson.
- 13, Richard Portman & Elizabeth Genst.
- 14, Hugh Morgan & Margerye Wheatly.
- 18, Robert Hill & Mary Clarke.
- 20, Thomas Mallard & Anne Ridge.
- 20, John Robinson and Margery Smith.
- 21, John Done & Alice Wilmore, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 22, Edmund Woodroffe & Luce Pitchford.
- 24, George Cooke & Katheren Helmes.
- 26, George Capell & Agnes Lewes.
- 27, John Slade & Alice Wilbye.
- 28, Richard Wakefield & Betterisse ffarly.
- 29, William Cooper & Jone Billingsbye.

*Julye.*

- 1, Henry Wakeford & Sara Rogers, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 4, Edward Price & Rebecca Robinson.
- 6, Henry Lever & Elizabeth Lovegrove.
- 7, Richard Crosse & Susan Thorpe, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 12, John Davis & Sara Greene.
- 13, Giles Cropley & Anne Hunter, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 15, John Harman & Luce Standford.
- 17, ffancis Watts & Lucey Maxon.
- 17, Thomas ffuller & Elizabeth Kingman, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 18, Peter Reynolds & Jone Chadsey.
- 18, Thomas Prisell & Barbara Stockfield.
- 18, Henry Whitfield & Agnes Angell.
- 18, Thomas Pennell & Elizabeth Brayle, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 21, Michaell Page & Jane ffenn, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 21, Henry ffenn & Elizabeth Page, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 27, John Peper & Marie Roe.
- 28, Alexander Davis & Susan Carpenter.
- 29, Robert Cowper & Margery Dowlye.
- 31, John Parvis & Jone Lee.

*August.*

- 1, Thomas Prescott & Jane Waneright.
- 1, William Kendalle & Betteris Seele.
- 5, Henry Butcher & Elizabeth Huddle, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 10, Thomas Williams & ffaith Crewe.
- 10, John Devell & Jone More.

- 15, Richard Allen & Jane Tillock.
- 15, Alexander Richmond & Jane Golding.
- 15, Richard Keane & Katheren Elward.
- 15, Michael Armstrong & Marye Dorris.
- 19, Walter Goolde & Jone Peerson.
- 19, Edward Terrye & Elizabeth Taylor.
- 20, David Pritchett & Christian White.
- 21, Robbert Stillard & Bridgett Arden.
- 22, John Neve & Sara fforeman.
- 22, William Caverly & Betteris Kettle.
- 24, Henry Brian & Anne Rotheram, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 26, Steven Price & Elizabeth fido.
- 30, John Greene & ffrances Bartlett, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 30, Walter Holder & Isabell ffisher.

*September.*

- 1, Richard Haines & Elledad Smith.
- 4, Humfrye Bates & Margaret Jones, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, Robert Ellis & Margaret Baines.
- 6, Robert Burr & ffrances Hamond, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 9, Ambrose Habber John & Margaret Bowring.
- 11, John Burman & Marie Yeomans.
- 16, John ffranklin & Margaret Davis.
- 19, Lewis Cotterell & Agnes Dampport.
- 21, William Hallely & Elizabeth fido, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 24, John Phillips & Margaret Clarke.
- 27, Henry Williams & Agnes Mowden.
- 29, Robert ffrier & Ellen Gooderidge, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 30, Robert Norman & Elizabeth ffletcher.
- 30, Richard Parsons & Marie Williams.

*October.*

- 3, John Wilson & Anne Weston.
- 4, Bartholomew Hawkins & Anne Hill.
- 5, Thomas Hiat & Alice Newman.
- 10, William Tayler & Ellen ffood.
- 12, Edward Stanley & Anne Maddox.
- 12, John Steining & Agnes Bromfield, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 13, Edward Jackman & Agnes More.
- 14, Richard Savage & Elizabeth Ritchbell, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 17, William Turner & Isabell Alexander.
- 17, Henry Ducklin & Margaret Vsherwood
- 18, Lewis Griffin & Anne Tayler.
- 18, Jam es Pinwell & Alice Titon.
- 22, Richard Greene & Jane Sumner.
- 28, John Breworth & ffrances Burford.
- 28, William Phillips & Jone Watson.
- 30, William Piggett & Barbara Spencer.
- 31, George ffelles & Elizabeth Rider.
- 31, Robert Somers & Agnes Boothe.



*November.*

- 4, Henry Alexander & Thomasin Hart.
- 7, William Hawthorne & Joice Cryer.
- 10, Thomas Mercye & Anye ffoster.
- 14, Edward Porter & Jane Snelling.
- 21, James Sturdey & Ellin Williams.
- 24, Isaac Nashe & Jone Hodgley.
- 25, Edward Sheeres & ffrances Robinson.
- 28, Reignold Jolliffe & Priscilla Crumpe.
- 30, Richard Parsons & Jone Harding.

*December.*

None married.

1619 [-20].

*Jannuarye.*

- 1, John Walpoole & Miriall Wraling, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 3, Thomas Horner & Jane Larmett.
- 5, John Hampton & Elizabeth ffendall, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, John Stirrey & Margaret Weston, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 9, John Gaye & Elizabeth Williams, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 9, Humfrye Sheemens & Alice Simpkin.
- 9, William Whittingslowe & Auderye Samon.
- 9, Thomas Easton & Anne Caverlye, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 12, Clement Poulton & Margerye Tayler.
- 14, George fforde & Elizabeth Hamond.
- 17, Robert Brookes & Marie Cooke.
- 19, John Catmore & Sarah Whiting.
- 20, Edward Godman & Jane Birde.
- 23, William Thorne & Lettis Winstanley, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 26, Nathaniell Ginn & Margaret Gilderson, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 28, John Hidston & Marie Mason.
- 30, Richard Sheldrake & Anne Carye.
- 31, Josias Hamon & Anne Alfraye, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

*ffebuarye.*

- 3, John Dodd & Alice Kinge.
- 3, Jonathan Hubberston & Anne Greene.
- 3, Robert Preston & Jone Craggs, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, Thomas ffisher & Elizabeth Gunter.
- 13, Jeremie Beereman & Jone Hergest, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 15, Humfry Batchelour & Luce Holden.
- 15, Cleme[n]t Hayward & Jane Oakelye.
- 18, George Golding & ffrances Jones, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 20, Edmond Heath & Dorathye Heath.
- 25, William Vaughan & Dina Jorden.
- 25, Edward Lees & Marie Mitchell.
- 26, Reignold Milward & Prudence Child, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 27, Thomas Dwite & Rebecca ffletcher.
- X 27, John Bacon & Dorathy Baker.

- 28, John Cornishe & Margery Nichols.
- 28, George Kirby & Marie Wiggins.
- 28, John Rayment & Anne Hepkins, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 28, John Icom & Marye Nashe.
- 28, Richard Reade & Alice Addamson.
- 28, John Boats & Susan Echel.
- 28, George Pitcher & Anne Teague.
- 29, William Billinghamurst & Elizabeth Dalton, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 29, William ffarmer & Marie Baddicock.
- 29, ffulk Cliefton & Elizabeth Bannister.

*March.*

- 2, William Peele & Margaret Willson, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

1620.

- 29, Christofer Tice & Christian Dunne, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

*April.*

- 1, John Carter & Elizabeth Sheffield, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 18, ffrancis Richard & Elizabeth Evans.
- 18, Thomas Daye & Elizabeth Devenishe, w<sup>th</sup> licence
- 18, James Hitchman & Alice Atkinson.
- 20, Rowland Ramsey & Jone Richarde.
- 20, Edward Martin & Jane Woodward.
- 25, Edward Wilson & Susan Grove.
- 30, Thomas Cicill & Margaret Payne.
- 30, William Mallowes & Mary Wilkinson.
- 30, John Howe & Elizabeth Chapman.

*Maye.*

- 1, John Mose & Elizabeth Maye, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 1, Richard Peerson, & Katheren Dimock.
- 4, Anthony Selwood & Elizabeth Pawlington, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 7, Roger Harrison & Anne Hassall.
- 9, David Jones & Sara Emerson.
- 11, Arnold Vawsse & Jone Mackerell.
- 14, Nathaniell Drury & Alice Nichols.
- 16, John Patten & Margaret Smith.
- 17, William Chaddock & Elizabeth Jones.
- 18, Silvester Peacock & Alice Miller, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 21, James Smith & Marye Austin.
- 21, William ffrewen & Jane Milles.
- 22, ffrancis Vaughan & Abigall Griffin.
- 26, John King & Marie Godman, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 29, William ffishborne & Elizabeth Winter.

*June.*

- 1, Robert Cole & ffrances Overy, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 4, Isaac Peagle & Marye Tanson.
- 6, Robert Welles & Jone Assop, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 7, John Daye & Dorathy Walker.

- 10, John Platt & Elizabeth Davis.
- 11, Richard Newth & Jone Dibbett.
- 11, Nicholas Scarvill & Mary Barker.
- 11, Thomas Woodman & Anne Smith.
- 11, William Blark & Jane Blackman.
- 14, Mr John Tooth & Audery Covert, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 16, Thomas Brock & Lidia Gold.
- 17, George Jackson & Jane Peerce.
- 18, Robert Sampson & Grace Culverwell, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 24, William Clarke & Hellen Payne.
- 25, Thomas Skirrett & Susan Shawe.
- 26, Elizeus Sutton & Alice White, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 28, Benjamin Ridge & Elizabeth Bristow.
- 29, John Wast & Anne Maye.
- 29, George Mathewes & Marye Attree, w<sup>th</sup> licence.

*Julye.*

- 2, William Angell & Martha North.
- 2, Abell White & Elizabeth Wright.
- 3, Griffin Peerce & Agnes Lindsey.
- 3, Christofer Darling & Margaret Androwes.
- 3, Herry Cole & Elizabeth Yateman, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, Richard Grove & Elizabeth Cadman.
- 7, Henry ffisher & Elizabeth Tharp, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 9, Daniell Howe & Elizabeth Heath.
- 9, George Windsor & Gartwright Carpenter.
- 11, Anthony Eiver & Elizabeth Greene.
- 13, Thomas Church & Marye White.
- 17, John Ellison & Jellian Crockford.
- 17, Samuel fludd & Alice Chariot.
- 17, John Morecock & Jone True.
- 20, Thomas Bast & Elizabeth Steevens.
- 20, Henry Cosen & Jane Boatman.
- 21, Caleb Nicholas & Anne Leake.
- 24, John Conway & Jone Ketch.
- 24, Thomas Payne & Marye Peerce.
- 25, William Soper & Elizabeth Pelham.
- 25, John Welles & Elizabeth Smith.
- 25, Andrew Crafte & Anne Thomas.
- 27, Henry Palmer & Ellen Starkey.
- 31, John Tayler & Margaret Wrallings.

*August.*

- 2, William Greene & Elizabeth Bodye.
- 3, David Web & Jone Rose.
- 3, Edward Holmes & Alice Leaper.
- 5, William Manning & Margaret ffulmer, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 6, Thomas Wall & Jone Hunt.
- 10, Christofer ffissher & Elizabeth Saunders.
- 12, James Bensted & Katheren Legg.
- 14, William Harvy & Elizabeth Anderson

- 16, Anthony Carlton & Marye Newman, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 17, John Love & Susan Remnant.
- 20, Edward More & Bridgett Cromwell.
- 21, Edward Conway & Elizabeth Warrener.
- 21, Robert Burr and Ingatt Chaundler.
- 21, William Wilkins & Elizabeth Stonsbye.
- 23, Richard Gooderidge & Magdalen Lunlowe, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 24, George Whitehead & Anne Atkins.
- 24, Richard Steevens & Bridgett Hollome, w<sup>th</sup> licence.
- 26, David Williams & Amie Cox.
- 27, Edward Thornebrooke & Anne Hancock.

(To be continued.)

### THE LORDS WHARTON AND THEIR SHIELD.

According to the Worshipful Chancellor of Carlisle, as quoted by Mr. Bain in *The Genealogist* N.S., (vol. viii, p. 7) Wharton of Wharton, in the time of Edward III., married the heiress of Hastings of Croglin (Cumberland) who bore Sable, a maunch argent. Not having found a pedigree of Wharton beginning earlier than 10 Henry V., I am unable to verify this match, but I assume that it took place, and that the wife bore the arms described, and that these arms were taken by the husband, as they were certainly borne by his descendants in the time of Henry VIII. The assumption is much strengthened by the fact that the Wharton crest (a bull's head erased and gorged with a ducal coronet) is, except as regards tinctures, identical with that of Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon.

But in stating that Wharton of Wharton "bore a saltire of lion's paws in a golden field," and that on the match with Hastings the husband encircled the lady's coat with a border of gold charged with saltires of lion's paws, the learned chancellor has certainly fallen into a mistake. This will be apparent from the following document, which I copy from the book known as Collier's *Dictionary*,<sup>1</sup> under the head "Wharton." Although the grant (made 23 April, 1553) is not entered on the Patent Roll of 7 Edward VI., I do not think that its genuineness will be called in question. Whether it is on record in the College of Arms I have not ascertained. In MS. Ashmole 858, f. 40, is an abstract of this grant, undated, taken from a MS. of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald.

"EDWARD the Sixth, by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in earth of the Church of England and Ireland Supreme Head: To all and Singular Nobles and Gentlemen, Kings of Arms, Herald, and other Officers of ARMS unto whom these presents shall come, greeting. Forasmuch as anciently from the beginning it hath been devised and ordained that the valiant and vertuous acts of excellent persons should be commended to the world with sundry monuments and remembrances of their good deserts, amongst the which one of the chiefest and most usual hath been the bearing of signs and tokens in shields, called arms, the which are none other things than evidences and demonstrations of prowess and valour, diversly distributed according to the qualities and deserts of the persons, that such signs and tokens of the diligent, faithful and courageous might appear

<sup>1</sup> *The Great Historical, Geographical, Genealogical and Poetical Dictionary*. The Second Edition Revised, Corrected and Enlarg'd to the year 1688; by Jer. Collier, A.M. 2 vol. London: 1701, fol



before the negligent, coward and ignorant subject, and be an efficient cause to move stir, animate and kindle the hearts of men to the imitation of vertue and nobleness. We, not minding the derogation or taking away of any part of the authority of so antient an order, but rather tendring the maintenance thereof, Will the same continually be observed, to the intent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince and country, either in war or in peace, may both receive due honour in their lives, and derive the same successively to their posterity after them: Willing also, as a thing most expedient and necessary, that from time to time the Officers and Heralds of Arms, to whose office it is appropriate, do procure, assign and ordain for all such persons signs and tokens, according to their qualities and deserts, and do digest and register the same in their books of record, to the intent that honour justly won may not be forgotten and drowned in oblivion. And hereupon, considering the high and commendable service of our right-trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, Lord Wharton, done in a service upon and against our ancient enemies the Scots, at a road by him made at a place called Solemmosse,<sup>1</sup> being on St. Katherine's eve in the xxxiiij year of the reign of our dear Father, King Henry the Eighth, of most famous memory; whereas through his noble governance and valiant chevalry, the chiefest of all the Nobility of Scotland were either slain or taken prisoners, to our great honour and glory. In consideration whereof, we, by the advice and good report of our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John Duke of Northumberland, Knight Marshal of England, intending to have the same notified by signs and tokens of nobility set forth in due order; we have assigned our well beloved servant, William Harvey, Esq., *alias* Norrey, our principal Herald and King at Arms of our North parts of England, to assign unto and for our said trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, Lord Wharton, and to his posterity, in perpetual memory of his aforesaid worthy and commendable service, an augmentation of signs and tokens unto his old and ancient arms, as followeth; (that is to say) to his said ancient arms a border engrailed gold, reimplised with lyons legs in saltire, rased gules, armed azure, as more plainly appears in the margin: which augmentation, in consideration aforesaid, we have assigned, given and granted, and by these presents do give, assign and grant unto and for our said right trusty and well beloved Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, Lord Wharton, and to his posterity, to use, bear and shew for evermore in shield, coat-armour, or otherwise, at his liberty and pleasure without any impediment, lett, or interruption. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our self at Greenwich, the xxij day of April, the seventh year of our reign. NORREY."

In consideration of his services at Solway Moss, and elsewhere, Sir Thomas Wharton was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by a writ dated 30 Jan. 36 Henry VIII. (1545). Dying 23 Aug., 1568, he was buried at Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland. An account of the order at his funeral, 22 Sept., is in the Ashmolean MS. 836, f. 189.<sup>2</sup>

From *Westmorland Church Notes*, collected and arranged by Edward Bellasis, Lancaster Herald (2 vol. Kendal, 1888-89, 8vo.; vol. ii, p. 137), I learn that amongst the arms on the tomb of the first Lord Wharton at Kirkby Stephen are those (with several quarterings, &c.) of Wharton—a maunch, within a border engrailed, thereon eight [pairs of] lion's jambs erased in saltire. (The tinctures are not now extant upon the tomb.) As to the pairs of jambs this note is added—"They look like saltires, and are sometimes 8, sometimes 10 in number here. See Mr. Bellasis' note in *Cumbd. and Westmd. Antiq. and Arch. Soc. Trans.*, pt. 1. vol. iv, p. 212." It is quite clear that the jambs are parts of the lion of Scotland; and the tinctures of the royal shield of Scotland are retained.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Solom or Solway Moss, 24 Nov., 1512.

<sup>2</sup> In Black's *Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS.* p. 526, the place is called "Heley," which seems to be a mistake for Kirkby.

<sup>3</sup> Compare the Howard augmentation, granted 1513.

The supporters of Lord Wharton also appear upon his tomb, namely on the dexter side a lion [gules, fretty or]—the Scottish lion in a net—and on the sinister a bull [argent, horned or, gorged with a ducal coronet per pale gold and gules]—derived from Hastings. A note says, "The relative position of these supporters should be reversed. See Coll. Arms, Sir E. Walker's Nobility." It would seem proper that the supporter which commemorates a martial achievement should occupy the more honourable place, as on the monument. The contrary has however been the usage in this family.

That the border of augmentation should be *engrailed* is sufficiently apparent from the grant and the tomb at Kirkby Stephen. It has nevertheless been very frequently represented as plain; for example, in the arms of Sir Henry Wharton, Lord Wharton's second son, in Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*, p. 94; of Philip Duke of Wharton, in *The British Compendium*, 1718, pl. 12, and in *Notitia Anglicana*, 1724; and of the same as Marquess of Catherlough, in *The Irish Compendium*, 1722, pl. 8. The engrailing is also usually omitted in the arms of Wharton as quartered, by Kemeys-Tynte.

HENRY GOUGH.

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### MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

(Continued from Vol. VII, p. 224).

- [1728] Octobr 29<sup>th</sup> died Capt. Bridel Adjutant to the third Troop of Life Guards commanded by the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl of Cholmondeley.
- Octobr 28<sup>th</sup> died at her House in Gregory Street Hanover Square M<sup>rs</sup> Harrison wid<sup>w</sup> of Michael Harrison Esq<sup>r</sup> and Dau<sup>r</sup> of the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Vernon.
- Octobr 28<sup>th</sup> dyed at his House near Hounslow Edward Turner Esq<sup>r</sup> formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Troop of Horse Grenadiers.
- Octobr 28<sup>th</sup> died W<sup>m</sup> Harvey of Comb in the County of Surrey Esq<sup>r</sup> he left one Son and four Daur<sup>s</sup>. his Son Michael Harvey, Esq<sup>r</sup> is Member of Parliament for the Burough of Milborn Port.
- Novr 4<sup>th</sup> a few Days since died Joseph Chaplain Esq<sup>r</sup> (ffather in Law to Alderman Hankey) formerly an eminent Wine Merchant in this City.
- Octobr 30<sup>th</sup> died at his House in new Round Court in the Strand M<sup>r</sup> Elliot, a noted Laceman.
- Novr 2<sup>d</sup> dyed in the Press Yard at Newgate Thomas Gore Esq<sup>r</sup> a Prisoner there for Debt.
- Novr 5<sup>th</sup> dyed at Ashley the Seat of the Lord Viscount Shannon in Surrey M<sup>r</sup> Fubett, Brother to Major Fubett of an Apoplectick Fitt.
- Novr 6<sup>th</sup> Henry Godde Esq<sup>r</sup> Sadler to his Majesty, was married to a Young Gentlewoman of the City.
- Novr 8<sup>th</sup> The Corps of Sergeant Meynis (who had the Misfortune to be kill'd by Capt. Otway in Covent Garden in a Duel) was carried with the usual formality of the Order Military from his Lodgings in Wardour Street to St. Pancras Church; Six Officers holding up the

Pall, the Trophies belonging to the Sergeant of Horse being placed on the Corpse, a led Horse following caparisoned with Mourning Cloath down to the Heels and the Boots thrown over his Back ; also a Company of Sergeants following with the Halberts reversed ; and being interr'd with the usual Solemnity, a Company of Granadiers saluted the Funeral as usual, with a Triple Salvo.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> died in the Fleet Prison Capt. Sinclair he had a Company in Brigadier Fielding's Regiment of Invalids.

Friday Nov<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1728 last week dyed M<sup>r</sup> Miles, who formerly kept Jonathan's Coffee House in Exchange Alley, who lately lived on his Estate in Essex and had been high Sheriff of the County.

Wednesday Nov<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> the Rever<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Leigh, Master of Baliol College, Oxford and a near Relation of the Duke of Chandos, was married at Christ Church in Newgate Street, to the Da<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Bee of Bechley near Oxford.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> died Suddenly as She was at Dinner M<sup>rs</sup> Elderfield who kept a large Boarding House near the Charterhouse.

Novemb<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> John Pierce, who had a Seat in the Prerogative Office at Doctors Comons London.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> died at his House in Goodmans Fields Capt. John Gordon Comander of the Montague.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> dyed Suddenly M<sup>r</sup> Parkes an Upholder in Pater Noster Row.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> dyed Suddenly at his Seat near Maidstone in Kent, S<sup>r</sup> Barnham Ryder Knt.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> dyed at his Lodgings near Hounslow, Nicholas Arnold, Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Band of Gentleman Pensioners.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> died Col. Townshend of the first Regiment of Foot Guards at his House in Bow Street Covent Garden.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> dyed S<sup>r</sup> John Watkins, Knt and was buried at Kew Green in Surrey.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> the Lady of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Lowndes Esq<sup>r</sup> was brought to Bed of a Son, he being the 12<sup>th</sup> Child.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> dyed M<sup>r</sup> Arnett a Silver Smith in ffoster Lane.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> the Lady of Iaac (*sic*) Le Heup Esq<sup>r</sup> was delivered of a Daughter, at her House in Sheppard Street, by Hanover Square.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> died at Islington M<sup>r</sup> Norton, an Attorney of Cliffords Inn.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> the Lady of his Excellency Horace Walpole Esq. was safely brought to Bed of a Son and Heir at her House in Dover Street.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> died at her House in Grosvenor Street, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Vernon, wife to James Vernon, Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Clerks of his Majesties Council, and Commissioner of the Excise.

She was the only Child of Charles Lord Clifford, Son to the Earl of Burlington, by his Second Wife ; Sister to Charles Earl of Berkley.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> John Kent his Majesty's Messenger of the Press.

Friday Dec<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> last Week died at his Seat at Streethay in the County of Stafford Rich<sup>d</sup> Pyatt Esq<sup>r</sup> one of his Majestie's of the Peace for the said County (*sic*).

Dec<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> died D<sup>r</sup> Grey a noted Phisician.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> died the Lady Ambrose Relict of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ambrose, Knt.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Justice Cowper at his Chambers in Lincolns Inn. He was Chief Justice of Chester and one of the Judges of the Court of



Common Pleas, he left behind him 3 Sons and one Daur William, John and Asheby, the first is Clerk to the House of Lords; the Second is Rector of great Barkamstead in Hertfordshire, the third is Councillor at Law. The Daughter is married to Cap<sup>t</sup> Moaden.<sup>1</sup>

Dec<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> died William Finch Esqr Land Surveyor of the Port of London.

Wednesday Dec<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> last Week died the Lady of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lee Bart Representative in the last Parliam<sup>t</sup> for the County of Bucks.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Woodman an eminent Bookseller in Covent Garden.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> The Corps of M<sup>rs</sup> Delahay was carried out of Town last Tuesday Morning to be interred at Mickleham in Surrey, was Aunt to S<sup>r</sup> John S<sup>t</sup> Aubin Bart.

Friday Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> last Week dyed in the fleet M<sup>r</sup> Robert Castell, an ingenious and able Architect.

Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Samuell Jebb, an eminent Physician was married at S<sup>t</sup> Pauls to a Young Lady of Ormond Street.

Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> died at his House in Norfolk Street in the Strand John Gumley of Isleworth, in the County of Middlesex Esqr Commissary and Master General of the forces and Member in the last Parliament for the Borough of Stey[n]ing.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> died at his House in James Street Westm<sup>r</sup> the R<sup>t</sup> Reverend D<sup>r</sup> White Kennet Lord Bp. of Peterborough, one of the Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts & a Commissioner for building fifty New Churches. He was consecrated Bp. of that Diocese in June 1718.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Westcomb one of the Clerks of the Admiralty.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> the Corpse of D<sup>r</sup> Rose Physician, was interred at Paddington.

Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> the Nuptials of the Marquis of Caernarvon and the Lord Bruce's Daur was celebrated.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> died in Grosvenor Street the Lady Katharine Clarke, Wife to Godfrey Clarke Esqr Kn<sup>t</sup>. of the Shire for Derby.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 23 died M<sup>r</sup> Mathew Snablin the Senior Bridgmaster of this City.

December 26<sup>th</sup> dyed at Windsor the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> D<sup>r</sup> George Verney Lord Willoughby of Brook Dean of Windsor and Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> died at his House in Chiswell Street, near Moorfields Rich<sup>d</sup> Ambler Esqr one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Wednesday Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1728-9 Last Week died in S<sup>t</sup> Johns Square Clerkenwell, Madam Ingolsby, whose Corps was interr'd 28<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> last at Aldgate Church.

Friday Jan<sup>ry</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> last Week S<sup>r</sup> Abraham Elton Bart. Member of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Bristol was marr'd to M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Delme, Sister to S<sup>r</sup> Peter Delme.

The Lady O Carroll who lately arrived in this City from Paris, died 30<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> and was interr'd last Monday Evening in St. Martins Church. She was Wife to S<sup>r</sup> Daniel O Carroll of the Kingdom of Ireland, and only Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Jervoise, Esqr of Herriard in the County of Southampton by his first [wife] Elizabeth Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Clarke of Derbyshire.

<sup>1</sup> In a different handwriting this name is given in the margin as *Madan*.



Jan<sup>ry</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> died Rich<sup>d</sup> Burton Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Mr Marsh, Clerk of the Haberdashers Company dyed.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> a few days since dy'd Mr Eden, a noted Oilman in Pye Corner, and left an only Son.

Jan. 8<sup>th</sup> a Grand Daughter of Mr Justice Price was married to . . . Gorge, Esq<sup>r</sup> at St Dunstons in the West by the Lord Bp. of Bath and Wells.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> the Corps of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Nelson a Maiden Gentlewoman of about 23 Years of Age was carried from her House in Cavendish Square and interr'd at Marybone.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> dyed Capt. Philips by a Fall from his Horse as he was going from Maidstone to Stroud.

January 19<sup>th</sup> died at his House in Surrey Street in the Strand aged 51 years, William Congreve Esq<sup>r</sup>.

January 20<sup>th</sup> dyed Mr Peacock an eminent Silver Smith in the Strand.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> dyed Suddenly M<sup>r</sup> Aires an eminent Woodmonger in Fountain Court in the Strand.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> dyed at his Seat at Clopton near Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick Edward Clopton Esq<sup>r</sup> a Gentleman of an Ancient ffamily, his Ancestors having resided at the Same Clopton ever since King Johns Reign, and done several very Charitable Acts in the Neighbourhood, particularly the building of a very fine Stone Bridge at their own Expense in the Reign of Henry 7<sup>th</sup>.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> departed this Life at Leeds in Yorkshire Rob<sup>t</sup> Kaye, Esq., Merchant, and Alderman of that Town.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> died Basil Herne, Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Six Clerks of the high Court of Chancery at his Chambers over the Six Clerks Office.

On Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> died at his House in the Palsgrave head Court near Temple Bar, Leonard Streate Esq<sup>r</sup> who was in the Commission, of the Peace for the Counties of Middx & Surrey & the Liberties of Westm<sup>r</sup>.

Sunday 26<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> died at Epping on his Way to the Bath John Holt Esq eldest Son of Rowland Holt, Esq<sup>r</sup> deceased, Brother and Heir to S<sup>r</sup> John Holt, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England. He married the Lady Jane Wharton Sister of the present Duke of Wharton; but leaving no issue his Estate which is about 5600<sup>li</sup> p Ann: devolves to his next Brother Rowland Holt Esq<sup>r</sup>.

January 29<sup>th</sup> died of the Small Pox at his ffather's House at Highgate the Eldest Son of M<sup>r</sup> Shales, his Majesty's Goldsmith in Lombard Street.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> dyed the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Colonel Sidney Brother to the Rt Hon<sup>ble</sup> the E. of Leicester.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> died Suddenly Charles Low Esq<sup>r</sup> one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of Westminster and Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> died at the Theatre Royal in Lincolns Inn Fields, the facecious M<sup>r</sup> James Spiller.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> dy'd at his House in New Street, John Taylor, Esq<sup>r</sup> Treasurer of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem.

(To be continued.)

## Notices of Books.

ELY EPISCOPAL RECORDS.—A Calendar and Concise View of the Episcopal Records preserved in the Muniment Room of the Palace at Ely. Compiled by the direction of the Right Rev. Alwyne, Lord Bishop of Ely. By A. Gibbons, F.S.A. *Printed for Private Circulation.* Lincoln: (JAMES WILLIAMSON). 8vo.

That a vast mass of documents of unknown value are even in this progressive age lying neglected and uncalendered for the want of a little interest or energy on the part of their custodians, is in itself a sufficient reason for giving a hearty welcome to this volume—a patent example of the spirit which should control those in charge of documents we may justly regard as national property. Our earnest wish is, that the example now set by the Bishop of Ely, will be followed by others, into whose care similar records have been entrusted.

The object of the volume, we are told, is to comprise an account of the whole series of records ecclesiastical, civil and criminal, illustrated by abstracts and transcripts in order to draw attention to particular points of interest. The class of papers appearing first on the list are Ordination Candidates' papers, Nominations to Curacies, petitions for non-residence, Subscription and Ordination books, and the like which should prove useful to clerical biography, as this extract, evidently relating to the author of *Leges Saxonicae*, &c., may show:—

David Wilkins born at Mamela in Prussia 1685; 7 years and more in Academia Regiomontana A.M. Ordained 1711.

A volume of transcripts written *temp.* Eliz. & Jac. I., begins with "Fundatio Episcopatus per Henricum Primum c. A.D. 1109," and further on in the same volume appear 'Excerpta ex veteribus munimentis Ecclesie Eliensis' at the end of which is a memorandum that on the 1st Sunday in Lent 1488 John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, preached at Canterbury "bonum et blandum sermonem qui incepit hora prima post meridiem, et duravit in hora tertia et ultra." Two volumes of memoranda of Bishop Fleetwood give *inter alia* an account of the diocese in 1676 and 1685 with particulars of the clergy, patrons, papists, dissenters, &c., also the fees paid by him on his translation to the See, which would be interesting to compare with those paid at the present time, seeing that the matter has been so recently before the public.

Under the heading, "Dissenters, Papists, &c.," we come to a series of registers of some value, information relating to persons of these persuasions being generally difficult to obtain. They contain licences of Meeting-houses, rolls of Quakers and Papists, Part of a roll of Recusants 1587, and Subscription or Qualification rolls 1702-65. Among the "Appeals," is one showing a pedigree of Gwynn of several generations prior to 1650, and in a book containing the proceedings in *Burton v. Pegg*, are said to be forty-seven pages of Beresford pedigrees, copies of monumental inscriptions and other records. Very numerous indeed are the Court Rolls, Hundred and Halmote Rolls, over 1400 in number, dating from the reign of Edward I. The value of these, it is almost needless to point out, containing as they do evidence for pedigrees far

anterior to the commencement of parish registers, and recording facts absolutely essential to the writing of local histories. Court Rolls, alas! have too often been lost or sold for waste paper, finding their way, perhaps, to the shop of the village grocer to issue forth again in the company of a pound of butter. This desecration however was not confined to Court Rolls alone, for we have an instance given in the volume under notice of a fourteenth century Consistory Court Book being rescued from a grocer's shop in Cambridge with forty or fifty other books, all belonging to the registry of Ely. Concerning this particular volume Mr. Gibbons quotes from the report of the Hist. MSS. Commissioner, who considers that some of the documents in it are of great interest, especially the letters referring to the election of Proctors to serve in the ecclesiastical assemblies.

The Bailiff's Rolls, Rentals, and Accounts, are nearly as numerous as the Court Rolls, and deal with the Episcopal estates from the beginning of the fourteenth century. To mark the importance of these accounts we must refer again to the report of the Hist. MSS. Commissioner, who remarks that they "will prove on examination to be the richest mine of information on almost all matters that concern our social history and the habits of life of the people." Much valuable information is also contained in the Plea and Gaol Delivery Rolls, the former include fines as well as the matter usually found in them; while the latter relate to the criminal business of the Assizes, dealing chiefly with the litigation of Cambridgeshire. These Gaol Deliveries and the other sessional papers it is said, make no mention of the Recusants confined in Wisbech Castle in Elizabeth's reign, but in a Sessions Roll for 1662 we get an interesting account of the means adopted for the relief of indigent Cavaliers "which faythfully served his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and his Father of blessed memorye in ye late Warres," also the petitions for such relief, which should prove as useful as the papers relating to Dissenters and Papists previously mentioned.

Among the Miscellaneous Registers is a MS. relating to the descents of manors in Cambridgeshire, which, from the extracts given, appears to be a volume of very considerable value, especially to genealogists. But perhaps the most useful records to antiquaries and genealogists to be found in this wonderful calendar are the Bishops Registers and Transcripts of Parish Registers, to both of which the editor has paid special attention. Of the former we need say but little, referring our readers to Dr. Jessopps' able report to the Historical MSS. Commission, which is here reprinted. Beginning in 1337 they contain a documentary history of the diocese, especially curious Indulgences, numerous Papal Bulls, Royal letters, mandates from the Archbishop, very full lists of ordinations, &c. Bishop Wren's MS. is also a noticeable feature in these Episcopal Registers. The Transcripts of Parish Registers, on the other hand, although far inferior in value and of little or no interest, are nevertheless records of vital importance to the genealogist. This fact, however, is not sufficiently understood, even by students of genealogy, but the most astonishing neglect of their use appears in printed Parish Registers. Why reference is not generally made to them by transcribers of such, for the purpose of drawing attention to and filling up gaps that too often occur, is impossible to say. We take as an instance the printed Registers of Abington Pigotts and compare them with the notes given by Mr. Gibbons:—



## Bishops' Transcripts.

Earliest date, 1599.

1665 May 3 Eliz. Lynn, widow, buried

,, Aug. 2 Hy. s. of Jo. Piggott, ,,

1666 Feb. 22 Eliz. d. of Mr. John Piggott, *senr.*, buried.

1712 Feb. 7 Jo. Warboys and Eliz. Wilson married

1718 Mar. 30 Lionel Cole, *rector*, buried.

1720 Nov. 24, Mrs. Eliz. Thompson, buried

1750, C. Newling, *curate*1751, Alg. Frampton, *curate*

## Parish Registers.

Begin in 1653

1665 June 4 Eliz. Lynn, buried

,, Aug. 10 Hy. s. of John Piggott, Esq. buried

1667 Feb. 21 Eliz. d. of John Piggott Esq. buried

1712 Feb. 17 (same)

1718 Mar. 30 Mr Line Coals, buried

1720 Nov. 27 Eliz. Tomson, buried.

The copious notes on these Transcripts, the Bishops' Registers and the Miscellaneous Correspondence, also the Appendix containing Institutions of Clergy (1581—1600) from the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury, references to MSS. in the British Museum, Ministers Accounts during vacancies of the See, Charter Rolls in the Public Record Office, &c., all relating to the diocese of Ely, represent an immense amount of labour, and complete a work of which we cannot speak too highly. We must not omit to mention that abstracts of an entire volume of Administrations, Marriage Licences, Sequestrations, &c., 1562-82; and the marriages celebrated at Ely Chapel, Holborn, 1705—59; also all the wills in the Registers, given *in extenso*, are to be found in this excellent volume. To students of the past in general, and genealogists in particular this calendar should prove an indispensable book of reference.

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE AND THE WATSONS. By C. Wise. London: (ELLIOT STOCK)—Kettering: (W. E. and J. Goss). 4to.

Second thoughts are said to be best, and certainly in this instance the truth of the proverb is well supported by the monograph before us. Mr. Wise's original intention of writing a history of Rockingham only, received a happy check on examining the records at the Castle, and it became apparent that his work must include that of the Watson family. Much research outside the family muniments would of necessity be required for such an undertaking, and there is evidence throughout this volume that every attempt has been made to unearth documents relating in any way to the subject. The author is to be congratulated as much on the success attending his efforts in this direction as on the easy style of his narrative, and the masterly manner in which he has handled his materials. The history of this once royal castle begins at a very much earlier date than that of the family with whom it was later on connected. It has not yet been determined at what remote period the site now occupied by Rockingham Castle was first utilised for the erection of a fortress, but it is certain that the Conqueror ordered the building of a castle, which was probably the nucleus of the present edifice. For five centuries it remained the property, and sometimes the residence of our monarchs, but at last, owing to that complaint from which even kings are not exempt—the want of ready money—it was granted in fee simple to Sir Lewis Watson, whose forefathers had been its lessees from the reign of Queen Mary. We are not told the amount received by “gentle Jamie” for this castle and the land adjacent, but that it was a “good round sum” we can readily believe. From the date of this transaction,



and during the life of this Sir Lewis, the chief interest of the volume is centred. Figuring somewhat conspicuously in the Civil Wars, he seems to have come out of those troublous times rather better than might have been expected, and although not quite the *beau ideal* of a cavalier, his loyalty was so thoroughly proved to the satisfaction of his king that he was raised to the peerage, in 1644, by the title of Baron Rockingham of Rockingham Castle. Two portraits of him, by Michael Wright, are among the illustrations, and suggest a shrewd, soldierly, and remarkably good-looking man of the world, but it is a pity that these and all the portraits in the volume are much below the mark of what they should be for such a handsome volume. This is the only fault we notice, the other illustrations being excellent and the printing good. Chart pedigrees of Watson, Montagu, Digby, Manners, Wentworth, Monson and Sondes are appended, and we are glad to see an index also added.

## Notes and Queries.

**CIBBER FAMILY.**—The following entries occur among the baptisms in the Parish Registers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields:—

- 1699, Oct. 15. Anne Cibber, of Colly & Katharine; [born] Oct. 1,  
 1702, Oct. 1. William Cibber, of Colly & Katherine; [born] Aug. 6.  
 1703, Dec. 19. Theophilus Cibber, of Colley & Catharine; [born] Nov. 25  
 1706, Aug. 7. James Cibber, of Coly & Catherine; [born] July 25.  
 1707, Nov. 23. Colly Cybber, of Colly & Catherine; [born] Oct. 29.  
 1712, [-13], Feb. 8. Charlotte Cibber, of Colley & Catherine; [born] Jan. 13.  
 1726, May 1. Colley George Cibber, of Theophilus & Anne [born] Apr. 18.  
 1727, Sept. 3. Catherine Cibber, of Theophilus & Jane [born] Aug. 18.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

**JENNISON: TENISON.**—May I take the liberty of pointing out that the entry in *Mawson's Obits, &c.* which appears on p. 40, vol. vii of *The Genealogist* (not on p. 39 as indexed), viz—

"November 29th died at his seat near Dunheer, Rich<sup>d</sup>. Jennison Esq<sup>r</sup>. Member of Parliament for Dunheer in the County of Lowth"  
 refers to Richard Tenison, who was M.P. for Dunleer (not Dunheer), in the Irish Parliament.

C. M. TENISON.

[No doubt our correspondent is right, but the entry referred to is correctly transcribed, being also indexed in Mawson's MS. under the name of *Jennison*.—Ed.]

**GALTON.**—Can anyone oblige me with date of death of the Rev. John Galton, whose name appears, as vicar, in the *Marriages at Combe Keynes and Wool* (Genealogist, N.S. vii, 219 &c.).

R. T.

**PRICE.**—In Burke's *Armory* the following arms are assigned to a family of Price of Carnarvon—Or, a lion ramp. regard. sa. Is anything known of this family?

A. CALDER.

**HESILRIGE, BART.**—When was Sir Robert Hesilrige, the 8th Bart. born; when did he die, and where was he buried? Where was his wife buried? Where was Sir Arthur, the 9th Bart. born? These dates are omitted in the *Baronetages*.

W.G.D.F.

**HARRIS.**—Timothy Harris, of Old Windsor (whose son Daniel was an officer in the Coldstream Guards, and afterwards in Holy Orders) was cousin of James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury. Who was his father; and what is his exact place in the Harris pedigree? Has any full pedigree of this family been worked out?

W.G.D.F.





My very good L: I understand by this over that  
I am the bearer of y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>ty</sup> of Chester, but  
I understand to become an humble petitioner to  
his M<sup>ty</sup> as well in the behalf of himself as  
of y<sup>r</sup> said L<sup>ty</sup>, and likewise to present a  
petition in y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>ty</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> wounds for y<sup>e</sup> recovery  
of a Calver before y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>ty</sup> has no things a stone  
well or causey started upon y<sup>e</sup> river at Der-  
more in y<sup>e</sup> said L<sup>ty</sup>, And forasmuch as it is  
one who has given good testimony of his con-  
fidence in me I could do no less than at his  
request make bold to commend him to y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>ty</sup>  
to the consideration And this I write all in regard  
to me at this time & am only commending me to y<sup>e</sup>  
L<sup>ty</sup>: And so take my leave. Witness y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>ty</sup>  
17 Oct 1607

Y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>ty</sup> James  
and  
W<sup>m</sup> Herbert

My dear good Sir. I am sorry to trouble you  
Lined in your wholesome letter; but from  
by the said measure offered me here in this  
by certain terms belonging to the said  
belonging to the said land by the said  
by the said certain way and other goods  
and raised to be paid by my warrant and  
now I have been in my own Admiralty and my  
And now it was by me passed to the  
married to my house. I have received from  
the taking of it to the said of I now  
that of the said by the said to the said  
It will be by the said to be respected. And  
So to god. I now the said of the said

my Sir. I pray you Sir know my Sir.  
Admiralty that I may know his Sir  
I have been here. for I was sent to  
I have been here.

Yours  
U



## Testimonies against the accepted authorship of Shakespear's Plays.

By the late MR. JAMES GREENSTREET.

### THE TESTIMONY OF EDMUND SPENSER.

The Shakespearians for a long time laboured to accommodate their idol to the "Pleasant Willy" of Edmund Spenser, because they foresaw what a disparaging effect would inevitably ensue if it could be shown that so eminent a contemporary authority nowhere alludes to him in his works.

Upon the issue of the *Centurie of Praise*, however, Dr. Ingleby honestly admitted, once for all, that at the date when Spenser was writing the work in which this allusion occurs (1590, or earlier) Shakespear could not possibly have been the person intended. Now, we have it on record that young Mr. William Stanley was in the years 1587, 1588 and 1589 constantly passing between Lancashire and the metropolis, and that at home and abroad he had every opportunity of associating in no uncommon degree with players, both fixed and itinerant, and with the literary celebrities of the age. Bearing these facts in mind, coupled with the circumstance, that but ten years later Mr. Stanley is set down in the public records as being wholly absorbed in the writing of comedies for all descriptions of players, I feel convinced it will at once strike any unprejudiced mind that the most likely William to be spoken of by Spenser as "*our pleasant Willy*" would be the person with whom he may well be supposed to have been proud to claim relationship, that is, the said Mr. Stanley, brother-in-law to Spenser's kinswoman Alice Lady Strange ["Amarillis"]. The great Poet has placed on record this kinship to the lady in these lines:—

Ne lesse praisworthie are the sisters three,  
 The honor of *the noble familie*  
*Of which I meaneest boast myselfe to be,*  
 And most that unto them I am so nie,  
 Phyllis, Charillis, and sweet Amarillis.  
*Colin Clouts Come Home Again.*

As to Stanley, then, Spenser says, in effect, that disgusted with certain scurrilous effusions which had characterised the literary ventures of the day, "Willy" had for a time ceased to compete by any efforts of his own, and had, so to speak, withdrawn himself into his "cell" (note how remarkably this agrees with what we elsewhere learn as to the Earl's love of seclusion). But what the young man already achieved in literature must have afforded ample promise of even greater excellence in the future, or it is not reasonable to suppose that a man like Spenser would for a moment have thought of speaking even of "*our pleasant Willy*" as "the

man whom Nature's self had made To mock herself, and truth to imitate."<sup>1</sup>

This brings us to the consideration of the only other attempt at the identification of any one of Spenser's many classic characters with Shakespear. We are asked to believe that the author of *The Faerie Queene*, who nowhere else in his works has given us cause to infer that he ever heard of Shakespear as a writer, actually describes him in verse as a shepherd-poet, "than whom no *gentler* can anywhere be found." To my mind the use of the term "gentle" points to the subject of the lines as being at least closely connected with the nobility. And the juxta-position in which the four lines respecting the gentle shepherd "Aetion" stand to the twelve which immediately precede them, must surely be taken into account. In the latter lines Spenser has been expatiating in laudatory terms concerning the poetic genius of "Amyntas" (Lord Strange), the husband of his kinswoman. Why therefore should the Poet fly off at a tangent, and proceed to eulogise an individual, of whom there is no evidence elsewhere for assuming that he ever had any knowledge? Spenser's encomium of "Aetion" is as follows:—

And there, though last, not least, is Aetion;  
A *gentler* shepherd may no where be found;  
Whose Muse, full of high thoughts invention,  
Doth like *himselfe* heroically sound.  
*Colin Clouts Come Home again.*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> And he, the man whom Nature selfe had made  
To mock her selfe, and truth to imitate  
With kindly counter under mimick shade,  
Our pleasant Willy, ah ! is dead of late ;  
With whom all joy and jolly meriment  
Is also deaded, and in dolour drent.  
In stead thereof, scoffing Scurrilitie,  
And scornful Follie with Contempt is crept,  
Rolling in rymes of shamelesse ribaudrie  
Without regard, or due decorum kept ;  
Each idle wit at will persumes to make,  
And doth the Learneds taske upon him take.  
But that same gentle spirit from whose pen  
Large streames of honnie and sweet nectar flowe,  
Scorning the boldnes of such base-born men,  
Which dare their follies forth so rashlie throwe,  
Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,  
Than so himselfe to mockerie to sell.

*The Teares of the Muses* (1590) ; complaint of *Thalia*.

<sup>2</sup> Spenser's preceding lines are :—

"There also is (ah ! no, he is not now !)  
But since I said he is he quite is gone,  
Amyntas quite is gone, and lies full low,  
Having his Amaryllis left to mone !  
Help, O ye Shepheards ! help ye all in this,  
Help Amaryllis this her losse to mourne,  
Her losse is yours, your losse Amyntas is,  
Amyntas ! flower of shepheards pride forlorne :  
He, whilest he lived, was the noblest swaine  
That ever piped on an oaten quill:  
Both, did he other which could pipe maintaine,  
And eke could pipe himself with passing skill."

Edmund Lodge, in his *Illustrations of British History*, 1791, in connection with

Here it seems quite plain that we have Spenser lauding a writer for excellence in the composition of heroic lines who is also himself famed for heroism of character, in other words, one who has a high reputation for valour in feats of arms. And the great Poet cannot but have been well aware of the martial achievements of his cousin's brother-in-law, both at the jousts and with the long sword, as has been already detailed elsewhere from documentary sources.

#### THE TESTIMONY OF ROBERT GREENE.

As convincing almost as Edmund Spenser's silence, to the disbeliever in Shakespear's authorship of the collected plays of 1623, are the contemporary statements in print on the subject made by Robert Greene, poet and dramatist, a satellite of the Stanley family, as indeed were most of the poets of the time, by reason of the liberal patronage accorded by that family to all writers who took any prominent part in matters connected with poetry and the drama.

Shakespear, as we have seen elsewhere, had been one of Lord Strange's players, and, so far as I am aware, there is no reason for supposing that Greene had not quite as many facilities as any one else for learning all about him. When, therefore, he tells us that Shakespear is "*Johannes factotum*," we are hardly at liberty to doubt that he pointed to his being indispensable to somebody; and all things considered, we are impelled to the assumption that at the date Greene was writing (1592) he intended to convey that Shakespear was actually "*factotum*" to the company he was then engaged in, Lord Strange's. Anyhow we know that some individual must have filled such a position for the sixth Earl, with respect to comedies written by him, in and about the year 1599. And then Greene goes on to say, in effect, that Shakespear is strutting about in borrowed plumage ["an upstart crow beautified with our feathers,"] in allusion, no doubt, to the fact that the publishers of surreptitious editions of certain of the plays had innocently enough given Shakespear the credit of them by placing his name as author upon the title pages, it being the only name they had ever heard mentioned in connection with these productions.

One of Greene's earlier printed works, *Farewell to Folly*, shows us he was perfectly alive to the circumstance that there were writers in high circles who published effusions they would not father themselves under the names of other persons. His words are addressed "To the Gentlemen Students of both Universities," and run as follows:—

Others will flout and ouer read euerie line with a frumpe and say 'tis scurrie, when they them selves are such scabd lades that they are like to die of the fazion, but if

Earl Ferdinand's letter to the Earl of Essex, preserved among the Shrewsbury Papers at the College of Arms, remarks:—"This young nobleman's character hath passed entirely unnoticed: His letter abounds with good sense, high spirit, and sweetness of temper." Bearing in mind his untimely end (brought about it is assumed by poison administered by the Jesuits) a quotation from his Will, which was evidently entirely composed by himself, will be of interest. He says:—"And finallye I the said Earle, after the example of my late deceased ffather, Doe [commends his wife and daughters to the Queene's protection] sithence it hath pleased god soo to call me vnto his mercy in the yeares of my youthe, at what tyme I cannot so seurelye and assuredly perfecte my said intention for the good and quiett of my said wife and children as otherwise I coulede most heartilie have desired, if the almighty had not otherwise disposed of me by his visitation aforesaid."



they come to write or publish anie thing in print, it is either distilld out of ballets or borrowed of Theological, which for their calling and grauitie, *being loth to have anie prophane pamphlets passe under their hand, get some other Batillus to set his name to their verses :*"

The remarks of Mr. Thomas Heywood on this writer [*The Earls of Derby and the Verse Writers and Poets of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. Chetham Society Transactions, vol. 29, 1853,] deserve, I think, wide circulation. He says :—

Whether the patronage of Greene originated with Lady Derby, or with Lord and Lady Strange, we cannot determine. They all appear to have been his friends, although he wanted the thrift of Alleyne or Shakespeare to make that friendship effective. The circumstance of his plays after his death being acted by Lord Strange's servants, only proves that Henslow deemed them profitable. Greene dedicated to Lady Derby *The Myrrour of Modestie*, 12mo, 1584, (Dyce, vol. i., c. 11.). Greene is an important personage in literary history, from which he was withdrawn in 1592. That this man, when beyond its reach, was attacked with all the abuse which the envy and malice of Gabriel Harvey could supply, and feebly defended by the doubtful friendship of Nash—that his phraseology was sneered at as obsolete by Jonson, and his works stated to have been once welcomed by scholars, and then consigned to ballad stalls—is matter of history. Brydges is Greene's feeble apologist, (*Cens. Lit.*, vol. ii., p. 292,) and Dyce is altogether influenced by the criticisms to which we have alluded. But the solution of this violent treatment of one in his grave, by those who had lived with him, lies in the great popularity of Greene's works when patrons were as unimportant to their success as Thurlow to Cowper's, and criticism as little regarded as the Edinburgh Reviewer's on Byron. Of Greene's *Tullies Love*, 1597, the public called for editions 1611, 1615, 1616, 1628, 1639; *A Looking Glass for London and England*, 1594, 1598, 1602, 1617; and so of other works, see Dyce's Greene, vol. i. If the private character of poets could determine the fate of their labours, whose would stand? Shakespeare probably treated his wife worse than Green did his; Millington decidedly had looser ideas on the matrimonial tie than our unfortunate poet; Kit Marlowe haunted taverns more, and finally to his cost; and as to Ben Jonson, who that enjoys his exquisite masques thinks the less of them, because the author was a quarrelsome, vain, overbearing, and learned bricklayer? After all Nash and Harvey do not themselves occupy so high a position for truthfulness and temperate discussion as to give their statements weight. Greene was no common writer, and the *Groatsworth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance*, 1592, put forth immediately at his death, might have disarmed modern critics, as proving that his dissolute habits afflicted none so keenly as himself; and whatever crimes he may have committed, our sympathies are rather with him than with his maligners, the wits and bullies who deserted him in death, and left him to perish in poverty and neglect.

#### THE TESTIMONY OF THE SECOND FOLIO.

It is, I presume, pretty generally known that the First Folio edition of the collected Shakespearian Plays, which appeared in 1623, is a very wretched specimen of the printer's art—the text being full of errors, and one play inserted among the regular paging, but without any pagination of its own. On the other hand, it appears that few are acquainted with the characteristics of the Second Folio, printed in 1632, because this edition has been consistently ignored by Shakespearians, who argue that the alterations and corrections which distinguish it, could not have emanated from Shakespear. Yet certain of the new readings it is said are of so remarkable a nature that according to a quotation printed by Thimm [*Shakspeariana from 1564-1864*, p. 13.] "Ben Jonson and John Milton" have been suggested as the originators of them. Before culling a few examples it will be as well to give a brief account of the general manner in which the texts of these two Folios differ. In the first place, there has been an evident



desire on the part of the person who gave instructions for the 1632 corrections to be carried out, that every alteration should be made which would conduce to an accommodation of the text with those strides of improvement in the English language which had taken place since the 1623 issue, and were then rapidly on the increase. Thus, although it entailed an enormous number of corrections, wherever the letter *u* had according to the old style of printing been set up *v*, or *vice versa*, the change has been invariably effected throughout the modernised volume. Again, although the two books have been kept alike as to the amount of matter upon each corresponding page, yet wherever an improved rendering of a word or expression was deemed needful the change has been made.

Now, it will be easily understood that nothing whatever, from a material point of view, was to be gained by such trivial alterations as the wholesale substitution of the letter *u* for *v*, or *v* for *u*; and, therefore, it would only be someone with an ample control of money who could reasonably be expected to go to great expense just to satisfy his own desire that the amended volume should be as perfect as possible up to date. And who can doubt that this re-issue was taken advantage of to remedy important defects which had crept into the First Folio.

Space does not permit my printing many examples of these corrections, but a few are given below :—

*Henry V.*

Act 3. Scene 7. [*Dauphin.*] "On four pasterns"—"So the folio 1632, correcting the error of of its predecessor which has *postures*" [*Staunton's Shakspeare*, ii. 350.]

*As You Like It.*

Act 1. Scene 1. [*Orlando.*] "But poor a thousand crowns," 1st Folio; "But a poor thousand crowns," 2nd Folio.

Act 2. Scene 4. [*Celia.*] "I cannot go no further," 1st Folio; "I can go no further," 2nd Folio.

*Measure for Measure.*

Act 3. Scene 1. [*Duke.*] "Bring them to heare me speak, where I may be concealed," 1st Folio; "Bring them to speak, where I may be concealed, yet heare them," 2nd Folio.

*Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Act. 1. Scene 1. [*Helena.*] "Your words I'd catch, fair Hermia, ere I go"—"The old copies read 'Your words I catch, fair Hermia ere I go.' The very slight alteration, which gives intelligibility to the line, was first made in the folio 1632. Helena would catch not only the beauty of her rival's aspect, and the melody of her tones, but her language also. If the lection here proposed is inadmissable, we must adopt that of Hamer;—'Yours would I catch,' for the old text will never be accepted as the author's." [*Staunton's Shakspeare*, i. 483.]

*Romeo and Juliet.*

Act 1. Scene 5. [*Romeo.*] "It seems she hangs upon the cheek of life."—"This is the lection of the early quartos, and of the folio 1623. The folio 1632 substituted 'Her beauty hangs, &c., which has been thought so great an improvement that it is almost invariably adopted.'" [*Staunton's Shakspeare*, i. 229.]

Act 2. Scene 5. [*Juliet.*] "I' faith I am sorry that thou art so well," 1st Folio; "I' faith I am sorry that thou art so ill."

*The Merchant of Venice.*

Act 2. Scene 3. [*Launcelot.*] "If a Christian did not play the knave,"—"This, the true reading is first found in the folio 1632. All the earlier editions have 'deceit,' &c.'" [*Staunton's Shakspeare*, i. 568.]

The fact that King Charles I., a contemporary of both editions, chose the second for the Royal Library, ought surely to be sufficient

proof to the unprejudiced that he, at least, looked upon it as the perfected edition. Mr. Malone seems to have been the chief and least justified of the ignorers of the Second Folio, for the writer of the advertisement to the edition of 1793 says, that notwithstanding the celebrated commentator's disparaging remarks he did not hesitate to avail himself of the better readings of the amended work. The writer of the advertisement also makes the following pertinent remarks:—

Mr. Malone, however, in his letter to Dr. Farmer, has styled these necessary corrections such "as could not escape a person of the most ordinary capacity who had been one month conversant with a printing house"; a description mortifying enough to the present editors, who, after an acquaintance of many years with typographical mysteries, would be loath to weigh their own amendments against those which this second folio, with all its blunders, has displayed.

The same gentleman also (see his Preface, p. 209) speaks with some confidence of having *proved* his assertions relative to the worthlessness of this book. But how are these assertions proved? By exposing its errors (some of which, nevertheless, are of a very questionable shape) and by observing a careful silence about its deserts.<sup>1</sup> The latter surely should have been stated as well as the former. Otherwise, this proof will resemble the "ill-roasted egg" in *As You Like It*, which was done "only on one side."—If, in the meantime some critical arithmetician can be found, who will impartially and intelligently ascertain by way of Dr. and Cr. the faults and merits of this book, and thereby prove the former to have been many, and the latter scarce any at all, we will most openly acknowledge our misapprehension, and subscribe (a circumstance of which we need not be ashamed) to the superior sagacity and judgment of Mr. Malone.

To conclude, though we are far from asserting that this republication, generally considered, is preferable to the original, we must still regard it as a valuable supplement to that work; and no stronger plea in its favour can be advanced than the frequent use made of it by Mr. Malone. The numerous corrections from it admitted by that gentleman into his text<sup>2</sup>, and pointed out in his notes, will, in our judgment, contribute to its eulogium: at least cannot fail to rescue it from his prefatory imputations of "being of no value whatever," &c. [Boswell's edition of Johnson's *Malone, Prolegomena*, vol. 1. p. 270 *et seq.*]

#### THE TESTIMONY OF EDMUND MALONE.

In the introductory portion of his edition of the Shakespearian Plays [Boswell's edn. of Malone's "Shakespeare," iii. (*Prolegomena*) p. 39] Mr. Malone says:—

\* \* \* it may be observed that the principal dramattick writers before Shakespeare appeared, were *scholars*. Greene, Lodge, Peele, Marlowe, Nashe, Lilly, and Kyd, had all a *regular university Education*. From whatever cause it may have arisen, the dramattick poetry about this period assumed a better, though still an exceptional form. The example which had been furnished by Sackville was at length followed, and a great number of tragedies and historical plays was produced between the years 1570 and 1590, some of which are still extant, though by far the greater part is lost \* \* \* Some have supposed that Shakespeare was the first dramattick poet that introduced this species of drama; but this is an undoubted error. I have elsewhere observed that every one of the subjects on which he constructed his historical plays, appears to have been dramatized and brought upon the scene before his time. [In proof of this Mr. Malone refers the reader to his *Dissertation on the Three Parts of Henry VI.*]

<sup>1</sup> "Thus (as one instance out of several that might be produced) when Mr. Malone, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, very judiciously restores the uncommon word—*ging*, and supports it by instances from the *New Inn* and the *Alchemist*, he forbears to mention that such also is the reading of the *second*, though *not* of the *first* folio. See vol. viii. p. 153, n. 5."

<sup>2</sup> "Amounting to (as we are informed by a very accurate compositor who undertook to count them) 186."

Having travelled thus far with the learned commentator in the foregoing pertinent remarks it is disappointing to find him continuing in this strain :—

At length (about the year 1591) the great luminary of the dramatic world blazed out, and our poet produced those plays which have now for two hundred years been the boast and admiration of his countrymen.

For he had gone out of his way (from his point of view perhaps unwisely) to apprise us, in effect, that prior to Shakespear's time no play that was worth anything had been written by other than University men, and yet he thus winds up by essaying to foist upon us, as immeasurably superior to any of them as an author, a man who not only had never studied at a University, but one the fact of whose education at all needs to be established. A man, moreover, who has not been shown to have ever moved out of his country, or personally gained any knowledge of the world at large, or of the usages and language of royalty. And yet the Plays printed as his work are clearly written from the standpoint of an aristocrat, are distinguished by profound learning, and abound with proofs of the real writer's perfect acquaintance with everything appertaining to Courts.

#### THE TESTIMONY OF DR. INGLEBY.

In the "Forespeech" to the first edition of the *Centurie of Prayse* the learned Doctor is fain to make the following admissions :—

The absence of sundry great names [*i.e.* as praisers, or dispraisers of Shakespear] with which no pains of research, scrutiny, or study could connect the most trivial allusion to the bard or his works (such, *e.g.* as Lord Brooke, Lord Bacon, Selden, Sir John Beaumont, Henry Vaughan, and Lord Clarendon) is *tacitly* significant : the iteration of the same rapid and affected compliments, couched in conventional terms, from writers of the first two periods,—comparing Shakspeare's "tongue," "pen," or "vein," to silver, honey, sugar, or nectar, while they ignore his greater and distinguishing qualities, is expressly significant. It is plain, for one thing, that the bard of our admiration was unknown to the men of that age, though it is undeniable that his supremacy in some important respects was at length recognised by Ben Jonson, and subsequently by Milton and Dryden. . . . Differing as the editor does from many of the conclusions of Mr. Gerald Massey, he is the more pleased to find himself at one with him here.<sup>1</sup> Assuredly no one during the "Centurie" had any suspicion that the genius of Shakespeare was unique, and that he was *sui generis*—*i.e.*, the only exemplar of his species. Those who ranked him very high compared him to Spenser, Sidney, Chapman, Jonson, Fletcher, and even lesser lights, and most of the judges of that time assigned the first place to one of them.

We do not look for Shakespeare's name in books on poets and poetry which were issued before 1593, when his *Venus and Adonis*, "the first heir of [his] invention," was issued : so that we are not surprised at the silence of William Webbe (1586), George Puttenham (1589), Sir John Harrington (1591), Sir Philip Sidney (1595), and Lodge (1596). Shakespeare could hardly have been known to any of them. But the case is otherwise with works of the same character issued as late as 1596, the year in which was published Thomas Lodge's *Wits Miserie and the World's Madness*, where among the "divine wits" named, we do not find the name of Shakespeare. Similarly in 1598 was published Edward Guilpin's collection of satires called *Skialethia* : the sixth of which contains the names of Chaucer, Gower, Daniel, Markham, Drayton, and Sidney,—but not of Shakespeare. Ben Jonson, writing some forty years later,

<sup>1</sup> In allusion to Spenser's *Tears of the Muses*, Mr. Massey writes thus :

"But we may safely say that no man living in 1590... ever saw Shakespeare as the 'man whom Nature's self had made to mock herself, and truth to imitate'."



makest ne same remarkable omission in one part of his *Discoveries* (*Præcipiendi modi*); he remarks that "as it is fit to read the best authors to youth first, so let them be of the openest and clearest" (*ed. 1630, p. 160*); and he distinguishes how Sidney, Donne, Gower, Chaucer, and Spenser should be read,—but does not mention Shakespeare.

RICHARD LLOYD ("HOLOFERNES").

Further research has now fully established the family connections of the Richard Lloyd, who was lampooned in the play of "Love's Labour's Lost." Finding that his book on the Seven Worthies, was published by the same person, (Roger Ward), who published about the same time for Lewis Lloyd, the eminent legal writer, I had from the first suspected relationship between the two. It now appears that the Lewis Lloyd in question (who was sergeant-at-arms to Queen Elizabeth, as his elder brother, Richard, had been to King Henry VIII.) was uncle to our Richard Lloyd. This information has been kindly communicated to me, through Mr. E. Rowley Morris, by the Rev. H. V. Lloyd, M.A., rector of Haselbeech, co. Northampton, one of the present representatives of the ancient stock of the Family of Lloyd, of Marrington, co. Salop, to which the above notabilities belonged.

The records of Shrewsbury School, show that the lampooned Richard Lloyd (born in 1545), was admitted there in 1566, having for a school-fellow, the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, admitted two years earlier. Lloyd, being 35 years of age, was abroad in 1580, probably on behalf of, or partly on behalf of Robert, Earl of Leicester.<sup>1</sup> He subsequently became secretary to the unfortunate Earl of Essex, who had married Leicester's widow; but in the *interim*, as we have seen elsewhere, he for a while, acted as preceptor to Mr. William Stanley, younger son of Leicester's friend, the 4th Earl of Derby. My informant also tells me that the celebrated Dr. John Dee, of Mortlake, was one of Lloyd's relations. In 1616, when 67 years of age, King James I. advanced him to be Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, and many of his signatures as such exist at the Public Record Office, appended to documents on the Gaol Delivery Files of that county. A tracing of one of these, has been carefully compared with the signature to the letter of 1610, addressed to the King and Parliament, and Mr. Bickley of the Department of MSS., British Museum, quite agrees with me that the two perfectly tally.

In No. 7021 of the Harleian Collection of MSS. (article 1) is an account of the "State of Christendom" [in 1582], the author of which is stated to be unknown, but judging from a casual glance, I should say that the handwriting ought to be carefully compared with the earliest example of Richard Lloyd's handwriting that can be obtained.

GEORGE FENNER.

Up to the present no such satisfactory identification as that of Mr. Richard Lloyd has been arrived at with respect to that other close

<sup>1</sup> Among the Cottonian MSS. are five holograph letters of his to the Earl of Leicester, all in Caligula, E. vii., viz., 1579[-80]. Jan. 18, Paris; do. March 12, Paris; do. March 15, Paris; 1580. May 31 [?] 1580[-1]. March 6th. In the first of them, he writes—"I am bold to impart to your L. my intention, that . . . this springe tyme towards Italye, yf otherwise . . . by your L. letters or commandment," and apparently is asking for instructions in respect to those parts



connection of the 6th Earl of Derby, Mr. George Fenner. Sufficient, however, has been elicited to whet the appetite for further and more definite information, since it seems extremely probable it will be demonstrated, that Mr. Fenner's sources of knowledge, concerning the doings of the upper classes, cannot for a moment be subjected to such questions of doubt as may reasonably be raised in respect to the assertions of a person who was clearly so far removed as Francis Meeres from obtaining entirely reliable information on those matters.

Now, the public records tell us that the Fenners were a large firm of shipowners and merchants seated on the south coast of England, at Chichester, and having branch houses upon the Continent. In and about the year 1584, there were proceedings in the courts of law concerning certain acts done by the ships of this firm, and also in connection with the seizure of certain of their vessels. We learn that George Fenner junior, no doubt a son of a partner in the house of that name, was the "merchant" sailing on account of his firm in one of these vessels, in September, 1584. We learn from other sources, that in February, 1584-5, "Mr. Fenner, who was in the service of the King of Navarre, by whom he had been sent to Queen Elizabeth," returned into England;<sup>1</sup> and Mr. Faunt (one of Walsingham's Secretaries) writes on April 16, 1585, to Mr. [Anthony] Bacon, a friend of the gentleman in question, informing him "that Mr. Fenner had, since his arrival, been admitted to frequent conferences with Her Majesty." But although the writer of the letters of 1599 would seem to be in all likelihood identical, both with the George Fenner, junior, of 1584, and "Mr. Fenner," the plenipotentiary to Henry IV, of Navarre, in 1585, still positive proof cannot yet be adduced. If he were, it is reasonable to suppose that an acquaintanceship between him and the Earl had been

<sup>1</sup> 1584, September. Statement by George Fenners, of the surprisal and taking away of his ship lying in Newhaven, (France), and ill-treatment of the remainder of the crew, till they were set ashore in the North of England. [*State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth*, vol. 173, No. 39.]

1584, October 25. Examination of William Harmewood, of the City of Chichester, taken on his return from France, before Henry Blaxton. Chancellor of Chichester, relative to the shipment of four persons for England, in George Fenner's ship, and the stealing of that ship from Fenner, and setting the crew ashore in the North of England. [*Ibid.*, same vol., No. 92.]

1584[-85], March 30th. Examination of William Fenner, of Chichester, taken before Dr. Caesar, of the Admiralty; touchinge the ships taken or detained by him, Edward Fenner and John Challice in the galleon Fenner, under colour of a commission from Don Antonio, King of Portugal. [*Ibid.*, vol. 177, No. 46.]

The gist of the foregoing proceedings is, that the 'Jhon,' of Chichester, was freighted in Sept., 1584, by John and William Fenner, of Chichester, gents., for Caen, in Normandy, "having for Marchant in her. . . George fenner the yonger," who landed the wares in Newe Haven, in France, on 22 Sept. following.

<sup>2</sup> 1585, April 1, Paris. *Stafford*. "Coppy of my letters to Mr. Secretarye the fyrst April. 1585, by Mr. Fennar." [*State Papers Foreign, France*, vol. 83.]

1585, July 22, Montaubon. *Anthony Bacon*. "Whereupon after fower moneths suspense what is become of my letters by Mr. Fenner, a thing no lesse strange then greuous and preiudiciall vnto me, in this tyme I thought yt not amisse to accept the frindly and curteous offer of this gentleman the bearer hereof, my countryman, called Mr. Lauson." [*Ibid.*, vol. 84.]

struck up during the latter's visit to France, some sixteen years previous, when they were both young men.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE EARL'S LETTERS.

These remarks upon the attainments of the sixth Earl of Derby as a poet and dramatist, have now reached a stage when positive evidence of his literary style is essential. There may still be in existence a great deal of matter, written with his own hand, which would settle the question, but which, from ignorance as to what that hand was, has up to the present remained unnoticed. I believe I was the first to ascertain without doubt the private handwriting of the Earl. But this point being now established, there is no reason why, armed with a specimen of the writing, any of his literary remains which still exist should not be easily identified. To facilitate this, heliotypes of two of the Earl's letters are furnished to the reader with the present part, the cost having been kindly defrayed by the Earl of Derby, K.G. In the year 1637, about five years before his death, the Earl had surrendered all his possessions to James, his son and heir, by deed, and had, says Seacombe, "purchased a convenient house on the side of the river Dee, near Chester, whither he retired, and passed the evening of his life in quiet, peace, and pleasing enjoyment of ease, rest and freedom of body as well as of mind, agreeable to the practice and sentiments of the wise Senators of Rome, who on like occasions, used to retire to their rural seats, as given us by one of their own poets," viz. :—

'How blest is he, who tir'd with his affairs,  
Far from all noise and vain applause prepares  
To go, and underneath some silent shade,  
Which neither cares nor anxious thoughts invade,  
Does for a while alone himself possess,  
Changing the Court for rural happiness.

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<sup>1</sup> In Mr. Faunt's letter of 1 August, 1582, we read : " All our Italy gentlemen, as Mr. Spencer, Mr. Maycott, Mr. Cary, and others, be now at the diet at Augusta [Augsburg], save Mr. Neville and Mr. Saville who be at Paris, whither our gentlemen go daily from hence with licence ; as of late *Mr. Stanley, second son to the Earl of Derby*, Mr. Anthony Cooke, Mr. Secretary's Wilson's son, with many others." [*Collection of Letters, &c.*, by Leonard Howard, D.D., London, 1753. 4to.]

1583, June 9, Paris, *Cobham to Walsingham*. " The Kynge of Nauarre is in good health in Bierne, havinge, furnished his Coorte with principall gentlemen of the religion, and reformed his howse. The Princesse, his sister, hath donne the lyke, accomodateinge her selfe vnto the disciplyne of the Church as well for her exerceyse as in the facion of her apparell and attyre. There are svndry noblemen, protestents and papists, repaired vnto the Kynge of Nauarres Court. . . . There are dyvers speciall personnes of qualitie of intention and resorte, and others too sende their children vnto that Court, vnderstandinge of the honorable order which is there observed." [*State Papers Foreign, France* vol. 76.]

## In Memoriam.

### JAMES HARRIS GREENSTREET.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. James Greenstreet who died on the 4th of November last after a short illness. Although never in robust health there was no indication, even to within a few days of his death, that he would be cut off at the early age of forty-five. Mr. Greenstreet was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Greenstreet an accomplished linguist, and was educated at Berkhamstead High School. He commenced life in an auctioneer's office in the City but soon afterwards entered the office of an Insurance Company, where he made the acquaintance of a brother of the late Mr. Walford Selby, the former editor of this magazine. This friendship was the primary cause of his adopting the profession of a Record Agent, which he did at the suggestion of Mr. Selby, who in addition to giving him much help associated himself with him in several literary projects, notably in the founding of the Pipe Roll Society,

James Greenstreet was a constant contributor to this magazine, and sometimes to the Athenæum and other papers. The late Mr. Halliwell Phillips received from him much assistance in connection with the "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare," so that he was quite *au fait* in all that had been done to collect evidences relating to the "Bard of Avon." Mr. Greenstreet believed that Shakespeare was not the author of the most important plays, a belief shared by many, and when he made his important discovery in the State Papers concerning the sixth Earl of Derby, he felt fully convinced that at last the true author's name had come to light. The paper preceding this brief memoir is the last ever penned by him and is on this subject. The proof sheets were sent him a few days before his death, but remained uncorrected; and it has been the melancholy office of the editor to see them through the press. This, his last effort, is a speaking example of Mr. Greenstreet's untiring zeal and energy.

By his associates, as by his friends, James Greenstreet was very highly esteemed. He was always ready to give to those who needed assistance in their work, the benefit of his experience and knowledge. Perhaps he was best known as the great authority upon Ancient Rolls of Arms, many of which, deposited in the College of Arms and the British Museum, he edited and printed. On Saturday, the 31st of October, on his return home from the Record Office, he was seized with sudden illness, and on the Wednesday following passed peacefully away. His remains were laid in Lady Well Cemetery on the 9th of November.

## ADELIZA "THE VISCOUNTESS."

As it is obviously undesirable that a new and gross genealogical blunder should be embalmed in the pages of this Magazine for the bewilderment of future students, I propose to correct it at once, before it obtains currency.

On p. 86, *ante*, Mr. Kirk writes :—

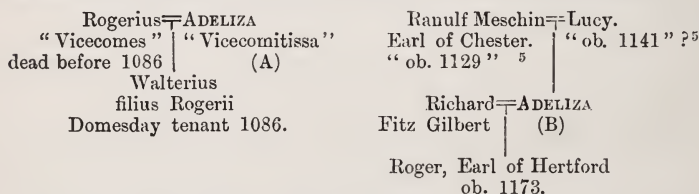
"It had also been announced beforehand by the late Editor, that I should throw some light on the parentage of the Countess Robese. . . . At length we are in a position to settle the question. . . . She was . . . daughter of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare and of Adeliza, or Alice, 'the Viscountess' his wife, who was the daughter of Ranulf Meschin, Earl of Chester, and of Countess Lucy."<sup>1</sup>

Of Adeliza "the Viscountess," he observes :—

"This title is given her in the history and cartulary of Gloucester Abbey, edited by the late Mr. W. H. Hart; but whence did she derive it? Could she have adopted it as a surname in memory of her grandfather, Thorold Vicecomes? In the same volumes she is described as sister of Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chester, widow of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, and mother of Walter (the Constable), of Gloucester. These descriptions finally settle," etc, etc.

Such are Mr. Kirk's assertions—confident, of course, as usual. And now let us see who "the Viscountess" really was. There is no plainer bit of genealogy in the whole Norman period. "Adeliza *Vicecomitissa* mater Walteri de Gloucestria,"<sup>2</sup> was the widow of "Rogerius *vicecomes* pater Walterii," who is referred to in Domesday book.<sup>3</sup> The relationship of the three is transparently clear from the Gloucester Cartulary and Domesday Book, as was shewn by Mr. A. S. Ellis as far back as 1880.<sup>4</sup> Consequently the "*Vicecomitissa*" is so styled as the widow of a "*Vicecomes*"; and she had no more to do with the Earl of Chester, with Lucy, or with Thorold, than she has with Mr. Kirk himself!

But how did Mr. Kirk produce this wild blunder? He confused Adeliza, the Sheriff's widow, with an *entirely different* Adeliza, who lived at a later time, and is *carefully distinguished* from her in the index to Mr. Hart's volumes. Here are the two pedigrees :—



Now, as Walter, Mr. Ellis points out, "was of age in 1086," his mother, Adeliza (A), was married *at latest* in 1064: but Adeliza (B),

<sup>1</sup> She is also "Adeliza the Viscountess," in Mr. Kirk's chart pedigree (p. 90).

<sup>2</sup> *Gloucester Cartulary*, I, 81. The name also occurs as "Athelayz," "Adelysa," "Adelz," and "Adelice," in the cartulary.

<sup>3</sup> Hoc manerium dedit W. comes Rogerio Vicecomiti patri Walterii (I. 169).

<sup>4</sup> *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Trans.* IV, 77. The use of *Vicecomitissa* in this sense is not without parallel.

<sup>5</sup> These are Mr. Kirk's dates, (p. 87).



on Mr. Kirk's hypothesis was born *at earliest* in 1101, for he dares not assign her parents marriage to an earlier date than 1100, therefore, Mr. Kirk's Adeliza was *married* at least five-and-thirty years before she was even *born*! Comment is superfluous.

Now, observe that this blunder is Mr. Kirk's very own: as he would himself say, he is "the first to suggest" it. No one else—least of all Mr. Hart—had confused the two women. Moreover, it was by an exactly similar blunder, that Mr. Kirk, as I said (p. 3), "positively assumed" throughout his first paper, that an Alfred de Lincoln, "living in 1130" (and in 1135-8), was identical with an Alfred de Lincoln "living in 1086," who was father, he held, of "Thorold the Sheriff"—who had died even before 1086. He subsequently retracted this absurdity and admitted that the two Alfreds were distinct—and, having done so, has now the audacity to charge me with adopting, "without acknowledgment," his correction of this alleged identity, as if I had ever accepted his original transparent blunder!

But what is the inference to be drawn from the case of "Adeliza the Viscountess?" Simply this—Mr. Kirk, it is essential to remember, has *not* "produced fresh and authentic evidence, chiefly from manuscript sources" (p. 81) on the difficult "Lucy" problem; he has simply advanced an hypothesis, which remains one more hypothesis and nothing more.

His correctness is therefore a matter, not of *fact*, but of *opinion*, and that opinion must depend on our estimate of Mr. Kirk's genealogical skill. If he asserts, as we have seen he does, that "Adeliza the Viscountess" was a daughter of Lucy, and granddaughter of Thorold the Sheriff, we know what value to attach to his assertion as to Lucy herself. The opinion of a writer who can so blunder, is simply and absolutely worthless.

Have we then attained no definite result from this prolonged controversy? Yes, we have at length obtained a scrap of "fresh and authentic evidence" in the charter contributed by Mr. H. J. Ellis, of the British Museum (*ante* p. 86). Here we leave the regions of conjecture for the welcome ground of evidence and fact; yet even the evidence of this charter that the mysterious Countess Rohese (of Lincoln) was really Rohese de Clare, is not (as Mr. Kirk imagines) new. There lies before me a work published nine years ago, in which she is rightly described as "Rohese de Clare, who was the niece of the Earls of Chester and Lincoln."

One point it may be well to clear up; the well-known passage in John of Hetham runs thus:—

Gilbertum de Gant tunc adolescentulum, captum cum rege, compulit idem comes ducere neptem suam uxorem.

The Earl in question was Randulf of Chester—"Gernons" as Mr. Kirk names that unfortunate noble, writing:—

"If it was permissible to suppose that Gernons gave 'his share of the Earldom' to his niece, it must be equally allowable to conjecture that he transferred the whole of it to his half-brother" (p. 87).

The former expression is found in Courthope, who in turn derived it from Mr. J. G. Nichols, where we read:

"Earl Ranulf procured his share of the Earldom to be transferred to Gilbert de Gant, his prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, whom he at the same time compelled to marry his niece."<sup>1</sup>

It will have been seen above that John of Hexham says nothing about the earldom, the reference to which was interpolated by Mr. Nichols himself, its form being suggested by his fantastic notion that Earl Randulf and William de Roumare held the Earldom of Lincoln, at the time, in coparcenery. The fact is that Earl Randulf could neither grant to his niece a "share of the Earldom" of Lincoln, nor to his half-brother "the whole of it," for the excellent reason (among others) that it was not his to give. In spite of the network of speculation that has been spun around this earldom, we have no ground in the contemporary evidence of chronicles or records for asserting that Randulf, or his father before him, held or even professed to hold, the Earldom of Lincoln.

J. H. ROUND.

## EXTRACTS FROM A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NOTE-BOOK.

(Continued from p. 104.)

The Mannor of Denton Court was anciently holden of the honour of Mainemott by Knight service till K. Johns reigne when the said Mainemott revolted to the French, whereupon it was then confiscated to the King. The King granted the honour to William de Say, & then the honour was called the honour of Say. About the time of Edward the third the said honour came to the Crowne by Escheate, and King Henry the 6th released all castle ward, & all services saving 4d. per annum. This Mr. Tho. Denne the Counsellar informed mee Anno Dni 1637.

James Master Sonne of Richard Master of Langden Esq. was bapt. Oct. 11, 1627.

Maximillian sonne of William Dallison Esq. bapt. Dec. 15, 1633.

March 1, 1665, Mr. Mary Master married to Mr. Escut Archdeacon of Exeter.

Sir Basil Dixwell his second sonne . . . born at Broome upon St. Valentines day Feb. 14, 1666 betweene 11 & 12 of ye clock.

His eldest sonne Basil was born Dec. 11, 1665 about 5 in the morn.

Saturday March 2, 1666, Sir Tho. Peyton was married to the Lady Thorne Hill (*sic*): Fryday May 1, 1666 my brother Loue dyed.

William Oxinden the eldest twinne & sonne of Ed: married Dorothy Grove daughter of...Grove an Atturney at Canterbury, by whom he had no issue.

Henry his brother the second twinne married Jane (*sic*)...Ap. 27, 1620, by whom he had issue Henry & William.

William dyed unmarried [&c. See pedigree p. 39].

1649, Denton streete was paved from my Red house to the Church stile at the cost of mee Henry Oxinden, excepting forty shillings which Phineas Andrew Esq. & forty shillings which Mr. Clement Barling, Rector then of Denton, allowed towards the charge of it.

1639 I layd the 4 grave stones in Denton Chancel upon my Ancestors &c: & sate up the Armes in the windores.

The yew tree before the great parlour windore at Maydeken I planted Anno Dni 1637. The eldest of them about the round house 1640.

Ap. 1635 Sir Basil Dixwell layd the foundation of the house at Broome, it was up by the middle of No: following ... it was Sept. following 1637 before the joiners had made any great progress in wainscoting the rooms, & it was St. Mich. 1638 before they & the painters had finished their work, and made the house ready fo

<sup>1</sup> *Topographer and Genealogist* I., 17 and 301.

- Sir Basil to come into it : who came thither about six weeks after that, & tarried there till St. Mich. 1639. There were used about the house, outhouses & walling, twentie and seaven hundred thousand bricke which hee made, besides thousands which hee bought: the sand which hee bought come to 500*li* & the lead used about the house to 500*li*. The stable was builded Anno Dni 1636. ... The Brewhouse was builded 1637. 1634 hee diked & quicksetted the great pasture feilds beside the house viz. before it, & layd them to pasture w<sup>ch</sup> before had been errable ground time out of the memory of Man.
- In this yeare hee planted the Orchard in Kell dane . . . . Feb. 1628 hee caused the rowes of ashes, & other trees to be set in Kell dane, & the green feild above his garden, & also in the little pasture feild ag<sup>t</sup> his barnes. 1634 hee planted all the ashes in the 2 great feilds before his house.
- The building of Broome house, & outhouse cost him by his & Capt. Dixwells account eight thousand pound.
- 1639 hee planted his Orchard ag<sup>t</sup> his back dore ag<sup>t</sup> the Hall.
- No : 1640 hee planted those ashes which stand ag<sup>t</sup> his house & the middle row of the trees in Kell dane.
- Jan. 12, 1642, Sir Basil was buried at Barham.
- No : 1646 M<sup>s</sup> Dixwell planted an hundred Walnut trees about the house; principally in the base court.
- 1651 Col. John Dixwell builded the Dovehouse. 1652 . . . . in this yeare hee was one of the Counsel of State.
- Sept. 28, 1653, M<sup>s</sup> Bettie Dixwell was married to Mr. Chute.
- July 17, 1654, M<sup>s</sup> Benet Dixwell was married to Mr. Diggs of Chilham.
- May 1660 Col. Dixwell left the Kingdome.
- Dec. 15, 1667, Sir Tho: his sonne dyed (1) Mr. Tho. Peyton (*sic*).
- My brother Cater was of Queens College in Cambridge hee commenced Mr. of Art Anno Dni 1630; hee was 60 years of Age 1663.
- 1663 June 19 my Cozin James Oxinden was bachelor of Art.
- Feb. 7, 1647, Lieutenant Hobday planted 10 apple trees in his Orchard next his garden which I gave him.
- 1651 Robert Goodwine planted 6 apple trees which I gave him; hee planted them in the feild hee bought of Mr. Lade.
- Decemb : 1646 Sir Anthony Percival planted his Orchard with fruit trees . . .
- No : 7, 1647, removed the Dove house from my house next to the parsonage feild to the place where it now stands.
- The 2 oakes in the place at Maydeken were planted March 5, 1638.
- The yew tree ag<sup>t</sup> the little parlour at great Maydeken was planted 1639.
- Feb. 15, 1643, my wife planted the 2 yew trees in the garden at South Barham.
- My great grandfather Mr James Brooker deceased *circa* 1594.
- John Brooke gent: sold the principall Messuage at Maydeken in Barham to James Brooker gent. with two other Messuages in Barham, & the House now since built with brick in Denton street wherein Mr. Henry Pettit hath lived, and my Mother M<sup>s</sup> Katharine Oxinden hath lived, & my sonne Hobart hath lived, & I have lived. Hee sold it to him with ye lands thereunto belonging May the first Elizabethi sexto viz Anno Dni 1563, as appeareth by an Indenture then dated. It also appeareth by a deed between William Boys, Richard Rogers, & James Brooker, that the 3 acres above my red house & the 3 acres adjoining to it toward the South, which I bought of the Friends was made over by them the said William Boys, Richard Rogers, & James Brooker to one Brooke, the deed beareth date 1588.
- 1580 James Brooker aforesaid built that part of the house at Maydeken, which is now converted into a with drawing roome . . .
- 1596 the said James Brooker builded the stable & podware House & coach house soe farr as the brickworke . . also the stone wall from the little parlour to the street . . .
- In or about the yeare 1626 my Father Richard Oxinden second sonne of Sir Henry Oxinden of Deane Kt. builded from the ground the Hall & Studie & staire case at great Maydeken, & the rooms over them & the rest of the house together with the outhouses & the like have been now builded by him & me excepting what the aforesaid James Brooker builded.
- The said Richard Oxinden planted the Orchard below the Dovehouse Anno Domini 1617 . . . made all the Conie berries above the ground . . . planted the hedge



between the 2 Cowleeses, 1614 and the hedge between the hether sown Cowleese & the Cherry Garden in 1628. And the hedge between the two Horseleases 1617. Hee builded the House at Lodgelease . . & made the well in or about 1617.

1632 seeled the Chamber over the little parlour, tooke downe the partition, & enlarged it from the Chimney to the little closet.

1633 Tooke down the old malthouse adjoining to the withdrawing roome and so went Squire wise to the brewhouse, and built it where it now standeth.

New builded the brewhouse, & Milkhouse & the roomes over them, which all fell down of their own accord, by reason of age, which brings all at last to the ground.

Builded the great staires next the Studie, there is in them at least 13 Tunn of Timber.

Builded the house below Lodgelease house wherein Edward Friend lived.

1637 New ripped the Dove house (& M<sup>d</sup> 1665 M<sup>s</sup> Ady new ripped it againe).

1641 Built the seates in Barham Church.

1644 Built the House & Barne at little Roxpol wood.

1646 Builded the Barn to the House Standing at the Goose; M<sup>d</sup> I built the house some time before.

Sir Adam Sprakeling who married the daughter of Esday was knighted at Greenwich June 12, 1604.

Ascension day 1663 M<sup>r</sup> Edward Adie came to Maydeken in Barham . . .

Julie 16, 1664 M<sup>r</sup> Ed : Ady deceased.

1665 M<sup>s</sup> Adie Relict of Ed : Ady new coped the wall round about the gardens & the Greene Court.

August 1640 M<sup>r</sup> Tho : Marsh sate up the seates he hath in Denton Church. 1639 hee purchased his Coate of Armes.

1628 Tho : Marsh builded the house that now standeth at Tapton Wood to my remembrance. August 18, 1639, he brought his deedes in Denton Church whereby his Father purchased the land at Brandred in which deeds his Father was written yeoman.

Denton Court house was builded in or about the yeare 1574 by William Boys Esq., the said William Boys Eliz. 31 sold it to Richard Rogers Suffragan of Dover.

Anno Jacobi quarto John Rogers eldest sonne of the said Richard conveys his interest to Robt Twisden.

Robt Twisden sells it to Sir Francis Swan Kt., who by will gave it to his eldest sonne Edward.

X 1639 Capt. Percival totally new ripped the Mansion house at Denton Court, & repaired the same.

1638 hee bought Robt. Prebules house & land, by estimation 10 acres . . He also bought the house wherein Jacob then lived and about 2 acres of land to it.

1640 hee bought John Julls house and land viz. 31 Acres as also the house Saturton hath next to it for £450.

In or about 1660 Anthony Percival Esq. eldest sonne of Sir Anthony Percival Kt. sold the House called Denton Court & the land thereunto belonging (which his father had several years before morgaged to Mr. Phinees Andrew for about £5400

Hee [Phineas Andrew] bought of me the field I bought of Cowel next the land hee bought of Jull upon the Hill, the field called Farthing which I bought of Robert Jull, and a little close called uphil which belonged to great Maydeken in or about the year 1660 for about £9, & layd it to the land bought of Jull.

Mr. Phinees Andrew also bought 3 acres of land was formerly Dixons lying above Denton Mill cost about £30. And as much of Gyles beside Tapton wood gate as came to £55.

Sir Anthony Percival bought the field above the house & orchard was formerly Christopher Julls, and now John Julls of Sandwich. . .

M<sup>d</sup> about Xmas 1662 I sold to M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Adie the house and land at South Barham was formerly James Cullings, & that at Coave Hill, for the summe of nineteene hundred pounds.

Sold him then my mansion house, & the land lay then to it, and the malthouse, & the house & 2 acres in Mulletts occupation, & the house in Williams occupation, & the house & land in Tappers occupation, & the house & land in Streetings occupation, and about 44 acres of woodland, & the land in Brets occupation at £17 by the yeare at Roxpol wood in all for £2700.

(To be continued.)



## Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls.

*(Continued from Vol. VIII., N.S., p. 37.)**De Banco. Mich. 4. E. 3. m. 134.*

*Bucks.*—John de Grey of Rotherfeld sued John Cok of Edrope for a messuage and half a virgate of land in Shobynton which Thomas de Valognes had given to Robert de Grey and Joan his wife & the heirs of their bodies, and he gave this pedigree—

Robert de Grey=Joan, temp. Hen. 3.

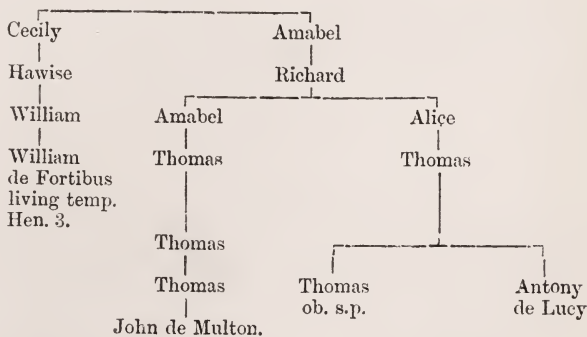
John

John

John, the plaintiff.

*De Banco. Mich. 4. E. 3. m. 306. dorso.*

*Northampt.*—Antony de Lucy and John de Multon of Egermond sued John de Claveryng for the manor of Rodeston: the pleadings give this pedigree—

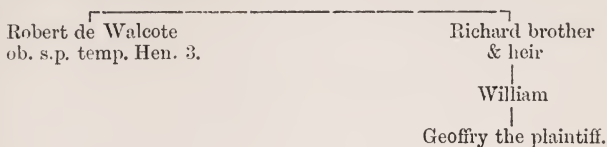
*De Banco. Hillary, 4-5. E. 3. m. 260. dorso.*

*Suht.*—Geoffrey de Ramvyle sued Henry de Pypercorn for land in Estmune & gave this pedigree—



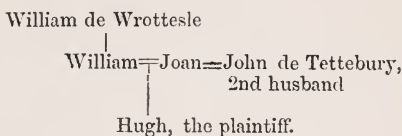
*De Banco. Hillary, 4-5. E. 3. m. 108. dorso.*

*Ebor.*—Geoffrey de Walcote sued William de Leysyncroft for a messuage and 111 acres of land in Berewyk near Aberford. The pleadings give this pedigree—



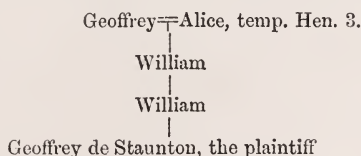
*Assizes at Wolverhampton. 13. E. 3. m. 14. dorso.*

*Staff.*—Hugh de Wrottesley Chivaler sued John de Tettebury and Joan his wife & another for land & rents in Boterdon (Butterton) Waterfall, and Grendon.



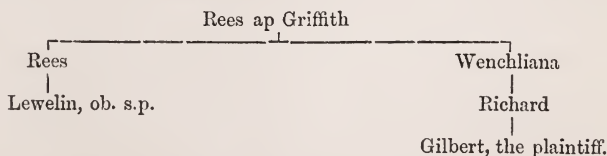
*De Banco. Mich. 13 E. 3. m. 107 dorso.*

*Notts.*—Geoffrey son of William de Staunton sued John de Staunton of Eyleston, Knight, for land in Eyleston which Walter de Evermue had given to Geoffrey de Staunton and Alice his wife.



*De Banco. Mich. 13 E. 3. m. 448 dorso.*

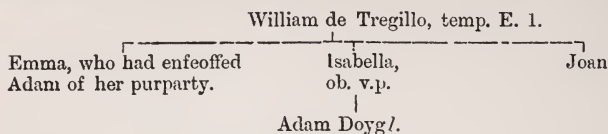
*Hereford.*—Gilbert Talbot sued Ralph de Wylynton and Alianora his wife for the Castle of Keyrkenny and the commote of Iskenny of which Leweline ap Rees Vaghan, his kinsman was seised. temp. E. 1.



Ralph claimed by a grant made to him of the possessions of John Mautravers—a rebel, whose lands had been forfeited.

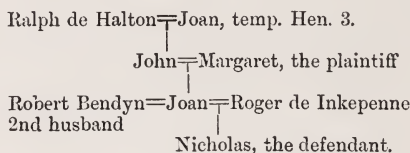
*De Banco. Mich. 13. E. 3. m. 310:*

*Cornub.*—Adam de Helygan sued the Bishop of Exeter for the next presentation to the Church of Malyvyt.



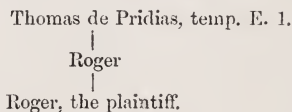
*De Banco. Easter 14. E. 3. m. 173.*

*Cornub.*—Margaret formerly wife of John de Heulton sued Nicholas de Inkepenne for the next presentation to the Church of Seynt Doumyk.



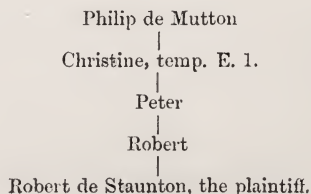
*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 308.*

*Cornub.*—Roger son of Roger de Pridias (Prideaux) of Pennos sued Roger son of Peter de Pridias Chivaler and Clarice his wife for lands in Brothek near Loftwyehiel & other places, in which they had no entry except by an unjust disseisin which Roger son of Geoffrey de Pridias had made of his grandfather Thomas.



*De Banco. Mich. 14. E. 3. m. 507.*

*Glouc.*—Robert de Staunton sued Ada formerly wife of John de St. Philbert for land in Thorneyton, which Philip de Mutton had given to Christine his daughter.





No. XXIX, 2nd Series,  
Seize Quartiers of  
**Sophia-Dorothea**  
(of Zell),  
**Queen Consort to**  
**George I.**

(A 1) Ernest, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG in Zell; *d.* 1546. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 1.

(A 2) Sophia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, da. of Henry, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 2.

(A 3) CHRISTIAN III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, 1533 to 1559. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A 4) Dorothea of Saxe Lauenburg, da. of Magnus I, DUKE OF SAXE LACENBURG. See No. XVII, 2nd Series, C 2.

(A 5) George I, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT; *d.* 1596. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 5.

(A 6) Magdalen of Lippe, da. of Bernard VIII, COUNT OF LIPPE. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 6.

(A 7) John George, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG, 1571-98. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 7.

(A 8) Elizabeth of Anhalt, da. of Joachim Ernest, PRINCE OF ANHALT. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 8.

(A 9) Louis Desmier, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE (in Poitou) s. and h. of Francois Desmier, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE, by Helene, da. of Jean Dorin, SEIGNEUR D'ALLIGUE ET DU POIRON

(A 10) Jeanne de Mathe-Felon, da. of Jacques, SEIGNEUR D'ORFUEILLE ET DE LA CHARRIERE by Luce DU COURRET; *m.* 1577.

(A 11) Mathieu Baudouin, SEIGNEUR DU PEUX ET DE BELLEVILLE.

(A 12) Jacquette Tarquise.

(A 13) Jean Poussard, SEIGNEUR DU BAS VANDRE ET DE ST. MARC.

[(A 13) Charles Poussard, SEIGNEUR DE FORS, ST. TROJEAN ET LIGNIERES; *d.* 10 Sep. 1584, aged 80.]

(A 14) Anne de la Jaille, da. of Simon, SEIGNEUR DE LA TOUR ST. GELAIS, by Simonne de Maulcon; *m.* 20 July 1566 to Jean Poussard.

[(A 14) Marguerita Girard, da. and coh. of Jean SEIGNEUR DE BAZOGES, &c.; *m.* Jan. 1545 to Charles Poussard.]

(A 15) Lancelot Goullard [Gaillard or Guillard], SEIGNEUR DE ST. DISANT.

(A 16) Jacquette de l'Isle, or Jacquette Dumas, da. of Jean, SEIGNEUR DE L'ISLE, in Berry.

(B 1) William (John) the of Denmark; Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; *b.* 1535; *d.* 20 Aug. 1592. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 1.

(B 3) Louis V, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT, *b.* 1577; *d.* 27 July 1626. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 3.

(B 4) Magdalen of Brandenburg, da. of Ernest, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE, Lieut.-Gen. in the Protestant Army under Soubise; slain in the Pays-d'Artois [June?] 1625.

(B 5) Alexandre Desmier, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE, 2d son, living 1605.

(B 7) Joachim Poussard, SEIGNEUR DE BAS VANDRE (son of J. Poussard, Jean and Anne); wounded at the siege of Amiens, 1597.

[(B 8) Daniel Poussard, SEIGNEUR DE ST. BRIS ET DES MAIRIES DE BAZOGES (4th son of Charles and Marguerite).]

(C 1) George, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG in Hartzburg; 6th son; *b.* 1582; *d.* 1611. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, C 1.

(C 2) Anne Eleonora, daughter of Hesse Darmstadt, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE, 2d son, living 1667.

(C 3) Alexander Desmier, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE, 2d son, living 1667.

(C 4) Jacquette Poussard, da. of Joachim Poussard, and Susanne, *m.* 1632.

[(C 4) Jacquette Poussard, da. of Daniel and Charlotte, *m.* 1632.]

(D 1) George William, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-ZELL, 2nd son; *b.* 16 Jan. 1624; *d.* 28 Aug. 1705, *bur.* at Zell.

(D 2) Eleonora Desmier, *b.* 3 Jan. 1638/9 at the Chateau D'Olbreuze; contracted a "marriage de conscience" with Duke George, 15 Nov. 1665, receiving the name of "MADAME DE HARBOURG." Early in 1675 she was *cr.* (by the Emperor) CONQUEST OF WILHELMSBURG, and, either late in 1675 or early in 1676, was legally married. She *d.* 5 Feb. 1722/3 in her 85th year, and was *bur.* at Zell.

**Sophia Dorothea of Zell, Queen Consort to George I, 1711-26, only child; *b.* 16 Sep. 1666, about ten years before her parents' marriage, in 1675 or 1676; *m.* 2 Dec. 1682 at Zell; repudiated by her husband, 28 Dec. 1694, and subsequently known generally as the Countess D'Andres, from the Chateau D'Ahlten where she was a prisoner (32 years) till her death 13 Nov. 1726, seven months before that of her husband. She was *bur.* at Zell.**

Seize Quartiers of  
**George II,**  
**King of Great Britain,**  
 &c.

1727-1760.

No. XXXI, 2nd Series.

(B 1) George, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg; b. 1582; d. 1641. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, C1.

(B 2) Anne Eleonora of Hesse Darmstadt. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, C 2.

(B 3) Frederic V., Elector Palatine, 1610-23. KING OF BOHEMIA, 1619-20. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, C 3.

(B 4) Elizabeth of England [the Lady Elizabeth Stuart], sister of Charles I. (whose issue still continues). See No. XVIII, 2nd Series.

(B 5) George, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg; same as B 1.

(B 6) Anne Eleonora of Hesse Darmstadt; same as B 2.

(B 7) Alexandre Desmier, Seigneur D'Olbreuze, living 1667. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, C 3.

(B 8) Jacqueline Poussard, da. of Joachim and Susanne [or da. of Daniel and Charlotte]; m. 1632. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A 1) William (Junior), DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG; b. 1535; d. 1592. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 1.

(A 2) Dorothea of Denmark, da. of CHRISTIAN III, KING OF DENMARK AND NORWAY. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 2.

(A 3) Louis V., LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT; b. 1577; d. 1626. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 3.

(A 4) Magdalen of Brandenburg, da. of John George, Elector of BRANDENBURG. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 4.

(A 5) Frederic IV., ELECTOR PALATINE, 1583-1610. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 5.

(A 6) Louisa Juliana of Nassau, da. of William, PRINCE OF ORANGE. STADTHOLDER OF HOLLAND. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, B 6.

(A 7) James I, King of England 1602/3 to 1625, and King of Scotland 1567 to 1625. See No. XVI, 2nd Series.

(A 8) Anne of Denmark, da. of FREDERICK II, KING OF DENMARK, Queen Consort. See No. XVII, 2nd Series.

(A 9) William (Junior), DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG; same as A 1.

(A 10) Dorothea of Denmark; same as A 2.

(A 11) Louis V, Landgrave of HESSE DARMSTADT; same as A 3.

(A 12) Magdalen of Brandenburg; same as A 4.

(A 13) Alexandre Desmier, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, B 5.

(A 14) Marie Baudouin, da. of Mathieu, SEIGNEUR DU PEUX; See No. XXX, 2nd Series, B 6.

(A 15) Joachim Poussard, SEIGNEUR DU BAS VANDRE [or Daniel Poussard, SEIGNEUR DE ST. BRIS]. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, B 7.

(A 16) Susanne Goullard, da. of Lancelot, SEIGNEUR DE ST. DISANT [or Charlotte de Beaupoi]. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, B 8.

(C 1) Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and of Brunswick-Lüneburg and great in succession to the Crown of Britain, 6 March 1701/2; b. 1629; d. 1698. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, D 1.

(C 2) Sophia of Bohemia; declared next in succession to the Crown of Britain, 6 March 1701/2; b. 1630; m. 1648; d. 8 June 1714. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, D 2.

(C 3) George William, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg; b. 1633/9; m. 1675; d. 1723/3. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, D 2.

(D 1) **George I, King of Great Britain,** &c., 1 Aug. 1714 to 11 June 1727. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series.

(D 2) Sophia Dorothea of Zell, **Queen Consort,** 1714 to 1726; b. 1666, about ten years before her parents' marriage; m. 1682; d. 1726. See No. XXX, 2nd Series.

**George II, King of Great Britain,** &c., 11 June 1727 to 25 Oct. 1760. He was b. 30 Oct. 1683 at Hanover and bap. as "George Augustus." Crowned 11 Oct. 1727. Died at Kensington 25 Oct. and was bur. 11 Nov. 1760, aged 77, in Westm. Abbey.

Seize Quarters of  
**Caroline**  
(of Anspach),  
Queen Consort to  
**George II.**

No. XXXII, 2nd Series.

**Caroline of Anspach, Queen Consort to George II.**, 1727-37; *b.* 1 March 1683<sup>2/3</sup>, and *bapt.* either as "*Wilhelmine Dorothea Charlotte*" or as "*Wilhelmina Charlotte*" [only]; *m.* at Herenhansen in Hanover 22 Aug. (O.S.) 1705. Crowned, with her husband, 11 Oct. 1727. She *d.* at St. James' Palace, 20 Nov. 1737, aged 54 years 8 months and 9 days, and was *bur.* "in the new royal vault" at Westminster Abbey.

(D 1) John Frederic, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH, 1667-86, called "The Delight of his Subjects," elder son, *b.* 8 (18) Oct. 1654; *d.* 13 March 1686. wife to John Frederic.

(C 1) Albert, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH, 1634-67; 2nd surv. son; *b.* 1634; *m.* 5 Oct. 1651; 8 Sep. 1620; *d.* 22 Oct. 1667. wife.

(G 1) Margaret Sophia of Oettingen; *b.* 9 Dec. 1634; *m.* 5 Oct. 1651; 26 July 1664; second wife. (C 2) Margaret Sophia of Oettingen; *b.* 9 Dec. 1634; 4th son; *b.* 11 (or 12) July 1634; *d.* 19 Sep. 1701. (C 3) John George, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach 1668-86; 4th son; *b.* 11 (or 12) July 1634; *d.* 19 Sep. 1701. (C 4) Johanetta of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hachenburg, widow of John, Landgrave of Hesse-Brebach (who *d.* 1 April 1651) *m.* 20 May 1661 and *d.* 28 Sep. 1701.

(B 1) Joachim Ernest, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH, 1603-25; 3rd son, *b.* 10 (or 16) June 1583; *d.* 15 (25) Feb. 1625. (B 2) Sophia of Solms-Laubach; *b.* 8 May 1584; *m.* 4 Oct. 1612; *d.* 6 May 1651. (B 3) Joachim Ernest, Count of Oettingen; 1st surv. son; *b.* 30 March 1612; *d.* 8 Aug. 1659. (B 4) Anne Sibylla of Solms; 4th son; *b.* 11 April 1598; *d.* 17 (or 20) May 1662. (B 5) William, Duke of Saxe-Weimar; Dorothea of Anhalt-Dessau; *b.* 6 Feb. 1602; *m.* 25 May 1625; *d.* 26 Dec. 1664. (B 6) Eleanor of Saxe-Wittenstein-Hachenburg, eldest son; *b.* 26 Jan. 1624; *d.* Aug. 1600; *d.* 22 May 1632. (B 7) Ernest, Count of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hachenburg, *b.* 19 Jan. 1624; *d.* 22 May 1632. (B 8) Louisa Juliana of Erbach; *m.* 19 Jan. 1624; *d.* 22 May 1632.

(A 1) John George, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG, 1571-98, *b.* 11 Sep. 1525; *d.* 8 Jan. 1598. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 7.

(A 2) Elizabeth of Anhalt, da. of Joachim Ernest, PRINCE OF ANHALT; *b.* 25 Sep. 1563; *m.* 10 (or 16) Oct. 1577; *d.* 28 Sep. 1607; third wife. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, A 8.

(A 3) John George, COUNT OF SOLMS-LAUBACH; *b.* 26 Nov. 1547; *d.* 19 Aug. 1600.

(A 4) Margaret of Schönburg, widow of William, Count of Hohenstein, da. of George, DYNAST OF SCHÖNBURG-GLAUCHAU; *b.* 1554; *m.* 7 Dec. 1572; *d.* 20 June 1606.

(A 5) Louis Eberhard, COUNT OF OETTINGEN, *b.* 9 June 1577; *d.* (—)

(A 6) Margaret of Erbach, da. of George, COUNT OF ERBACH; *m.* 7 May 1598; *d.* 1635.

(A 7) Henry William, COUNT OF SOLMS-SONNENWALD, 6th s. of John George, COUNT OF SOLMS-LAUBACH by Margaret (see A 3 and A 4, as above), *b.* 21 March 1583; *d.* 21 March 1632.

(A 8) Sophia Dorothea of Mansfeld-Arnstein, only da. and h. of William, COUNT OF MANSFELD-ARNSTEIN; *m.* 5 Oct. 1612; *d.* 22 Jan. 1617; first wife.

(A 9) John, DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR, *b.* 22 May 1570; *d.* 31 Oct. 1605.

(A 10) Dorothea Maria of Anhalt (sister of the half blood to A 2), da. of Joachim Ernest, PRINCE OF ANHALT; *b.* 2 July 1574; *m.* 2 (or 7) Jan. 1593; *d.* 18 July 1617.

(A 11) John George, PRINCE OF ANHALT-DESSAU, brother of the whole blood to A 2, and of the half blood to A 10; *b.* 9 March 1567; *d.* 13 May 1618.

(A 12) Dorothea of Simmern, da. of John Casimir, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PALATINATE OF THE RHINE; *b.* 1580; *m.* 11 Aug. 1595; *d.* 18 Sep. 1618; second wife.

(A 13) William, COUNT OF SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-HACHENBURG; *b.* 14 March 1569/70; *d.* 29 Oct. 1623.

(A 14) Anne Elizabeth of Sayn, only da. and h. of Herman, COUNT OF SAYN; *m.* (—); *d.* 11 March 1608; first wife.

(A 15) George, COUNT OF ERBACH, *b.* 1548; *d.* 1605.

(A 16) Maria of Barby, widow of Josias, Count of Waldeck (who *m.* 1582 and *d.* 1588) da. of Albert, COUNT OF BARBY; *m.* (—); *d.* (—); fourth wife.



Seize Quarters of <b>George III, King of Great Britain, &amp;c.</b> 1760-1820.	No. XXXIII, 2nd Series.
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(D 1) **Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, &c.** 1st = (D 2) **Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, Princess of Wales, 1739** son and heir ap.; *b.* 20 Jan. 1706/7 at Hanover; was *cr.* 26 July 1726 DUKE OF EISENBERG, &c.; became DUKE OF COXWALL, &c. 11 June 1727, and was *cr.* PRINCE OF WALES 8 Jan. 1728/9. He *d.* (before his father) 20 March (O.S.) 1750/1 at Leicester House, St. Martin's in the fields, and was *bur.* (privately) 13 April 1751 in Westminster Abbey.

(D 1) **Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, &c.** 1st = (D 2) **Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, Princess of Wales, 1739** son and heir ap.; *b.* 20 Jan. 1706/7 at Hanover; was *cr.* 26 July 1726 DUKE OF EISENBERG, &c.; became DUKE OF COXWALL, &c. 11 June 1727, and was *cr.* PRINCE OF WALES 8 Jan. 1728/9. He *d.* (before his father) 20 March (O.S.) 1750/1 at Leicester House, St. Martin's in the fields, and was *bur.* (privately) 13 April 1751 in Westminster Abbey.

(D 1) **Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, &c.** 1st = (D 2) **Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, Princess of Wales, 1739** son and heir ap.; *b.* 20 Jan. 1706/7 at Hanover; was *cr.* 26 July 1726 DUKE OF EISENBERG, &c.; became DUKE OF COXWALL, &c. 11 June 1727, and was *cr.* PRINCE OF WALES 8 Jan. 1728/9. He *d.* (before his father) 20 March (O.S.) 1750/1 at Leicester House, St. Martin's in the fields, and was *bur.* (privately) 13 April 1751 in Westminster Abbey.

(B 1) **George I, King of Great Britain, &c.** 1 Aug. 1714 to 11 June 1727. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series.

(B 2) **Sophia Dorothea of Zell, Queen Consort, 1714 to 1726, b.** (10 years before her parents' marriage) 1666; *m.* 1682; *d.* 1726. See No. XXX, 2nd Series.

(B 3) **John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1667-86.** See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(B 4) **Eleonor Erdmuth Louisa of Saxe-Eisenach, b.** 1662; *m.* 1681; *d.* 1696. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, D 2.

(B 5) **Frederic, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, eldest son, being one of 15 children, b.** 15 (22) July 1646; *d.* 7, or 20, Jan. 12 Aug. 1691.

(B 6) **Magdalena Sibylla of Saxe-Halle, sister of Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, b.** 14 Nov. 1693; eldest son; *b.* 26 Oct. 1652; *d.* 1676; *d.* 31 March 1724.

(B 7) **Charles, Prince of Saxe-Halle, sister of b.** 6; *d.* 23 June 1651; *m.* 18 (28) June 1676; *d.* 31 March 1724.

(B 8) **Sophia of Saxe-Halle, sister of b.** 6; *d.* 23 June 1651; *m.* 18 (28) June 1676; *d.* 31 March 1724.

(A 1) Ernest Augustus, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG and (1692) ELECTOR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE; *b.* 1629; *d.* 1698. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A 2) Sophia of Bohemia, 13th and youngest child of Frederic, KING OF BOHEMIA (1619-20) by Elizabeth of England, da. of King James I, *b.* 1630; *m.* 1648; *d.* 8 June 1714. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series, D 2.

(A 3) George William, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-ZELL, *b.* 1624; *d.* 1705. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A 4) Eleonora Desmier, da. of Alexandre, SEIGNEUR D'OLBREUZE, *b.* 1638/9; *m.* 1675; *d.* 1722/3. See No. XXX, 2nd Series, D 2.

(A 5) Albert, Margrave of BRANDENBURG-ANSNACH, 1634-37. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A 6) Margaret Sophia of Oettingen, da. of Joachim Ernest, COUNT OF OETTINGEN, *b.* 1634; *m.* 1651; *d.* 1664; second wife. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, C 2.

(A 7) John George, DUKE OF SAXE-EISENACH, 1668-86. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, C 3.

(A 8) Johanetta of Sayn-Wittgenstein, da. of Ernest, COUNT OF SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-HACHENBURG, *m.* 1661; *d.* 1701. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A 9) Ernest (the pious), DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA, *b.* 25 Dec. 1601; *d.* 16 (26) March 1675.

(A 10) Elizabeth Sophia of Saxe-Altenburg, da. of John Philip, DUKE OF SAXE-ALTENBURG, *b.* 10 Oct. 1619; *m.* 24 Oct. 1636; *d.* 25 Dec. 1680.

(A 11) Augustus, DUKE OF SAXE-HALLE or SAXE-WEISSENFELLS, *b.* 13 Aug. 1614; *d.* 4 (14) June 1680.

(A 12) Anna Maria of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, da. of Adolphus Frederic, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, *b.* 1 July 1627; *m.* 23 Nov. (3 Dec.) 1647; *d.* 11 (21) Dec. 1669, 1st wife.

(A 13) John, PRINCE OF ANHALT-ZERBST, *b.* 24 March 1621; *d.* 14 July 1667.

(A 14) Sophia Augusta of Holstein-Gottorp, da. of Frederic I, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP, *b.* 5 (15) Dec. 1630; *m.* 16 (or 19) Sep. 1649; *d.* 12 Dec. 1680, or 12 Jan. 1680/1.

(A 15) Augustus, DUKE OF SAXE-HALLE or SAXE-WEISSENFELLS; same as A 11.

(A 16) Anna Maria of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; same as A 12.

**George III, King of Great Britain, &c.** 25 Oct. 1760 to 29 Jan. 1820; *b.* 24 May 1738 at Norfolk House, St. James' Square, and *bur.* there the same day as "George William Frederick," suc. his father 20 March 1750/1 as DUKE OF EISENBERG, and was *cr.* 20 April 1751 PRINCE OF WALES. He suc. his grandfather 25 Oct. 1760 as KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. He *d.* 29 Jan. 1820 at Windsor Castle in the 82nd year of his age and in the 60th (the longest in the English annals) of his reign, and was *bur.* in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.



## NOTES TO THE SEIZE QUARTIERS.

No. XXX, 2nd Series. Sophia Dorothea of Zell.<sup>1</sup>

A 9; The Seigneurs d'Olbreuze (a cadet branch issuing in the 15th century from the Seigneurs of Obroire, claiming descent from Foucault Desmier, Seigneur de l'Obroire, 1092) were among the earliest and most constant supporters of the Huguenot party, in which cause they suffered greatly. The chateau d'Olbreuze, in Poitou, is near Ussau, between Niort and Rochelle. The first printed notice of this family is apparently the "*Histoire general de la maison de Desmier*, par L'Abbé Le Laboureur, Angoulême, 1709," given by La Chenaye Desbois in the "*Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*," Tom. v. pp. 574-582. A more copious (and more correctly spelt) pedigree is given in the "*Dictionnaire historique et généalogique de l'ancien Poitou*, par Beauchet-Filleau, Poitiers; Dupré, 1840-1854," Tom. ii. p. 23, which last has here been followed.

(A 13 to A 16, and B 5 to B 8). The pedigree in the text (other than that within brackets) is that given according to *one* version, (Tom. .ii, 548-549) by Filleau (see, as to his work, the remarks on A 9 next above) who states it to be according to M. de Courcelles in his genealogy of Montalembert. This account agrees with the contemporary Seize Quartiers of Sophia Dorothea (then duchess of Brunswick-Luneburg) made by Van Bassen (see p. 47 of this work and note 2 thereon) in 1684, as also with the well known Genealogist, Imhoff, who speaks of Jacqueline Poussard as "*de Vaudre*." See quotations (in the remarks on D 2) below. Filleau, however, gives (in the same place) *another* and an *entirely different* version, viz. that placed in this text *within brackets*, and (tho' himself a Poitevin, and, as such, well cognisant of the pedigrees of the families of Poitou) does not attempt to decide in favour of either. He states that he has been aided by the labours of D'Hozier, and has completed the genealogy with documents contained in his own cabinet. In the "*Armorial general de la France ou Registre de la Noblesse de France*," by the celebrated D'Hozier (10 vols., folio 1738-68) this last named version is adopted, as it also is *practically* by Desbois (see as to his work, the remarks on A 9 next above) who calls the wife of Alexander Desmier "Jacquette Poussard du Vigeau [Vigean], dame de Forts [Fors]," inasmuch as "Fors and Vigean belonged to that branch of the Poussard family, of which Daniel Poussard (s. of Charles P., Seigneur de Fors) was a member.

A 13; Jean Poussard was s. and h. of René Poussard, Seigneur de Bas Vandre et de St. Marc by Jacqueline (m. 4 Sep. 1541), 15<sup>th</sup> child of Philippe de Barbezieres, Seigneur de Barbezieres et d'Estrades. See "*Nobiliaire de Guiene et de Gascogne*" by M. O'Gilvy, continued by J. de Bourrousse de Laffore (4 vols. 4<sup>to</sup>, 1858-1883) where (vol. I., p. 375) in the elaborate and original pedigree of Barbezieres, the

<sup>1</sup> The greater part of the information in this set of seize quartiers has been most kindly supplied (as on a former occasion) by Mr. G. W. Watson (see p. 109, note 1.) who has taken a considerable amount of trouble in the matter.

descent of Eleanor Desmier (duchess of Zell) from this match is deduced; thus confirming the first version given in the text.

[A 13; Charles Poussard was Maître d'hôtel et Panetier ordinaire of the King of France: Capt. of Bellême 10 May 1540, and afterwards Gov. of Dieppe and Vice-Admiral of the Coasts of Normandy. This Charles (who *d.* 1584, aged 80) was 1<sup>st</sup> son of Jean Poussard, Seigneur de Fors, by Catharine da. of Francois Gasteuil, Seigneur de S<sup>t</sup>. Trojean.]

[A 14; Jean Girard, Seigneur de Bazôges, Guignardiére, Frozes, et Anguitard, of an ancient house in Poitou, *d.* 1563, leaving two daughters and coheirs, *viz.*:—(1) Marguerite, as in the text, and (2) Claude, who *m.* 10 May 1557, Henry de Grouches. Their mother was Valentine, da. and coheir of Bertrand l'Orfevre, Seigneur d'Ermenonville, by Valentine l'Huillier de Manicamp, dame de Cramoyau in Brie.<sup>1</sup>]

A 15; The name is probably *Goullard* (an ancient family of Poitou and Saintonge), and it is so given by Filleau in his pedigree of Poussard; he, however, in his pedigree of Goullard, relegates this Lancelot to the '*noms isolés*,' not affiliating him. It is, however, possible that the name should be *Gaillard* (a different family from that of Goullard), and this theory is supported by a statement of O'Gilvy that Pierre de Barbezières married a da. of Lancelot Gaillard, Seigneur de S<sup>t</sup>. Disant.<sup>2</sup> A third alternative is suggested by Van Bassen, who calls this Lancelot "Landseier de *Guillard*, Lord of Espihillaire," meaning, doubtless, l'Espichelière in Maine, possessed by the family of Gaillard of the Gâtinais and Maine. This last named family claimed to be descended from S<sup>t</sup>. Hubert, and to have derived from him the power to cure madness. They are treated of by Dom Morin in his history of the Gâtinais.

A 16; The parentage of Jacqueline de l'Isle is not given by Fillau. She is described by Van Bassen as "Jaquette Dumas, da. to the Lord of Isle S. Agnar and Condoniaux," in which case she would have been da. of Jean Dumas, Seigneur de l'Isle, in Berry, by Honorade (*m.* 27 Dec. 1542) da. and heir of Francois de Castellane, Seigneur D'Allemagne in Provence. No such daughter, however, of Jean Dumas is in the pedigree of Dumas, in Anselme, Tom. VIII, p. 899, or in Desbois, Tom. IX, p. 584-5.

D 2; An interesting account of the whole career of this Lady is given in a work entitled "*Une Mesalliance dans la Maison de Brunswick*" by Vicomte Horric de Beaucaire; Paris, 1884. The text of the act of the "mariage de conscience" is given on p. 45, whereby the Duke promises to be constant to her and settles a dower on her. Of this act the Duke's sister-in-law, Sophia (the mother of George I.) wrote 2 April 1667, "Les plus devots jurent que son attachement est un *mariage devant Dieu*" adding sarcastically "j'aime mieux que ce soit devant *Lui*, que devant les *Hommes*." Her questionable situation did not, however, preclude her from receiving shortly before her ("devant les *hommes*") marriage *L'Ordre de la Vertu*" from the Empress consort.

<sup>1</sup> This appears by comparing La Roque, *Maison de Harcourt*, 11, 1302; La Chenaye Desbois (pedigree of Grouches) XIV, 294, and Anselme VI, 406 VII., 438, and VIII, 492.

<sup>2</sup> See Filleau, II. p. 548, 886, and O'Gilvy, *ut supra*, I. p. 375, 378.

The "date des fiançailles" is given as 10 Dec 1675 by Koehler, in his "*Historische Münzbelustigungen*." Beaucaire writes (p. 63) "Entre deux opérations de guerre, les sièges de Bremervorden et de Stade, (villes Suédoises de L'Evêché de Brême) la cérémonie religieuse fut célébrée, en présence du duc Antoine-Ulric et du Chancelier Schütz." It appears, however, not to have been made public till the next year, and on 24 April 1676, the name of Eleanor was first associated with her husband's in the church prayers, and the title of "Highness" attributed to her. Imhoff (in his *contemporary* work) thus writes of this match "Ascivit Georgius Wilhelmus in thorum viraginem [*sic*] imparis quidem conditionis, sed omnibus animi corporisque dotibus fulgentissimam; neque nullius prosapiæ, quippe e vetusta Pictaviensium in Gallia nobilitate ortam, *Eleanoram Desmiers*, Alexandri, domini ab Olbreuze, et Jacobinæ Poussard de Vaudre gnatham, Alexandri I (qui Subizii ducis, in bello Hugenotico Legatus fuit atque in Medulensi pago cum filio primogenito Johanne cæsus est) neptem. Ea, domina de Harburg initio dicta fuit, nunc vero Principibus feminis æquiparata est."

No. XXXII. 2nd Series. **Caroline of Anspach.** Stated by Imhoff to have been named "Wilhelmina Charlotte" but in the "*L'Art de vérifier les dates*" as "Wilhelmina Dorothea Charlotte."

**A 1;** He was 1<sup>st</sup> s. of Joachim II, Elector of Brandenburg, by his first wife, Magdalen, da. of George (Barbatus), Duke of Saxony. **A 2;** Her mother, the first wife of her father, was Agnes, da. of Wolfgang, Count of Barby. **A 3;** He was 1<sup>st</sup> surv. s. of Frederic Magnus, Count of Solms-Laubach, by Agnes, da. of John, Count of Wied. **A 4;** Her mother, the second wife of her father, was Dorothea, da. of Henry Reuss, junior (the Pacific) of Pliauen, Greiz and Kranichheld. **A 5;** He was elder son of Godfrey, Count of Oettingen, by his first wife Jane, da. of Eberhard, Count of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg. **A 6;** Her mother, the second wife of her father, was sister of John George, Count of Solms-Laubach and da. of Frederic Magnus, Count of Solms-Laubach abovementioned. **A 8;** Her mother was Matilda, da. of John, Count of Nassau-Dillenburg. **A 9;** He was 2<sup>d</sup> son of John William, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, by Dorothea Susan, daughter of Frederic III, Elector Palatine of the Rhine. **A 10;** Her mother, the second wife of her father, was Eleanor, da. of Christopher, Duke of Wurtemberg. **A 12;** Her mother was Elizabeth, da. of Augustus (the Pious) Elector of Saxony. **A 13;** He was 2<sup>nd</sup> son of Louis, senior, Count of Sayn-Wittgenstein by his second wife Elizabeth, da. of Frederic Magnus, Count of Solms-Laubach. **A 14;** Her mother was Elizabeth, da. of Eberhard, Count of Erbach. **A 15;** He was only son of Eberhard, Count of Erbach, by Margaret, da. of Philip, Wildgrave and Rhingrave in Dauln. **A 16;** Her mother was Maria, da. of John, Prince of Anhalt Zerbst.

No. XXXIII, 2nd Series. **George III.**

**A 9;** He was 7<sup>th</sup> son of John, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, by Dorothea Maria da. of Joachim-Ernest, Prince of Anhalt. **A 10;** Her mother was Elizabeth da. of Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel. **A 11;** He, who was, 1628-80, Administrator of the Archbishopric of



Magdeburg, was second son of John George I, Elector of Saxony, by his second wife Magdalena Sibylla, daughter of Albert Frederic (of Brandenburg) Duke of Prussia. A 12; Her mother, the first wife of her father, was Anna Maria, da. of Enno III (or V) Count of Oost Frise [East Friesland]. A 13; He was only son of Rudolph, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, by his second wife Magdalene, da. of John XVI, Count of Oldenburg. A 14; Her mother was Maria Elizabeth, daughter of John George I., Elector of Saxony.

B 5; He was one of 18 children of whom Bernard the 6<sup>th</sup> (the 3<sup>rd</sup> surviving) son, Duke of Saxe Meiningen, was ancestor (in the male line) of Adelaide, Queen Consort to William IV; while John Ernest the 11<sup>th</sup> (the 7<sup>th</sup> surviving son) was ancestor in the 5<sup>th</sup> degree both of Queen Victoria and of her husband (and first cousin) Albert, the Prince Consort, being great grandfather to Francis Frederic, Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld the grandfather (in the *female* line to one and in the *male* line to the other) of each of them.

G. E. C.

# MAWSON'S OBITS.

(Concluded from p. 132.)

[1728-9] Feb<sup>ry</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> the new born son of the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Albemarle was baptized at his Lords<sup>ps</sup> House in Great George Street by the Name of Frederick, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Grace the D: of Grafton standing Godfathers, and her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, and the Countess of Essex were Godmothers.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> died in Grosvenor Street M<sup>rs</sup> Theodosia Vernon, a Maiden Gentlewoman Sister to Edward Vernon Esq<sup>r</sup> Member of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Penryn in Cornwall.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Overbury the Master of the Castle Tavern Fleet Street.

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> dyed Suddenly M<sup>r</sup> Bullfinch, formerly a Bookseller.

On Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> dyed in Newgate M<sup>r</sup> William Hales.

March 1<sup>st</sup> died of a Mortification in his Leg, at his House in College Street, Westm<sup>r</sup> Robert Hughes Esq<sup>r</sup> Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Navy.

March 2 died Samuel Raby, Esq<sup>r</sup> only son of M<sup>r</sup> Serjeant Raby; Deputy Recorder of this City.

March 4<sup>th</sup> died Mary Reliet of S<sup>r</sup> Gregory Page of Greenwich, Bart. (She was Daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Trotman an eminent Citizen of London) and Mother of the present S<sup>r</sup> Gregory Page of Ricklemarch in Kent Bart. of Tho: Page, Esq<sup>r</sup> who married Juliana Sister to the Lord Viscount Howe, and of two Daughters, one married to M<sup>r</sup> Turnor and the other to M<sup>r</sup> Way.

March 8<sup>th</sup> dyed Suddenly, the Daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Price, a noted linen-draper, at the Blackmore's Head in Westsmithfield.

March 7<sup>th</sup> died at a great Age in his House at Chelsea Moses Goodyear, Esq<sup>r</sup> formerly a Turkey Merchant.

March 14<sup>th</sup> died the Widow of the late R<sup>ever</sup><sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Pead of Clerkenwell & was there buried.



[1728-9] March 15<sup>th</sup> died S<sup>r</sup> James Long of Draycot Cerne in the County of Wilts Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said County, in a fit of an Apoplexy at his House in Jermyn Street.

March 16<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Edward Pearson late Banker in Fleet street.

Charles Milbourn Esqr Secondary of the Pipe Office, Gray's Inn was found Dead in his Bed at Hummerton near Hackney on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March.

March 15<sup>th</sup> died at Lee, her Seat in Buckinghamshire, M<sup>rs</sup> Dormer, relict of the late Judge Dormer.

March 16<sup>th</sup> died at her House in New Bond Street, M<sup>rs</sup> Conway, mother to the Lord Conway.

March 23<sup>d</sup> died at his House at Coombe in Surrey Edward Whitaker, Esqr one of his Majestys Serjeants at Law.

1729, March 31<sup>st</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Robert Churchill a great Mason.

April 2<sup>d</sup> dy'd at his House in Suffolk Street near Charing Cross the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Thomas Willoughby, Lord Middleton of Middleton in the County of Norwich so created Dec<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1711.

Aprill 6<sup>th</sup> died at Kensington the Rever<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> King, Minister of the New Chappel in Long Acre.

Aprill 6<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>r</sup> Thornley of Chancery Lane, a noted Accomptant and Solliciter in Chancery.

Aprill 7<sup>th</sup> died of a Fever in Newgate Thomas Kinnersley.

Aprill 2<sup>d</sup> died at an advanced Age at his House in Rathbone Place near Soho Square John Rotheram Esqr only Son of the late S<sup>r</sup> John Rotheram Knt.

Wednesday April 9<sup>th</sup> a few days ago died D<sup>r</sup> Pursode, formerly a German Minister and Sub-Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester and was privately interr'd last Monday Morning in a Vault at S<sup>t</sup> James's Church. He married S<sup>r</sup> John Germans Sister.

Aprill 4<sup>th</sup> dy'd at his House in Hatton Garden, in the 83<sup>d</sup> Year of his Age John Crale Esqr

Aprill 6<sup>th</sup> died at Woodford in Essex Capt. Nicholas Eaton, who dureing the late Rupture with Spain, commanded the Sterling Castle Man of War. He has left a Widow (Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Peter Eaton) & two Children.

Aprill 6<sup>th</sup> died at his Lodgings in Grosvenor Street John Stanton Esqr He has left two Daughters.

Aprill 8<sup>th</sup> dy'd John Essington Esqr in the press Yard side in Newgate.

Aprill 8<sup>th</sup> died of a Fever at her House in Great Marlborough Street, the Lady of John Dawney Esqr eldest Son to the Lord Downs.

Aprill 10<sup>th</sup> died at S<sup>r</sup> Hans Sloane's House in King Street Bloomsbury D<sup>r</sup> John Gaspar Scheuchzer M.D. F.R.S. and Member of the College of Physicians.

Aprill 15<sup>th</sup> dyed Mr. Walters Porter at Dr. Commons as he was sitting in the Lodge of an Apoplectick Fit.

Aprill 15<sup>th</sup> died of the Small Pox in the natural Way at the B<sup>p</sup> Ely's Palace in Holborn, the Rever<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Trimnel Dean of Winchester (Brother of the late B<sup>p</sup> Trimnel) and Rector of Cheriton in the County of South-ton.

On ffriday 18<sup>th</sup> Aprill died at Stepney in Middx, William flint Esqr in the 35<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age.

- [1729] The Lord Milsington eldest Son & heir Apparent to the Earl of Portmore died lately of a Consumption at Marseilles, and is succeeded in the Titular Honour of Lord Milsington, by his Brother Charles Collyear Esq<sup>r</sup> Member of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Andover in the County of Southampton.
- April 22<sup>d</sup> died Rob<sup>t</sup> Lane Esq<sup>r</sup> at the House of his Brother Ralph Lane Esq<sup>r</sup> in Great Queen Street near Lincolns Inn Feilds: He was sometime of Thavies Inn the Gross of his Estate he has left to the Earl of Macclesfield's Family, the Lord Parker having married one of his Brothers Daughters, and had Issue by Her a Son & Daughter; He dyed a Batchellor.
- April 22<sup>d</sup> the Rever<sup>d</sup> Dr Booth one of his Majestie Chaplains kiss'd the King's Hand for the Deanry of Windsor and Register of the Garter.
- April 24<sup>th</sup> was buried Mr Sheldon Chambers a noted Merchant of this City, who died a few days ago in an advanced Age
- April 27<sup>th</sup> died at his House near Hyde Park Corner Mr Nost, a famous Statuary.
- April 26<sup>th</sup> died the Reverend Mr James.
- May 1<sup>st</sup> dyed the Reverend Dr Rogers Vicar of St Giles's Cripplegate.
- May 3<sup>d</sup> died at a House in Albemarle Street whither She removed from her own in Pall Mall to avoid the Small Pox the Relict of late Lord Viscount Scudamore, after a 11 Days Illness of that Distemper, which has proved fatal to her Family, her Niece M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Digby dying of it at Lady Scudamore's House about a Month ago, and M<sup>rs</sup> Frances Digby, another of her nieces now lying very Dangerously ill of it. Her jointure of 4000<sup>li</sup> p Annum goes to her only Child Miss Scudamore, who was upon the Point of being Married to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
- May 4<sup>th</sup> was buried at St Paul's Shadwell the Rever<sup>d</sup> Mr Constable of the ancient Family of the Constables of Constable Burton in Yorksb: and Brother to the late Justice Constable of Goodman's fields: He had been Curate and Lecturer of that Church abt 40 years & was near 80 yrs.
- On friday 2<sup>d</sup> May died after a Short Indisposition Mr Thomas Templeman of St Edm<sup>ds</sup> Bury on the road to that place.
- May 6<sup>th</sup> died M<sup>rs</sup> Clarke widow of Mr Nath<sup>l</sup> Clark, a noted Linen Draper in Newgate Street, who died also a few Weeks agoe.
- Thursday May 8<sup>th</sup> the Lord Viscount Middleton of the kingdom of Ireland was married to the Lady Mary Capel one of the Ladys of the Bed Chamber to the Princess Royal.
- Monday May 5<sup>th</sup> died at her House in Conduit Street (aged 76) the Lady Crook, Relict of the late S<sup>r</sup> George of Waterstoke in the County of Oxford, Kn<sup>t</sup> and Aunt to the L<sup>d</sup> Onslow.
- May 5<sup>th</sup> died the Daughter of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Onslow.
- May 10<sup>th</sup> died at Clapham Joseph Godman Esq<sup>r</sup> Secretary to the Postmaster General.
- Saturday May 10<sup>th</sup> dyed at his House in Golden Square, Calthrope Parker Long, Esq; of Whaddon in the County of Wilts and has left his Estate to his Nephew and heir, S<sup>r</sup> Philip Parker, Bart.
- Friday May 16<sup>th</sup> last Week died Dr Stratford Canon of Christ Church.

[1729] A few days since dy'd Wadham Wyndham Esq<sup>r</sup> Son of Wadham of New Sarum in Wilts Esq<sup>r</sup> a Young Gentleman of Lincolns Inn.

May 17<sup>th</sup> died at his House in Picadilly the Reverend Dr Samucl Clarke, Rector of St. James's Westminster Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

May 17<sup>th</sup> Mr Collier a Gentleman of Wolverhampton died Suddenly in his Bed at his Habitation in Aldersgate Street.

May 20<sup>th</sup> died Mr Dickman Apothecary to St Thomas's Hospital.

May 17<sup>th</sup> died Mr George Wheeler, Storekeeper to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Salt Duties.

May 27<sup>th</sup> died Suddenly the Lady Shirley at her House in Red Lyon Square.

May 28<sup>th</sup> died Mr John Sprint an eminent Bookseller in little Britain, who was one of the Governors of St Thomas and Mr Guy's Hospitals.

Wednesday, June 4<sup>th</sup> departed this Life at his House in Piccadilly, the Most Noble W<sup>m</sup> Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire &c Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter, President of the Council and one of the Governors of the Charter House; in 1708 he was Cap<sup>t</sup> of the Yeoman of the Guard, and in the 1<sup>st</sup> King Geo: 1<sup>st</sup> appointed one of the Regents till his Majesty arrived from Hanover, as also one of the Privy Council and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby and Steward of his Majesty's Household. In 1716, he was made President of the Council, as also 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727, one of the Lords Justices, during his Majesty's Stay beyond Sea; and having on a particular Occasion resigned his place of President of the Council and his other Employments, he was the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 1725 again Sworn President of the Council in the Room of the Lord Carleton deceased. His Grace married the Lady Rachel Eldest Daughter of William Lord Russell, who was beheaded in the reign of King James 2<sup>d</sup> and by her had Issue three Sons and three Daughters, viz<sup>t</sup> William Marquess of Hartington, the eldest, who now Succeeds to the Honour and Estate, and who in 1718, married Catherine, only Daughter of John Hoskyns, Esq; late of Red Lyon Square, London, and hath had Issue by Her Several Children, and was representative in the Present Parliament for the County of Huntingdon; Lord James the 2<sup>d</sup> Son, who is as yet unmarried; the Lord Charles, Representative in the Present Parliament for the City of Westminster who in the Year 1728 married the Lady Anne de Grey, third Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Kent by his first Dutchess and the same year was appointed third Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Of the three daughters, the Lady Rachel the Eldest, was married in May 1723 to S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Morgan of Tredegar in the County of Monmouth (since made Kn<sup>t</sup> of the Bath) Knight of the Shire, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said County; and likewise Lieutenant Custos Rotulorum of the County of Brecon; and by her hath had Issue Several Children: The Lady Elizabeth the Second, is married to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lowther of Hooker in the County of Lancaster, Bart Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Lancaster. The Lady Mary the third Daughter is yet unmarried.

- [1729] Friday June 6<sup>th</sup> last Week dy'd (very much lamented) William Mill of Greatham in Sussex, Esq<sup>r</sup> lineally descended from John Atte Mill, Lord of Greatham 39<sup>th</sup> Edward 3<sup>d</sup> and of the same ancient family w<sup>th</sup> Sr Richard Mill of Woolbeding in Sussex Bart. He has left his Estate to his 4 Da<sup>rs</sup> and Coheirs, and is the last Heir Male of that Branch.
- June 25<sup>th</sup> died at Kensington, Peregrine Osborn Duke of Leeds &c. and in 1697 made Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Navy & Colonel of the first Regiment of Marines. His Grace married Bridget only Dau<sup>r</sup> and Heir to Sr Thomas Hyde of North Mims in the County of Hertford Kn<sup>t</sup> and had by Her Issue one Son, who succeeds his ffather in Honour and Estate and a daughter named Bridget, who is married to the Reverend Mr Williams a Prebendary of Chichester.
- June 10<sup>th</sup> dyed (aged about 19) the youngest Son of Sr Fisher Tench Bart. at his ffather's House in Lowlayton.
- Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> June died after a long Illness at his Lodgings at Kensington, John Hungerford of Lincoln's Inn, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Member of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for Scarborough in Yorkshire, w<sup>th</sup> Corporation he represented many Years; he was one of the oldest Members of the House of Commons, haveing sat there in the Reign of King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> he was Council to the East India Company, and Cursitor for Yorkshire and Westmorland & buried at Hungerford.
- Friday June 13<sup>th</sup> Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Mead Commander of his Majesties Ship the Deal Castle, arrived at Whitehall Express from the Downs, with an Account that St Loe Esq<sup>r</sup> Rear Admiral of the Blew, and Commander of the Squadron in the West Indies died there the 5<sup>th</sup> of May last, after a tedious Indisposition.
- June 19<sup>th</sup> died at his House at Mill Bank. . . . Lam, Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- June 20<sup>th</sup> dyed Mr Steele an eminent Attorney at Law at his House in Devonshire Street, near Ormond Street.
- June 22<sup>d</sup> a few Days Since dyed at the Bath W<sup>m</sup> Wentworth of Woolley in the County of York Esq<sup>r</sup> he married a Sister of Cholmly Turner Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of York, but leaving no Issue his Estate descends to his Nephew Godfrey Wentworth, Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- June 22<sup>d</sup> died at his Lodgings at Islington Francis Pember Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the chief Clerks of the Crown Office.
- Wednesday June 25<sup>th</sup> last Week dyed of the small pox, Arthur Jenny Esq<sup>r</sup> at his Seat at Bridfield in Suffolk. He was to have been married Soon.
- June the 30<sup>th</sup> died after a long Illness Mr. George Vaughan, Master of George's Coffee House without Temple Bar.
- July 9<sup>th</sup> died at Rotherith in the 79<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Maxtead who had been a Sea Commander for many Years.
- July 9<sup>th</sup> Sr Robert Kemp, of Gissing in the County of Norfolk, Bart. was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Burrows a Widow Lady.
- July 18<sup>th</sup> died at his House at Tottenham High Cross, Mr George Wanley an eminent Banker in fleet Street.



- [1729] July 22<sup>d</sup> died at his House near Marsh Gate Richmond, Mr Edward Owen, one of the Directors of the East India Company.
- Friday Aug<sup>t</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> died at his House in Cornhill Mr Stephen Ainsworth an eminent Linen Draper and one of the Govern<sup>rs</sup> of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals,
- August 13<sup>th</sup> died after a long Indisposition at her House in Woodstreet, Mrs Lock Dau<sup>r</sup> of Cap<sup>t</sup> Lock deceased and Sister to Mr Ju<sup>n</sup> Lock, who with Edward Seabright Esq<sup>r</sup> Mr Henry Mompesson, and Mr John Davis were barbarously murder'd in the Road between Paris and Calais on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1723.
- August 13<sup>th</sup> John Keck Esq<sup>r</sup> of great Tew in Oxfordshire, died of the Small Pox at his Seat at Pewsey in Berkshire, possess'd of an Estate of upwards of 7000<sup>li</sup> p Ann.
- August 9<sup>th</sup> died in the 102<sup>d</sup> year of his Age much lamented by all who knew him Mr Charles Waiesworth of Smeaton in Yorksh:
- On Saturday 23<sup>d</sup> dyed at Highgate the wife of Thomas Thayer, Esq<sup>r</sup> one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace.
- August 26<sup>th</sup> died John White Esq<sup>r</sup> formerly Secretary of Woodstreet Compter, at his House in Swithins Lane.
- Letters from Carmarthen, mention the Death of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Steele Kn<sup>t</sup> who dyed there the 1<sup>st</sup> of September.
- Sunday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> the Lady of Dr Tyson was brought to Bed of a Son. Sept<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> dyed of a Dropsy Colin Campbell Esq<sup>r</sup> a noted Architect and Surveyor of Greenwich Hospital.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> died at his lodgings at Kensington Mr Hammond, who kept the George Tavern at Charing Cross.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> died at his House in Queen Square Westm<sup>r</sup> after a tedious Distemper, the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea &c & Baronet. His Lordship dying without Issue, the Honour is become Extinct. (In the margin is written "Succeeded by the present E. of Nottingham.")
- Septemb<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> the new born Son of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was baptized at his House in Grosvenor Street by the name of Frederick, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Grace the Duke of Bedford and the Duchess of Rutland stood Sureties.
- September 19<sup>th</sup> an Express arrived from Paris with an account that the Earl of Sunderland died there Munday the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant. He is Succeeded in Honour and Estate by his brother the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Spencer Esq<sup>r</sup>.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Mrs Martha Colebrook Daughter to Mr James Colebrook, the great Money Scrivener in Threadneedle Street died of the Cholick in her Stomach.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> . . . died at Bath Dr Bostock Brother to Mr Nathaniel Bostock.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> dyed Mr Stow, belonging to the Trinity house at Greenwich aged 82 years.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> . . . died S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Colby Bart. at his house in Kensington unmarried.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> died at his Seat at Lymington in the County of Southampton, of a Palsey in the 64<sup>th</sup> year of his Age, the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord W<sup>m</sup> Paulett, 2<sup>d</sup> Teller of the Exchequer Representative in Parliam<sup>t</sup> for

the City of Winchester, a Justice of the Peace and Commr of Lieutenancy for the Counties of South<sup>ton</sup> and Midl<sup>x</sup>, and the City and Liberty of Westm<sup>r</sup> &c. He was Second Son of Charles the first Duke of Bolton, by Mary his first Wife, one of the dau<sup>rs</sup> of Emanuel Earl of Sunderland and Widow of Henry, 2<sup>d</sup> Son to Henry Earl of Monmouth. He married M<sup>rs</sup> Egerton, a Gentlewoman of an ancient Family in Yorkshire by whom he had Issue two Sons & two Dau<sup>rs</sup> viz<sup>t</sup> William the Eldest, his Heir who is now Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Lymington, and married the Lady Annabella Bennet, Sister to the Earl of Tankerville; Charles Armand, Representative for Christ Church Twynham, Lieutenant Col. to Brigadier General Churchill's Dragoons and Aide de Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland unmarried; Elizabeth, married to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Thomas Townshend, Esq<sup>r</sup> Aid de Camp to his Majesty Capt in General Wade's Regiment of Horse Usher to his Majesty's Excheq<sup>r</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Son to the Lord Viscount Townshend; and Mary the other Daughter who was the first Wife to Rich<sup>d</sup> Earl of Ross in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> dyed at his Seat in the County of Norfolk Peter Le Neve Esq<sup>r</sup> Norroy King of Arms: by his last Will he bequeaths his Soul to the one God, and his putrified Body (as he expresses it) to be buried wherever he dyed, and to be conveyed to the parish church in a Hearse, attended by his own Coach, one other, and no more: He further directs, that no undertaker, alias Cold Cook, or Upholder shall have the Managem<sup>t</sup> thereof.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> died at his Lodgings in Bride Lane Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Bromfeld, who made a Considerable figure in the Courts of King James 2<sup>d</sup> and was interr'd in the Quakers Burial Place near Bunhill ffields.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> dyed at his Lodgings in the Kings Arms Tavern on Ludgate Hill W<sup>m</sup> Hall late of Richmond, Esq<sup>r</sup> and was buried at St Brides Fleet Street.

Monday Octob<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> a few days since died at the Bath of a Palsey and not before Griffith Rice, in the County of Carmarthen Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Octob<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> died much lamented, M<sup>r</sup> Gilbert a young gentleman, belonging to the Six Clerks Office. He would have become of Age the 29<sup>th</sup> Instant, by his death an Estate comes to his younger Brother, an Apprentis to Mr. Purcas, a Mercer on Ludgate Hill.

Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> dyed Arthur (an Infant of ab<sup>t</sup> two Years old) Son to the Lord Viscount Lewisham, at his Lords<sup>ps</sup> House in Hollis Street near Oxford Street.

Octb<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> a few days since John Wainwright of Lincolns Inn Esq<sup>r</sup> Secretary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Parsons, youngest Sister to Humphry Parsons Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Members of Parliament for this City.

Octob<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> died at his Lodgings near D<sup>rs</sup> Commons, M<sup>r</sup> Vanbrugh, a Portugal Merchant, who had resided at Lisbon several years.

Octob<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1729 died of a ffever at his House in the Broadway, Westminster M<sup>r</sup> Gregory an Apothecary

October 10<sup>th</sup> died Suddenly at his House in St James's Street Mr. Jones one of the Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar to his late Majesty.

Octob<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> died of a Fever, after three Days Illness at his House. in

John's Street Hanover Square, the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Francis North, Baron of Guilford, in the County of Surry, Son of S<sup>r</sup> Francis North K<sup>t</sup> by Frances Lady Pope his Wife Da<sup>r</sup> of Thomas E : of Down in Ireland. His L<sup>d</sup> married first Elizabeth 3<sup>d</sup> Dau<sup>r</sup> of Fulk Grevil, Lord Brook, by whom he had no Issue; 2<sup>dly</sup> Alice Dau<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> John Brownlow of Belton in the County of Lincoln & Sister to the L<sup>d</sup> Visc<sup>t</sup> Tyrconnel, since deceased, by whom he had Issue Francis, Representative in Parliament for Banbury in Oxfordshire who now succeed him in Honour and Estate; who married the Lady Lucy Montague, Daughter to George the present Earl of Halifax.

October 20<sup>th</sup> died at his Seat in Hinchingbroke, near Huntington, the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edward Montague Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchingbroke and Baron Montague of St Neots. In the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, he was Master of the Horse to Prince George of Denmark, and upon the Death of that Prince, and a Misfortune in his family, he retired from Court and Business for many Years, and resided mostly in Yorkshire. He married Elizabeth Daughter & Coheir to the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Wilmot, the Witty Earl of Rochester, and by her had one Son commonly called Viscount Hinchingbroke, who in the late Reign was Colonel in a Company in the foot Guards, lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Huntingdonshire and K<sup>t</sup> of the Shire for the said County, but dying in Oct. 1722 left Issue by his Lady, Elizabeth, only dau<sup>r</sup> to Alexander Popham of Littlecote in the County of Wilts Esq<sup>r</sup> two Sons and a Daughter, and the Eldest named John, who is about 12 years of Age. Succeeds his Grandfather in the Earldom and Estate. This young Earls Mother, the aforesaid Lady Hinchingbroke, having married Mr. Seymour was a few days since brought to Bed of another Son at Mr. Seymour's House in Albemarle Street w<sup>th</sup> was baptized on Tuesday Night 21<sup>st</sup> instant.

October 21<sup>st</sup> died at his house in Cleveland Row St. James's Mr. Waters, Yeoman of the Scalding Office to his Majesty and Clerk of the Robes, to the Robe Office.

October 20<sup>th</sup> Mr Monk an eminent Apothecary in Mark Lane was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Peers, Widow of the late John Peers, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Merchant.

Saturday October 18<sup>th</sup> Charles Hayes of Harrow on the Hill in the County of Middlesex Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to his Mat<sup>ie</sup> was Married to M<sup>rs</sup> Taylor of Soho Square.

October 21<sup>st</sup> died at Bath, the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, Mother to the present Lord Willoughby de Broke, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Verny Esq<sup>r</sup> Attorney General to her Majesty and to the Wife of Anthony Duncomb Esq<sup>r</sup> Member of Parliament for New Sarum. She was Dau<sup>r</sup> and Heir to S<sup>r</sup> John Heath of Braystede in the County of Kent as alsoe Heir by her Mother to S<sup>r</sup> John Mennes K<sup>t</sup> and by her Grandmother to the E : of Carrick in Scotland.

Oct : 24<sup>th</sup> a few Days Since dyed at Conington in Cambridgeshire, Thomas Cotton of that place Esq<sup>r</sup> and also of Cotton, in Cheshire a younger Branch, descended from S<sup>r</sup> Robert Cotton Bart Founder of the Cottonian Library, by his Death an Estate of abt 1200<sup>li</sup> p Annum falls to his Daughter who married a little before his death.

October 23<sup>d</sup> died Mr Warner an eminent Apothecary in Cheapside.

- [1729] Octobr 21<sup>st</sup> died suddenly M<sup>rs</sup> Stratton at her House at Newington Green.
- Octobr 27<sup>th</sup> died at his House (Pontack's in Abchurch Lane), Mr. Philip Austin one of the Common Council for Candlewick Ward.
- Octobr 26 died the Rever<sup>d</sup> Dr John Herbert one of the Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster, he was a near Relation to the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Pembroke.
- Octobr 27<sup>th</sup> died at his House in St Jones M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Uzzell, a Brewer in Long Lane.
- Octobr 30<sup>th</sup> died of a Fever at his House in Charterhouse Square, M<sup>r</sup> Henry Barnard an eminent Hamburgh Merchant. He was eldest Son to the late M<sup>r</sup> Barnard, in his lifetime Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Anne.
- John Man Esq<sup>r</sup> late one of the Searchers of the Customs, Son of M<sup>r</sup> Man, who was Sword Bearer of the City above forty years died last Thursday Octobr 30<sup>th</sup>
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Dr Rich<sup>d</sup> Barret was found drowned in the Thames, near the End of Norfolk Street.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> the Corp<sup>s</sup> of M<sup>rs</sup> Agar Sister to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Welles was decently Interr'd in Clements In Vault in St Clements Church in the Strand.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> dyed John Lingard Esq<sup>r</sup> Common Serjeant of the City of London.
- Novembr 3<sup>d</sup> dyed her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton on the Road from Bath, 2<sup>d</sup> Wife to D. of Hamilton and Buried at Melbury
- Friday Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> the latter end of last Week dyed at his House in Throgmorton Street M<sup>r</sup> . . . Atterbury formerly an eminent Packer, aged abt 85 years. And
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> died his Widow about 65 years.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> died at His House in Goodmans Fields M<sup>r</sup>. Lindsey, aged about 96 years.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> died in an advanced Age, at her House in Pall Mall the Relict of John Van den Bemp (commonly called Beldy) Esq<sup>r</sup> Mother to the Marchioness Dowager of Annandale.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Baron Hale died of a Fever at his House in Red Lyon Square.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> last Week dyed, in the 90<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age, the Reverend M<sup>r</sup> Charleton Minister of Bletsoe in Bedfordshire.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> dyed in an advanced Age the Rev. John Oldfield D.D.
- Some days ago died John Gape Esq<sup>r</sup> who was formerly Member of Parliament of St Albans.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> dyed M<sup>r</sup> Eyres Vinegar Merchant in Old Street near Moor Fields.
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> died at his House, in Thatched House Court St James's Street Lieuten<sup>t</sup> Gener<sup>l</sup> Charles Withers, Governor of Sheerness, who had it given him in the year 1700, his Corp<sup>s</sup> was buried at Westminster Abby.
- Novembr 18<sup>th</sup> (being his Birth Day, when he would have entered in the 24<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age) M<sup>r</sup> Edward Godfrey, late Brewer in St John's Street Clarkenwell, was interred, in a very Splendid and decent Manner in a Vault at the Parish Church of Ware in Hertfordshire.
- November 18<sup>th</sup> dyed at her House in Basinghall Street M<sup>rs</sup> Marshal,



Mother to Mrs Drake, Wid<sup>w</sup> of Montague Gerard Drake, Esq<sup>r</sup>. 20,000<sup>l</sup> falls thereby to her Grandson W<sup>m</sup> Drake Esq<sup>r</sup> a Minor about Seven Years old.

Novemb<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> died in the 32<sup>d</sup> year of his Age the Rev. Mr Edmund Day, Curate and Lecturer of Allhallows Breadstreet and one of the Masters of Merchant Taylors School.

November 21<sup>st</sup> died Suddenly S<sup>r</sup> Scipio Hill, at his house in James's Westminster.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> died at Wandsworth in Surrey in the 72<sup>d</sup> year of his Age Joseph, Chauworth Esq<sup>r</sup> formerly a Noted Merchant, he has left behind him a Wife and four Daughters.

November 23<sup>d</sup> died John Pollard, Proctor at Dr Commons.

Nov. 26<sup>th</sup> the Wife of W<sup>m</sup> Bellamy Esq<sup>r</sup> Master of the Crown Office in the Temple died at his House in Hatton Garden. She was Dau<sup>r</sup> of . . . Crale Esq<sup>r</sup> a noted Money Scrivener in Hatton Garden who died about Eight Months since.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> died of a ffever at his House in Well Yard adjoining to St Bartholomews Hospital, Robert Witham Esq<sup>r</sup> Treasurer of the said Hospital.

December 13<sup>th</sup> died of the Stone at his House in Cavendish Square, the learned Anthony Collins, of Baddow Hall in the County of Essex Esq<sup>r</sup>. He married to his first Wife a Dau<sup>r</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> Francis Child, Kn<sup>t</sup> and Alderman of London (Sister to the present Mr Alderman Child) by whom he had two Da<sup>rs</sup> both now living unmarried; and his Second Wife is a Dau<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> Walter Wrottesley of Wrottesley in Staffordshire, Bar<sup>t</sup> (by Eleanor, Dau<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> John Archer Kn<sup>t</sup> one of the Justices of the Common Pleas) by whom he had no issue.

Henry Pacey Esq<sup>r</sup> Member of Parliament for Boston, died at his House in that Town the 10<sup>th</sup> of September of an Apoplectick Fit.

December 19<sup>th</sup> died (suddenly) Mr Bright a single man, about 70 years of age at his House in Clerkenwell.

Decemb<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> died at her House at Islington M<sup>rs</sup> Day, Wife of the Rever<sup>d</sup> Mr Day dec<sup>d</sup>.

Decemb<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> Thomas Preston Esq<sup>r</sup> Alderman of Bridge Ward died of a Violent Fever and it is remarkable he dyed on his Birth day.

Wednesday Dec<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> The Court of St James's having received Advice of the Death of the Princess of Anspach, her Majesty's Sister in Law will next Sunday go into Deep Mourning for 3 Months.

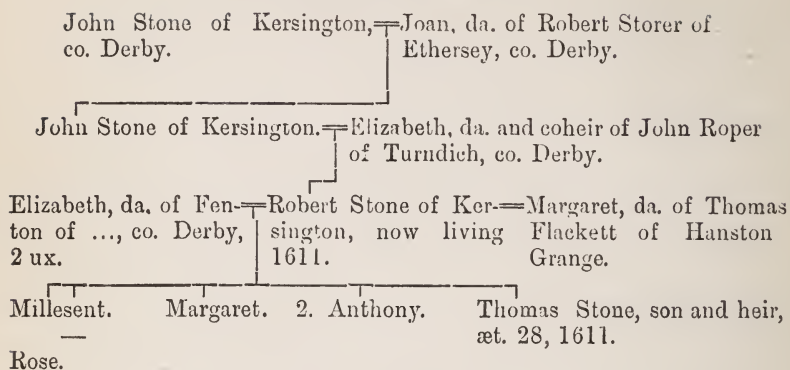
Dec<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> died at Bromham in Sussex in a very advanced Age, the Lady Ashburnham Relict of S<sup>r</sup> Denny Ashburnham, Bar<sup>t</sup> Comm<sup>r</sup> of the Excise & Victualler of the Navy in the Reign of K: Cha: 2. (She was Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> David Watkins of Gloucestershire Kn<sup>t</sup> and Mother of S<sup>r</sup> William Ashburnham Bar<sup>t</sup> representative in Parliam<sup>t</sup> for the Port of Hastings, one of the Chamberlains of Excheq<sup>r</sup> and one of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Alienation.

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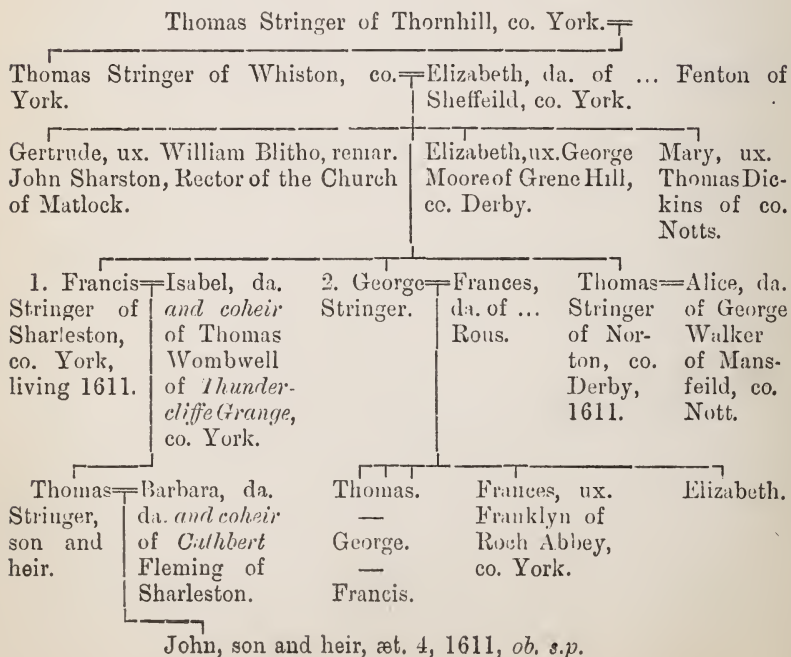
## DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

(Concluded from p. 80).

## STONE of Carsington.



## STRINGER of Norton.



## SUTTON of Kingsmead.

ARMS :—Quarterly, 1, Or, a lion rampant double queued Vert. 2, Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns Sable (Bassett). 3, Argent, a chevron between three crosses flory Sable (Moston). 4, Argent, on a chief Gules a mullet pierced of the field (Worsley).

CRESTS :—1, Out of a ducal coronet Or a demi lion rampant as in the Arms. 2, three annulets invected Or.

Sir William Blundevill, Kt. = ...

William Blundevill. = Elizabeth, da. of ... Roswell.

Foulk Sutton, a 2 brother = Beatrix, da. of Richard = Elizabeth, da.  
of Sutton of Cheshire, came of AlexanderRad- Blunde- of Robert In-  
thence and lived at Over cliff of Smith- ville. glos, and his  
Haddon, co. Derby, 16 H. 6. ells. heir.

Richard Sutton = ... da. of Richard = Constance, da.  
of Over Haddon. Needham of Both- deville. of ... Gurney.  
low.

Alan Sutton = Alice, da. of ... Bridge = Elizabeth, da.  
of Over Had- of Bridge Hall, co. Ches- ville of Newton of Thomas  
don. hire, and ... da. of Hyde, Flotman, co. Norf. Godsolve  
his wife, of Norbury, co.  
Cheshire.

Thomas Sutton = Agnes, da. of William Bur- = Constance, da. of  
of Over Had- Richard Barnard nell. Edward Blunde-  
don. of London. ville.

Thomas Sutton of Kingsmead, nere Derby, = Constance, da. of William  
now living, æt. 84, 1611. Burnell, æt. 60, 1611.

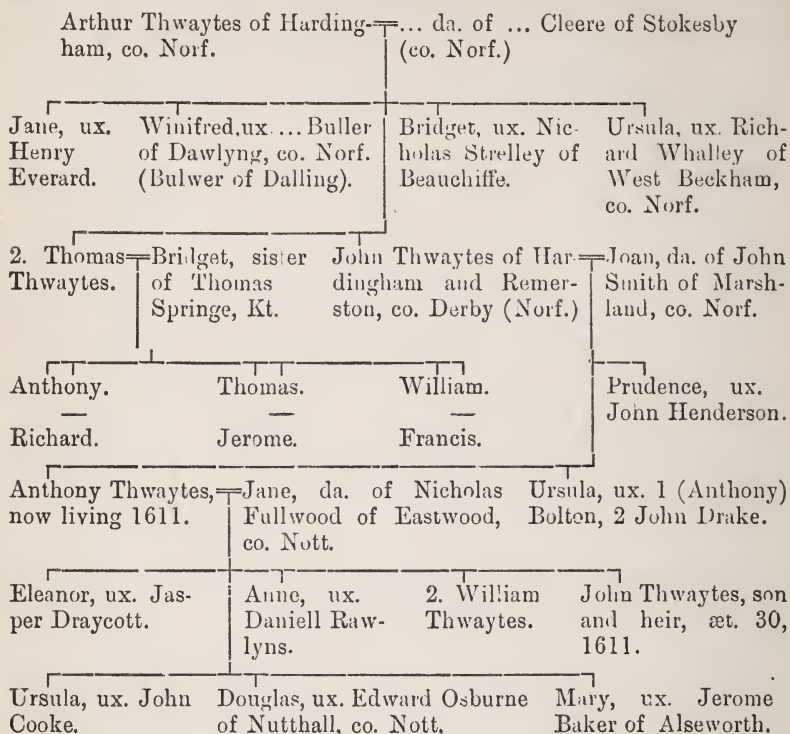
It was agreed at a Chapter holden the 23 Octob. 1566 a'o 8 Eliz. Reginae that shall be at the choice of *Thomas Sutton* of Overhaddon in com. Derb. Esq. to beare for there creast *theyre Lyon within the crowne* as beinge descended from Sutton of Sutton nigh Maxfeild or else on a torce Argent and Azure 3 an'ulets invected Gold.

Date 20 Novemb'r 4 Edw. 6.

GILBERTE DETHICK, Garter.  
WILL'M FLOWER, Norroy.

WILL. HARVY, Clarencculx.  
ROBT. COOKE, Chester Herauld.

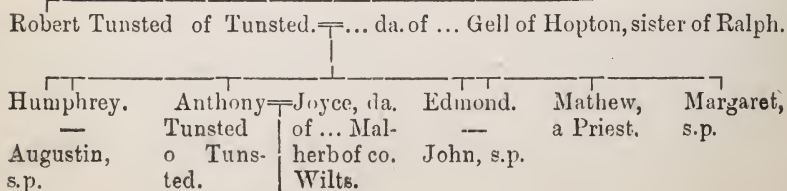
## THWAYTES of Remerston, co. Norf.

ARMS:—*Argent, on a fess between three fleurs-de-lis Gules as many bezants.*

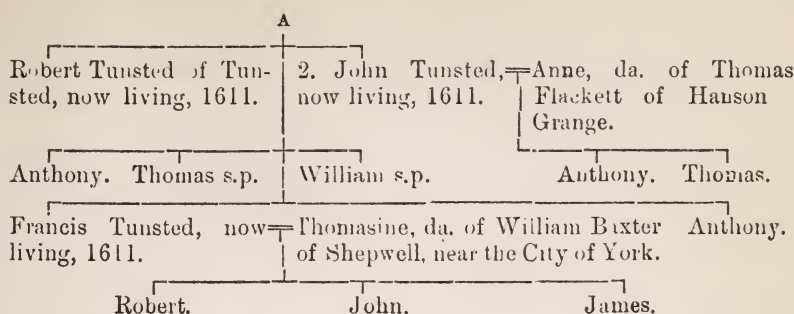
(This Pedigree is contained almost word for word in the Visitation of Norfolk 1611).

## TUNSTED of Tunsted.

John Tunsted of Tunsted, co. Derby. = ...



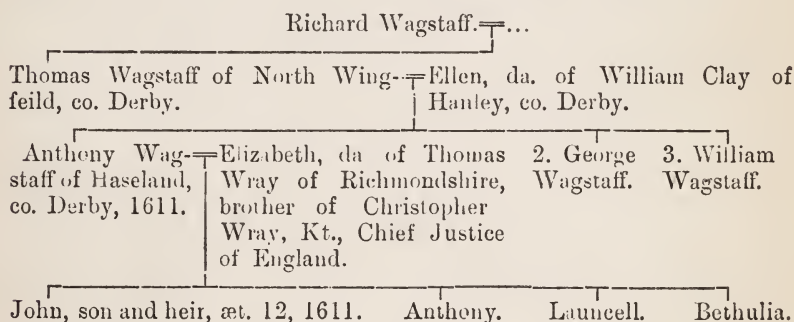




## WAGSTAFF of Hasland.

ARMS :—*Argent, two bars ragulée Sable the lower one coupéd at the top.*

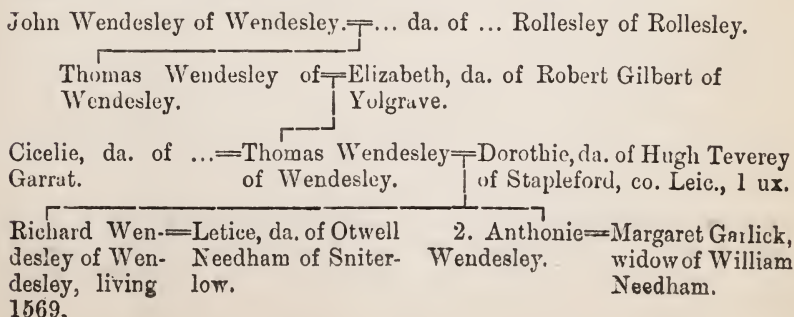
CREST :—*Out of a ducal coronet Or a staff coupéd and ragulée Sable.*



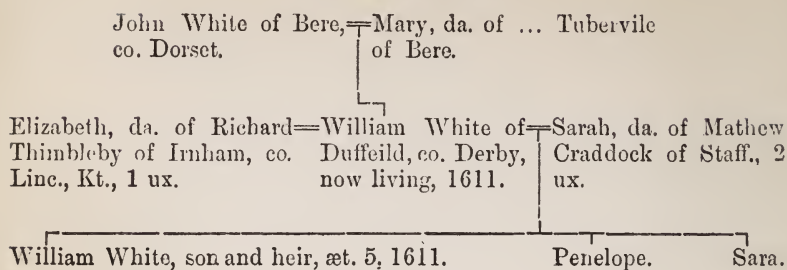
## WENDESLEY of Wendesley.

ARMS :—*Ermine, on a bend Gules three escallops Or.*

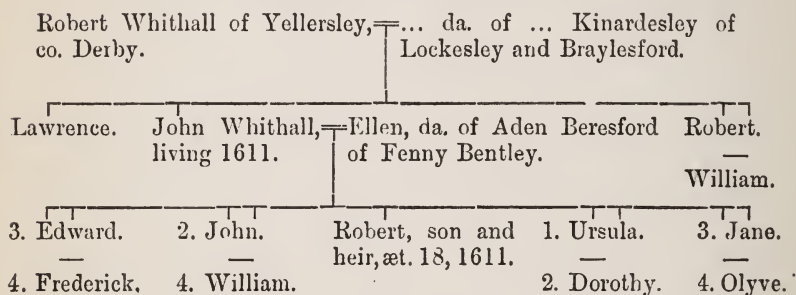
CREST :—*A man's side face proper.*



## WHITE of Duffield.

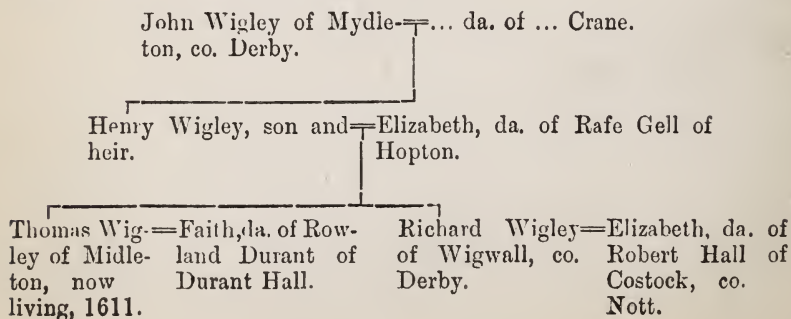


## WHITHALL of Yeldersley.



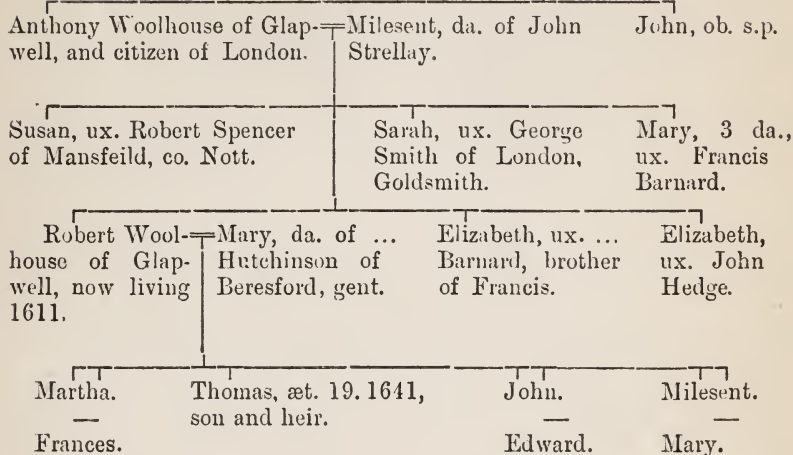
## WIGLEY of Middleton and Wigwell.

ARMS:—*Argent, three pales ragulée Sable.*



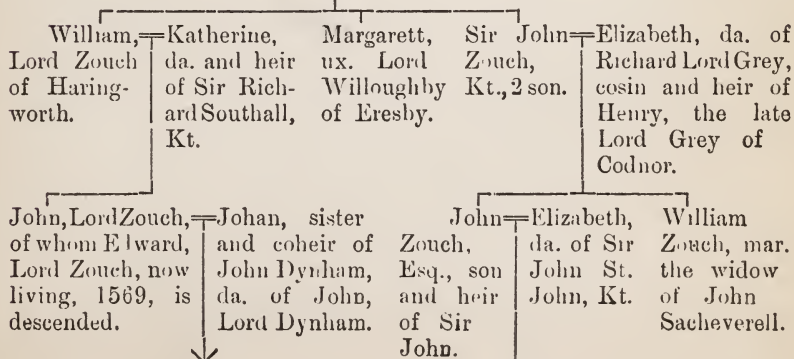
## WOOLHOUSE of Glapwell.

... Woolhouse of Glapwell, ...  
co. Derby.



## ZOUCH of Codnor.

William, Lord Zouch, of = Alice, da. and heir of Richard, Haringworth. Lord St. Maur.



A

Margarett, ux. John Sheffield. & mother to Edmond, Lord Sheffield.	2. Lyone. — David.	Elizabeth, ux. the Lord Fitzgerrard, son and heir to the Earl of Kildare.	Cicely.	Agnes, was a nun at Sempringham.
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Sir John Zouche, Kt. = Margaret, da. of Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt.

Richard. — Henry.	William, died sans issue.	Elizabeth, was twice married, ... Gifford was her first husband.	Sir An = Mary. thony Neville, Kt.
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Anne, da. of Sir ... Gaynsford, 1 ux. = George Zouch of Codnor, Esq. = Helen, da. of ... Lane, 2 ux.

Lucy, Frances, Anne, and Audrey, all died sans issue.	3. George. — 2. William.	Nicholas Zouch.	David, Edmond, Gervase, and Anthony, ob. s.p.	Thomas. — Henry.	Sidney Zouch of the Town of Derby, now living 1611.
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Margarett, ux. Augustine Babington, 2 to ... Ridgley.	Sir John Zouch, Kt., Lord of Codnor, living 1569.	Elizabeth, da. of Richard Whaley, Esq	Elinor, ux. Thomas Hutchinson, of co. Nott.	Briggett, ob. s.p. — Mary.
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John and George, died younge, sans issue.	John Zouch, son and heir, æt. 10, 1569.	Mary, da. of Henry, Lord Barkeley.	Elinore, mar. to Edward, Lord Zouch.
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John Zouch, Esq., = da. of ... Lowe of Denby, anno 1607.	Anne, 18 yeres old 1607.
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# A ROLL OF ARMS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Continued from p. 61.)

- COULSON of S. Shields—Azure on a Bend Sable 3 Flower de lis Or  
 COULSON of Northumberland—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Dolphins haurient respectant Sable  
 CROW of Ashington—Gules a Cheuron Or bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Cocks erect Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 CROW Esqr—Gules a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Cocks erect Or  
 CUTBERTS of Harrington—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Fess Gules 3 Croslets fitchea of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 CRESSWELL of Cresswell\*—Gules 3 Roundlets Or charged each with a Squirrel  
 of the Field  
 CUTBERTSON of Newcastle—Or 3 Cinquefoils Azure  
 COATSWORTH of Newcastle—Or 3 Bars Sable  
 CUNY Lord of Dunstan Castle, Temp. King Hen. 1<sup>st</sup>—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Eagles display'd  
 Gules ...<sup>d</sup> Or  
 DACRE Lord of Gilsland, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord of Morpeth—Or 3 Escalops Gules  
 DALSTON of Earsden—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron ingrail'd bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Cravens Heads eras<sup>d</sup> Sable  
 billed Or  
 DAWSON of Newcastle—Sable a Bend engrail'd Or  
 DAVISON of Newcastle—Or a Fess wavy bet<sup>n</sup> 6 Cinquefoils 3. 3.  
 DICCONSON of Hexham—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cross bet<sup>n</sup> 4 Eagles Heads eras'd Gules  
 DAVISON of Warkworth—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Buck couchant Gules on a Hill Vert  
 DELAVAL of Dissington†—Ermine 2 Bars Vert  
 DELAVAL of Seaton†—Ermine 2 Bars Vert  
 DENTON of Rutchester—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars Gules 3 Cinquefoils in Chief Sable  
 DIXON of Ingoe—Or a Cross Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 4 Eaglets display'd Sable  
 DRAKE of Long Benton—Sable a Fess wavy bet<sup>n</sup> 2 Pole Stars Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 DIXON of Belford—The same as the above  
 DOBSON of Hexham—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess nebule Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 6 Flower de lis Sable  
 DRAPER of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Bends Gules a Chief Ermine  
 DOCKWRAY of Tinnmouth—Sable a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Plates Arg<sup>t</sup> each charged with  
 a Pale Gules  
 DUDLEY Earl of Northumberland—Or a Lion vert double queuee  
 DILLINGHAM of Buteland\*—Gules a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 DALTON of Corbridge—Azure a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> 7 Cross Crosslets Sable  
 DYKE of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Cinquefoils Gules 2.2.2.1 (*sic*)  
 EDEN of Newcastle—Gules on a Cheuron Arg<sup>t</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Garbs Or 3 Escalops Sable  
 ECCLESTONE of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cross coupé Sable, on the Dexter Point a  
 Flour de lis Azure  
 ELLISON of Hebrn—Gules a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Eagles Heads eras<sup>d</sup> Or  
 ELRINGTON of Elrington\*—Sable a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup> armed Gules  
 EDWARDS—Ermine a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Azure on a Canton Gules an Eagle display'd Or  
 ERRINGTON of Beaufort—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars & 3 Escalops in Chief Azure  
 ELTON of Newcastle—Pally of Six Or & Gules on a Bend Sable 3 Mulletts of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 ERRINGTON of Ponts Island—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars & 3 Escalops in Chief Azure  
 ELLIOT of Reedswater—Azure a Fess Or  
 EMMERSON of Hexham—Azure on a Bend Or 3 Tortauxes  
 ELLIS of Hawkwell—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Eels naiant in Pale Barways Sable  
 ESHET of Eshet\*—Barry of Six Or & Gules in Chief 3 Cinque foils Azure  
 SIR JOHN FENWICK BART†—Per Fess Gules & Arg<sup>t</sup> 6 Martlets counterchanged  
 FARLEY of Newcastle†—Per Pale Sable & Or  
 FENWICK of Wallington Esqr—Per Fess Gules & Arg<sup>t</sup> 6 Martlets counterchang'd a  
 Label for Difference  
 FENWICK of Stinton†—Per Fess Gules and Arg<sup>t</sup> 6 Martlets counterchanged a  
 Mullet for Difference  
 FENWICK of Bywell†—Per Fess Gules & Arg<sup>t</sup> 6 Martlets counterchang'd a Crescent  
 for Difference  
 FENWICK of Kenton†—the same as the above with a Martlet for Difference

- FEATHERSTON HAUGH of Featherston Haugh†—Gules a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Ostrich Feathers erect Arg<sup>t</sup>
- FELBRIDGE of Chatton\*—Or a Lion rampant Salliant Gules
- FLETCHER of Rothbury—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cross ingrail'd Sable bet<sup>n</sup> 4 Ogresses charged with as many Pleons of the 1<sup>st</sup>
- FORD of Numding—Gules 2 Bends Vair on a Canton Or an Anchor Sable
- FORCER of Heckless—Sable a Cheuron ingrail'd Or bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Leopards Heads coupéd Arg<sup>t</sup>
- FARRINGTON—Sable 3 Unicorns currant in Pale Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Ogresses
- FOWLER of Newbegin—Ermine on a Quarter Azure an Owle Arg<sup>t</sup>
- FORSTER of Balmbrough Kt—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess Vert bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Bugle Horns Sable Stringed Gules
- FORSTER of Cornhill Kt—Vert a Fess Arg<sup>t</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Bugle Horns stringed Sable
- FORSTER of Etherston\*—the same as Forster of Ealmbrough
- FORSTER of Newham†—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess Vert bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Bugle Horns stringed Sable a Mullet for Difference
- FORSTER of Berwick—Sable a Cheuron ingrail'd bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Arrows Arg<sup>t</sup>
- FISHER of Felton—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Chief Gules a Lucy haurient of the 1<sup>st</sup>
- FLANCKT of Cheswick—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Lioncels Sable 2. 1
- FREEMURN Founder of Hull Abbey—Sable a Bend Or bet<sup>n</sup> 2 Dolphins naiant Arg<sup>t</sup>
- FROST of Beale—Vert 3 Trefoils Or
- FRYER—Gules 3 Horses pass<sup>t</sup> in Pale Arg<sup>t</sup>
- GAGE of Rands—Girony of 4 Azure & Arg<sup>t</sup> a Saltire Gules
- GASCOIGN of Bowton\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Bend Sable a demi Luci (or Pike) Or
- ADAM Lord of Gilsland\*—Vert a Stag springing forward Or
- GARNET of Shilbottle—Gules a Lion rampant within a Border ingrail'd Or
- GIBSON of Stonecroft—Azure 3 Storks rising proper Arg<sup>t</sup>
- GILL of Wooden—Checkie Or & Gules a Lion rampant Arg<sup>t</sup>
- GILL of Newton—Sable a Pale bet<sup>n</sup> 4 Flower de lis Or
- GRAY of Campan\*—Barry of Six Arg<sup>t</sup> & Azure in Chief 3 Tortauxes
- GRAY of Backworth Barry of Six Arg<sup>t</sup> and Azure over all a Bend Gules charged with a torteux
- LORD GRISTOCK, Second Lord of Morpeth—Gules 3 Fusils Arg<sup>t</sup> 2. 1
- GARDINER of Alnwick—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Spades Sable
- GILES of Newcastle—Party per Cheuron Arg<sup>t</sup> & Gules a Lion rampant counter-changed
- LORD GREY of Warke—Gules a Lion rampant within a Border ingrail'd Argent
- THOMAS GREY of Chillingham Esqr—the same as above with a Label of 3 Points for a Difference
- RA. GRAY of Bradford Esqr—the same with a Crescent for a difference
- JOHN GREY of Howick Esqr—the same with a Mullet for a Difference
- EDWARD GRAY of Heaton—Azure a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Or 2. 1
- GLOVER of Newcastle—Sable a Fess crenelle Ermine bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Argent
- GREEN of Preston—Azure 3 Bucks tripping Or
- GRANT of Newcastle—Barry of Six Or & Azure a Bend Vairy Arg<sup>t</sup> & Gules
- GROVER of Morpeth—Ermine a Cheuron indented Wavy bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Escalops Azure
- HALL of Otterburn\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess ingrail'd bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Ravens heads erased Sable
- HALL of Catclough—Or a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Demi Lions azure
- HERRING of Shields—Gules 3 Cros Crosetts Fitché Or
- HALL of Newcastle—Argent a Cheuron Sable bet<sup>n</sup> 3 blew Columbines slipped proper
- HALTON of Halton—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Giffen pass<sup>t</sup> his wings display'd Sable
- HARRIS of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Crescents Sable
- HARBOTTLE Lord of Harbottle Castle\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cross forme throughout Checkie Or & Sable
- HALTON of Halton—Party per Pale Gules & Vert over all a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup> crowned Or
- HARBOTTLE of Beadnell Esqr—Azure 3 Rays of the Sun bendways Or
- HALEWELL of Halewell—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron Sable bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Mullets Gules
- HERON of Chipchase Baronet—Azure 3 Herons Arg<sup>t</sup>
- HAWLEY of Newcastle—Party per Bend Or & Vert
- HERON of Hexham—Gules Ermine bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Herons Arg<sup>t</sup>
- HEZELRIG of Hezelrig Kt\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Hazel Leaves Vert
- HEZELRIG of Swarland†—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Hazel Leaves Vert

- HEASON of Walls End†—Azure a Cross Potent Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 HEBBURN of Hebburn—Parted per Cheuron Vert & Gules 2 Mulletts in Chief and a Crescent in Base Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 HINDMARSH of Newcastle—Vert 3 Horse Heads couped Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 HODSHON of Lynch—Parted per Fess crenel Or & Azure 3 Martlets counterchanged  
 HODSHON of Newcastle—Gules 3 Escoccheon Arg<sup>t</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> 9 Bezants  
 HOLMS of Newcastle—Barry of Six Azure & Or on a Canton Arg<sup>t</sup> a Wreath Vert  
 HOPTON of Hopton—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars Sable each charged with 3 Mulletts of 6 Points Or  
 HORSELEY of Horseley†—Sable a Horse Head erased & maimed Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 HORSLEY of Milbourn†—Sable 3 Horse Heads erased & maimed Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 HOWARD 4th Lord of Morpeth—Gules on a Bend bet<sup>n</sup> 6 Cross Croslets fitch Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 an Escoccheon a demi Lion pierced through the mouth with an Arrow within a double Tressure counter flowered of the 1st  
 HOWARD of Over Acres—the same with an Annulet for Difference  
 HUDSON of Whitley—Parted per Fess Or & Arg<sup>t</sup> a Lion passant in Chief Gules & in Base a Rose Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 2 Mulletts Sable  
 HILL of Newcastle—Gules 2 Bars Or  
 HUNTLEY of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Stags Heads couped Sable as many Bugle Horns stringed of the 1st  
 HARGRAVE of Shawdon—Azure a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Bucks Current Or  
 HORTON of Horton—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Fess Azure bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Cross Bows Gules 3 Mulletts Or  
 HOLMS of Dorrington\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Lion rampant Azure  
 HARRISON of Newcastle—Gules an Eagle display'd Arg<sup>t</sup> a Chief Or  
 HUTCHINSON of Do—Per Pale Gules & Azure a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> Semee of Flower de lis Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 JACKSON of Newcastle—Azure 3 Suns proper a Chief Ermine  
 JEFFERSON of Newcastle—Azure a Fret Or on a Chief Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Boars Head cabosed Gules  
 JENISON of Elswick—Azure a Bend Or bet<sup>n</sup> 2 Swans Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 ILBERTON of Ilderton—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Water Budgets Gules  
 INGRAM of Ingram—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Fess Gules 3 Escalops Or  
 JOHNSON of Hirst and Bedlington—Gules a Cheuron embatteled bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Or  
 JOHNSON of Keblesworth—Party per Pale Sable & Azure a Saltire Arg<sup>t</sup> charged with 5 Cocks Sable between 3 Castles flaming proper  
 ISAACSON of Fenton—Or on a Pile Azure a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup> bet<sup>n</sup> 2 Escalops in base Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 ISLEY of Hexham—Ermine a Fess Gules  
 JONES of Newcastle—Ermine a Cheuron couped Sable  
 KEMP of Alnwick—Gules within a Border engrail'd 3 Garbs Or  
 KILLINGWORTH of Killingworth\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Bars Azure over all a Lion ramp<sup>t</sup>  
 KILLINGWORTH of Killingworth—Azure a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 KEBLESWORTH of Keblesworth—Or an Eagle with 2 Heads display'd Sable  
 KIRKBY of Shields—Sable a Cross Moline Ermine  
 KIRBY of Shields—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars Gules on a Canton of the 2d a Cross Moline Or  
 KINGSLEY of Morpeth—Vert a Cross engrail'd Ermine  
 KING of Newcastle—Ermin within a Border engrail'd Sable 3 Lioncels ramp<sup>t</sup> Gules  
 KENT of Newcastle—Azure a Lion pass<sup>t</sup> gard<sup>t</sup> Or a Chief Ermine  
 KAY of Newcastle—Gules a Bend Arg<sup>t</sup> a Label of 3 Points Azure each Point charged with a Flower de lis Or  
 LANCASTER of Hexham—Arg<sup>t</sup> 2 Bars Gules on a Canton of the 2d a Mullet Or  
 LANGTON of Langton\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Eagles display'd Sable  
 LAWSON of Cranlington—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Sable  
 LAYTON of Hawkwell—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Bend Sable bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Escalops Gules  
 LEIGHTON of Corbridge—Quarterly Per Fess indented Or and Gules  
 LEYBOURN of Wallbottle—Azure 6 Lioncells Ramp<sup>t</sup> 3. 2. 1. Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 LEADBEATER of Hexham—Beady of 6 Azure & Ermine  
 LEAKE of Bassington—Or on a Saltire engrail'd Azure 9 Annulets Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Canton Gules a Castle of the 3d  
 LIDDEL of Ravensworth Baronet—Arg<sup>t</sup> Fretty Gules on a Chief Gules 3 Lions head cabossed Or  
 LEE of Wylam—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Azure  
 LILBOURNE of Lilbourn Esq.\*—Or 3 Water Budgets Gules



- LEMON of Newcastle—Azure a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Dolphins naiant Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 LILBOURN of Kenton—Sable 3 Water Budgets Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 LISLE of Elyhaugh—Ermine a Lion rampant Azure armed Gules  
 LISLE of Hazen—Or a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 2 Cheurons Sable  
 LOGGAN of Borroden—Or a Lion pass<sup>t</sup> Sable crowned Gules  
 LONGRIDGE of Warbottle—Parted per Pale Arg<sup>t</sup> & Gules 3 Flower de Lis counter-  
 changed  
 LORAIN of Kirk Hall Barro<sup>t</sup>\*—Quarterly Sable & Arg<sup>t</sup> a Plain Cross counter  
 quarter'd of the Field  
 LOVET of Alnwick—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Wolves passant in Pale Sable  
 LOWES of Hexham—Gules a Wolf passant Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 LANGLEY of Newcastle—Or a Fess Sable in Chief 3 Pellets  
 LAURENCE of Newcastle—Ermine a Cross raguled Gules  
 LISTER of Alnwick\*—Ermine 3 Mulletts Or on a Fess Sable a Flower de Lis Azure  
 MALTRAVERS Lord of Prudhoe Castle\*—Sable a Fret Or  
 MALLET of Newcastle—Azure 3 Escalops Or  
 MALABURNE of Newcastle—Or a Cheuron Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Nettle Leaves eras'd Vert  
 MAKEPEACE of Newcastle—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron Gules bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Unicorns Heads  
 coup'd Sable  
 MIDFORD Baron of Midford—Gules an Orl within an Orl of Cros Croslets Sable  
 MARLEY of Newcastle K<sup>t</sup>—Or a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Martlets Sable  
 MASTERMAN of Hartburn—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Flower de Lis Azure  
 MARLEY 4<sup>th</sup> Lord of Morpeth—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Robes Sable  
 MERLEY 5<sup>th</sup> Lord of Morpeth\*—Checkie Arg<sup>t</sup> & Azure a Bend Gules  
 MEABURN of Pontop—Gules a Fess Nebule Or bet<sup>n</sup> 3 spotted Talbots  
 MIDDLETON of Belsay Barro<sup>t</sup>—Quarterly Gules & Or a Cross Potent in the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 Quarter Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 MILBOURN of Newcastle—Sable a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Escalops Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 MIDDLETON of Middleton—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Pile Vert 3 Wolves Heads erased of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 MILBURN of Chirton—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Escalops Gules  
 MILBURN of Milburn Grange—Sable a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Escalops Or  
 MITFORD of Mitford—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Moles Sable  
 MITFORD of Seghill †—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Moles Sable a Cresc<sup>t</sup> for Difference  
 MILLAR of Highley—Ermine a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Eagles Head erased Gules  
 MORE of Berwick Esq<sup>r</sup>—Azure on a Chief ended Or 3 Mulletts Gules  
 MORRISON of Lyham—Or on a Chief Gules 3 Chaplets of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 MORRICK Lord of Morrick—Parted per Fess Vert & Gules an Eagle display'd Or &  
 son etime Gules a Saltire Vair Or & Sable  
 MOUNTAGUE of Belford—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Fusils conjoin'd in Fess Gules within a Border  
 Sable  
 MUSHAMP of Baremoor †—Azure 3 Butterflies spotted proper & sometime Azure  
 a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 [illegible]  
 NAILOR of Morpeth—Arg<sup>t</sup> on a Bend Sable 3 covered Cups of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 NEALE ———— Gules a Lion Pass<sup>t</sup> Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 NEVISON of Hexham\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Eagles display'd Azure  
 NEWMAN of Alnwick—Parted per Pale Gules & Vert 3 Eagles display'd Or  
 NEWTON of Hankwell—Sable 2 Chibbones Salterways the Sinister surmounting  
 the Dexter Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 NICOLS of Morpeth—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Hog passant Sable  
 NICOLSON of Whittingham—Ermine on a Pale Sable 3 Martlets Or  
 NORTON of Glanton—Arg<sup>t</sup> a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Sable  
 NORTHROP of Harlow—Quarterly Or & Vert a Cross compo<sup>n</sup>e Gules  
 NICOLS of Birling—Gules a Fess bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Leopards Heads coup'd Or  
 NESBIT of Fenton\*—Arg<sup>t</sup> 3 Boars Heads coup'd Azure  
 OGLE Baron of Bottle Castle\*—Or a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Gules  
 OGLE of Causay Park—[Left blank]  
 OGLE of Kirkley †—Or a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Gules  
 ORD of West Ord—Sable 3 Salmons haurient Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 ORD of Fenham—Sable 3 Salmons haurient Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 OGLE of Eglington—Or a Cheuron bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Gules  
 OLIVER of Newcastle—Gules a Mullet bet<sup>n</sup> 3 Crescents Arg<sup>t</sup>  
 OFLEY of Hexham\*—Per Pale Sable & Gules an Eagle display'd counterchanged

(To be continued.)







Thomas Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

Robert Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

Thomas Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

Thomas Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

Thomas Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

Thomas Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

Thomas Lawford of 250  
 born in 1705 at St. Martin's  
 died 1750 at 45 years of age

## In Memoriam.

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### REGINALD AMES:

Mr. Reginald Ames, the announcement of whose death on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December last was a great and unexpected blow to his numerous friends, was the youngest son of George Henry Ames, Esq. of Cote House, Gloucestershire. He was born on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1844 and was therefore only forty seven years of age at his death. For many years he had spent much time in collecting evidences for a history of his family, and from time to time fragments appeared in print, but it was not till 1890 that his *Genealogical Memoranda of the Family of Ames* was privately printed. His last contribution to genealogy is the pedigree of Lawford which appears in this issue, and is, like all his work, most thorough and trustworthy. Mr. Ames will ever be remembered as a kind and genial companion by all his friends and acquaintances.

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### THE MOTHER OF JONET STEWART, LADY FLEMING.

In the Great Seal Register appears a Royal charter, dated 28 Oct. 1527, to Malcolm Lord Fleming and Dame Jonet Stewart his spouse, sister to the King. This Jonet Stewart is stated by various authorities to have been a natural daughter of King James IV. by Isabel daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, but I have found, in going through some old family papers, documents which prove that her mother was not Isabel but Agnes, Countess of Bothwell, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan. As the documents referred to contain one or two other points of interest, the following précis of them is offered:—

By a decret of the Lords of Council a distraint was ordered upon the goods or lands of Patrick Murray of Falahill to the value of £612 (scots) for the benefit of Agnes Countess of Bothwell and Robert Lord Maxwell her spouse, being the whole sum due to Agnes for an annual rent of £34 out of the lands of Capirston in the Lordship of Crichton and sheriffdom of Peebles, intrometted with and raised by the late James Murray of Falahill for 15 years from 1513 and by the said Patrick his son and heir for 3 years after his father's death. An apprisement was accordingly made, and in 1535 the said Agnes and her spouse were seised of 12½ acres of the lands of Philiphaugh, the fulling mill of the same, tower, mansion &c. in the sheriffdom of Selkirk. Two years later Agnes and her spouse renounce these lands &c. in favour of the said Patrick Murray, and they do so at the special request of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, who in return renounces a summons taken out by him against Agnes and her spouse anent the office of baillie of the lordship and lands of Dunglass, the profits thereof,



and all litigation concerning it ; as also a sum of money owing to him by the said Agnes "*cum Joneta Stewart ejus filia dotis causa promissa se totaliter et integre persolutum palam et publice confessus extitit.*"

Here we have undoubted evidence that Agnes, wife of Robert Lord Maxwell, and Widow of Adam Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, was the mother of Lady Fleming. Mr Lindsay, Portcullis, to whom I showed these documents noticed another important point which had escaped me. This was the mention of Patrick Hepburn son of the Master of Hales as a witness to the notarial instrument from which the above quotation is taken, dated 18 July 1537. This indicates that the notorious Duke of Orkney, grandson of Agnes, Countess of Bothwell, was not born at that date, as he would then have been styled the Master of Hales.

In addition to the above facts the interest shown by Lord Fleming in the affairs of Patrick Murray suggests some tie of relationship between the two, and it would seem that Douglas' statement in his *Baronage* that this Patrick married Margaret, daughter of John Lord Fleming is correct. In this case they would have been brothers-in-law. The statement by Douglas is moreover strongly supported by a clause in the will of this Patrick's grandson, Patrick Murray of Fakahill, which runs as follows "Item I recomend my son James to ye Ry<sup>t</sup> nobill and my verray guid Lord my Lord Fleming and becaus I have the honor to be his Lordshippis neir Kinisman I will maist eirnestlie requeist his Lordshippis to accept him in Suice." The will is dated 1601 so that the Lord Fleming referred to would have been cousin german to the testator's father, if a marriage between Margaret Fleming and Patrick Murray took place.

K. W. M.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE BURIAL REGISTER OF ST. JAMES', BATH.

Communicated by A. STROTHER.

1569	Sept.	10.	Elizabeth Sydnam [the first entry].
"	Oct.	11.	Mr. Thomas Gibbs Alderman.
"	Dec.	6.	Sir Thomas Whathell parson.
1570	May	21.	Thomas Hubbard of Grenwiche.
"	July	9.	Amos Barton of Wotton under edge.
"	Aug.	10.	Richard Hill of Bartley in Gloucester.
"	"	20.	John Hopkins of the county of Norfk.
"	Sept.	26.	John Gardner a free mason.
"	Oct.	7.	Stephen Bayly of Evesham in worcester.
"	feb.	29.	Richard a proctor to the marshallsee.
"	March	9.	John Mantell of St Maries in Kent.
"	"	22.	John fillpott of Cleyfoord in harford.
1571	June	9.	Robert Courier of Cyssiter.
"	Sept.	25.	Sir Thomas Hollond clark.
"	feb.	22.	Ann Webb daughter of Sir Hough Webb Curatt.
1572	June	7.	Agnes Carow wydow.
"	Oct.	22.	William Riche of Sherhampton.
"	feb.	21.	Jeffry Abram sonne of John Abram of Kingston.
"	March	1.	Thomas Gryffine of Wotten in Gloucester.



- 1573 April 11. Thomas Showell about Strowdwater.  
 „ March 12. Thomas Isack of Southampton.  
 „ Nov. 10. John Harry of Westwoode.  
 „ Jan. 31. John Greene of Box.  
 „ March 23. Robert Bayly of Newland in Countie Glocest.  
 1574 May 10. Richard Reade of frome.  
 „ „ 15. William Joanes of London.  
 „ July 18. Richard Joanes of Ratlif in Bristowe.  
 1575 March 12. Richard Brockess of Navestock in Essex.  
 „ „ 5. Richard Joanes of the Gardd.  
 „ „ 10. Mary Osborne daughter of Thomas Osborne of Bytton.  
 1576 May 28. Walter Cobby of Staynings in Sussex.  
 „ Dec. 12. Thomas Bulles of Esam.  
 1577 May 1. William Iles of Great Remble in Buck.  
 „ Aug. 17. George Wood of Froome.  
 1579 Nov. 10. Thomas Yeed of the County of Surre.  
 1580 May 21. Gavin Pearse an Iryshman.  
 „ June 4. Giles Newth of horsley in Gloucester.  
 „ June 24. Edyth of Sancumb in Gloc.  
 1581 July 14. Richard Wyriatt of Chillcompton.  
 „ Jan. 20. Walter Parker of Harptree.  
 „ March 6. George Pashon of Steple Ashton.  
 1582 May 27. Henry Grimshe of Lancaster gent.  
 „ „ 27. Alice Bayly of Mayden Bradley in wiltes.  
 „ Nov. 16. Elizabeth Belsher of Denchworth in Barksheir.  
 „ Jan. 30. George Lea of London.  
 „ March 22. George Loyons of Seen in the Countie of Wiltes,  
 1584 Aug. 2. Joan Watkins of Bartley.  
 1594 Jan. 10. Mother Bourton of Readinge.  
 1595 May 25. Agnes Abbett of Bedminster.  
 1596 Jan. 3. Bernye Cullepper a gent of Kent.  
 1597 May 10. Thomas Sawnders of Wenssest in Sussex.  
 „ July 3. John atenment unto St Edward Frdline (*sic*).  
 „ „ 15. John Kempster of London.  
 „ Aug. 3. Evan Davy of Swansy in Glamorgan.  
 „ Sept. 27. Mother Peacock.  
 1598 Sept. 20. Joane Baynton of Bristowe.  
 1599 May 12. Goodugh Michell a stranger.  
 „ June 12. Thomas Meredith a stranger.

(To be continued.)

## Notices of Books.

A TREATISE ON HERALDRY—British and Foreign—with English and French Glossaries. By John Woodward, F.S.A.Scot., and the late George Burnett, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms. Edinburgh and London (W. & A. K. Johnston), 2 vols., 8vo.

This is probably the most exhaustive treatise on heraldry ever yet published, and is a very valuable addition to the best works on the subject. Every authority who has written on heraldry, both British and Foreign, appears to have been consulted, and many of them refuted. Mr. Woodward, in dealing with the question of the origin of coat armour, is more with Planché than Ellis, but while admitting that the latter brought some important facts to light, he does not accept his main conclusions, and disposes of Ellis' chief authority,

Henry the Fowler, by classing the *Leges Hastiludiales* with Rünners *Thurnier Buch*, which he pronounces "an elaborate fiction." Mr. Burnett assigned the later part of the 12<sup>th</sup> century as the earliest period to which the use of arms can be properly traced, and this is in accordance with the opinion held by Planché and others.

The two most interesting chapters to our mind are those on Cadency and Marshalling. The marks of Cadency as used in England have formed the subject for much discussion, and there appears to be great laxity in their use, and this the authors point out. Their opinion is that the Scottish method of treating the coats of cadets of an armigerous house is the best, and is in accordance with the most ancient system. It appears to us that it is a question open to much argument, and for our part we prefer the English system, which leaves the paternal coat to all intents and purposes unutilized. The chapter on Marshalling deserves special attention, as the methods employed in the arrangement of quarterings by British and Foreign heralds show a wide difference. "In England," Mr. Woodward remarks, "quarterings are usually employed to denote simply descent from an heiress, or representation in blood; in Scotland they also implied the possession of lands. In foreign coats the quarterings are often employed to denote the possession of fiefs acquired in other ways than by marriage (*e.g.*, by bequest or purchase), or the *jus expectationis*, the right of succession to such fiefs in accordance with certain agreements." The use of the escutcheon *en surtout* is also dealt with and is a subject of much interest.

Among the various ordinaries and charges enumerated we notice that the Pall is included with the ordinaries, but is dealt with as a charge. It is probably a foreign ordinary, as it is not known in English heraldry except as a charge. It certainly could be used more often by modern heralds with advantage who might also take some other useful hints from our neighbours.

The unheraldic coat of Sir John Herschel is by far the worst ever granted in England, but here we are given instances of some curious specimens of foreign arms, *e.g.* under astronomical charges we get a landscape in a thunderstorm, thunderbolts, constellations, volcanoes, &c.

Very much indeed might be said on many other points had we the space, but we must leave our readers to judge for themselves. The illustrations include about fifty pages of coloured coats, and are as useful as they are pleasing.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES OF THE EXCHEQUER (The Camden Library)  
—By Hubert Hall, F.S.A. London (Elliot Stock) cr. 8vo.

It is not for the first time that we find Mr. Hall figuring as an exponent of matters relating to the Exchequer, and we are very glad to have from his pen an entire volume on this subject. It is just the sort of book that has been wanted for some time past. The several works on the history of the Exchequer are too deep for the general reader, and a volume which contains all the interesting facts connected with it should be eagerly read by the public. Mr. Hall gives us much more than a glimpse into the past history of this important institution and has evidently dived deeply into the treasures of the Record

Office for his information. Sir John Lubbock contributes a preface to the work, and remarks that if "the succeeding volumes of this series are as well done as that by Mr. Hall, the series will be both valuable and interesting." In this tribute of praise we heartily join.

**THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY.** Edited by George Lawrence Gomme, F.S.A. London (Elliot Stock), 8vo.

Many a genealogist and compiler of county or parochial history has postponed *sine die* an intended search in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the mere sight of the vast number of volumes which greet his weary eye. To him especially should this, the first volume of a very useful series, be most welcome, although its contents are well worthy the attention of the general reader. Three of the home counties, Bedfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, are here brought together and it is surprising to find what an amount of interesting matter has been gleaned from our old friend. Epitaphs abound throughout, and it is a great pity that the editor, through want of space, will in future volumes be obliged to curtail them. Mr. Gomme's remarks on monumental inscriptions should be read by members of Archæological Societies; much good and useful work might be done by them did they direct their attention a little more to these important and interesting evidences of the past.

**A GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.** By Rev. Robert Logan. Edinburgh (Macniven and Wallace). Impl. Folio.

This imposing chart shows the descents of our Sovereigns in the Scottish, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Welsh, Guelph and Wettin lines, and should prove useful for reference. There is little or no padding, the bare descents being given, and where a person marries more than once no special line of descent is shewn from each marriage. The spelling of many of the names is unique and several minor errors occur. Joan the "Fair Maid of Kent" is given as a second husband "Lord Holland of Kent."

**A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MAINWARING FAMILY.** By R. Mainwaring Finley, London. (Griffith, Farran, Okeden and Welsh). 12mo.

This little book is a brief sketch of the family of Mainwaring of Over Peover, of Whitmore, of Oteley Park and of Gallfaenan, and appears to be chiefly a compilation from the printed works of Sir Bernard Burke, Miss Strickland, Ormerod, Beltram and others. This the author honestly admits in his preface, an admission which might very properly be made a little oftener by other writers. The history is brought down to date, so that the last two or three generations can to a certain extent be relied on, although the places of baptism, marriage, and burial are conspicuous by their absence. We shall be very glad to see a complete history of this family compiled from indisputable sources, and we trust Mr. Finley, having once made a start, will now collect evidences for a volume which may rank with the best in the class comprising works on family history.

## Notes and Queries.

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THE SEYMOUR COAT.—At the end of the two volumes of the “Acts of the Privy Council (1547 1550 p. 532),” lately published, there is printed a transcript of the grant of Arms to the Protector Somerset (1547) which it is stated is not on record in the College of Arms. From it we learn that the three lions on the pile are not, as stated by Sir Bernard Burke and others, “lions of England,” but are “langween et armes d’asur,” *alias*, “langued and armed with azure.” The arms, we also learn, were granted not only to the Dukes and their posterity, but “totique familiæ et his que vel eam familiam aliquo gradu sanguinis et cognationis accingnat.” The text of the transcript is corrupt.

J. H. ROUND.

CARR OF ETAL.—A question was raised in *The Genealogist* for April 1891, concerning this ‘Query.’ The settling of this long vexed question has become additionally interesting through the birth of The Lady Alexandra Duff, whose mother H. R. H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, is in the direct line of succession. It is possible that hereafter the ‘seize quartiers’ of the Lady Alexandra may have become a subject of interest; and accuracy required concerning the arms assumed by George. 14th Earl of Errol, 1795; who then also assumed the name of ‘Carr’; he being heir to his maternal grandfather Sir William Carr of Etal; and was succeeded by his brother William Carr, 15th Earl, the grandfather of the Lady Agnes (Hay) Countess of Fife, and mother to the present Duke of Fife.

And first as to the parentage of Sir Robert Carr—In ‘Raine’s North Durham’ (p. 228.) a Bible entry is quoted;

“The Rev. James Moffat minister of the Gospel at Dornock Co. Dumfries, ob. 20 July, 1714, *married* Margaret dau. of the Laird of Ford (Thomas Carr 1577-1641.) and sister to Robert Carr of Etal: (she) ob. 25 June 1708.”

This taken literally makes Robert to be the son of ‘the Laird.’

In an article in *The Genealogist* for Oct. 1889, “the descent of Smart, of Trewhitt, Northumberland, from Heron, Carr, and Alder,” by Mr. W. B. Thomas (*Estate Office Ford*), the issue of Thomas Carr of Ford, is proved from deeds in the Record Office; and there is no Robert among them—it is therein shewn in a Note (p. 89.) that nevertheless Margaret may have been sister to Sir Robert (*i.e.*, half sister).

An inscription on a tombstone at Dornock, verified by the Clergyman in Aug. 1875, and by him sent to Mr. R. R. Stoddart, runs thus, “Here lies Margaret Ker daughter to William Ker, Esq., sister to Sir Robert Ker of Etal, both in Northumberland, who died (*i.e.* Margaret) June 25, 1708, aged 78.” She therefore was born 1630. Sir Robert was married in 1633, and was born probably about 1605.

The only daughter, named Margaret, of Thomas Carr, Esq., of Ford Castle, ‘Laird of Ford,’ was by his 2d wife Jane Ker, Widow of William



Ker, of Scotland. This Margaret was, with her husband, Henry Collingwood, defendant in "*Carr v Bradford*," 29, Jan, 1656, (*Record Off.*) (*see The Genealogist*) it is possible that she may have later married the Rev. S. Moffat, (or, 'pace' both Bible, and tombstone, was it her daughter Margaret who thus married). If these authorities are true then Jane Ker, who had several children before her 2d marriage in 1609, gave birth to a daughter Margaret in 1630!

It appears most probable that Sir Robert Ker was one of the sons of Jane, by her first husband William Ker, of Scotland. Sir Robert is sworn to be of "Scotch parentage," and the grant of Denization from Scotland to Jane is in the Record Office. Her marriage with "Carr" will account for the change from "Ker" to "Carr," and if there has been confusion between the arms of Ker and Carr, it should be righted; the arms of Carr, of Ford, not having descended to the Errols. If Robert Ker, therefore, were son of Jane Ker, he would be stepson-in-law of the Laird of Ford; and uterine brother to Margaret Collingwood. Moreover, in the will of William Haschrigge, 10 May, 1656, he mentions his son William as husband of Isabella, sister to Sir Robert, and Gilbert Carr; Gilbert being the name of one of the sons of Jane and William Ker).

Margaret, the daughter of William Carr, of Ford Castle, could not either have been the wife of Sir Robert, seeing that during his life, and after his children's birth, she appears in the long *suits and controversies* between Thomas Carr, "of Belford" (*the last male heir to Ford*) and his three nieces, as wife of Arthur Babington, of Bowsden (*Genealogist*).

In an old trial referred to in the pleadings in the "Ford tithe case" in 1679, William Carr, of Etal, says his father, Sir Robert, many years ago took lease "in trust and for the use of his then father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Ford, then patron of the said rectory."

The circumstances of Sir Robert's petition to the King claiming recompense from the estate of "his nephew, Thomas Carr (grandson of "the Laird of Ford") murdered on August 18, 1660 (*Genealogist* viii. i., p. 58, note) are too well-known to be, of necessity, here introduced.

Sir Robert, therefore, if he were son-in-law of Thos. Carr (and uncle to the younger Thomas) in the modern acceptance of the term, must have married one of the Laird's daughters, by his first wife Isabel, daughter of Sir John Selby; viz., Elizabeth, or Susannah, concerning any marriage of whom no record has been discovered. If he were stepson-in-law, then he was the son of William Ker, of Greenhead, by his wife Jane, who, about 1600 (her eldest son Thomas, of "Belford," came of age in 1631), married (as his 2d wife) Thomas Carr, of Ford Castle. This will explain Wooler's answer (No. 7) to Interrogations in Carr, v. Foster (1649) (*Record Off.*) "I knew William Carr was . . . times forced from the premises of Ford Castle by violence upon him by Robert Carr and other the sons of Thomas Carr by his 2d wife Jane." Wooler having in his answer (No. 5) previously given the complete list of the issue of Thomas Carr by his 1st wife, William, Peregrine John, Elizabeth, Susannah; in the same document this William is represented, on returning from his father's funeral, as violently withheld from entering the said Castle by Jane Carr, the 2d wife, and other her adherents." (*Answer of W. Reade who gives the full list of the issue of Thomas Carr by his 2d wife.*)

Would it not therefore appear that Robert was "stepson-in-law" of the Laird of Ford, and son of William Ker by his wife Jane.

As to the marriage of Sir Robert, it has been often assumed that he married Margaret, dau. of Thomas Carr, but later research has shewn that she was the wife of Henry Collingwood (*Genealogist*) during the lifetime of Robert, and after the birth of his son, as has been told. If, however, the term "son-in-law" must be taken as it is now used, he must have married either Elizabeth, or Susannah Carr, as suggested in the note to *Genealogist*, Oct. 18, 89, p. 91; and in this case it would appear that he was both stepson-in-law, and son-in-law.

*Lytham.*

GREGORY SMART.

MUSCHAMP.—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can tell me anything about a half forgotten ancestor of mine, one Col. Agmondesham Muschamp; whom he married, and who were his parents? He is described as of Horseley in Surrey, but I find the parish registers at that place do not go back far enough, for he was born about 1600. He appears to have been engaged in the Irish wars of the time of King Charles I. One of his daughters married the ancestor of Lord Desart, while another married about 1668 my ancestor Dr. John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, whose son, Denny Muschamp, was the direct ancestor of the present Viscount de Vesey.

I also want very much to discover something about the family of Agmondesham, which it appears is the same name as Amersham in Bucks.

Any information will be most gratefully received.

*Campbelltown, Wellington, N. Zealand.*

DOMINICK BROWNE.

HERCY.—Any clue to Stephen Hercy of Carlton, Notts., about 1480, and Daniel of Leeds about 1652 will oblige.

This Stephen Hercy, ancestor of Hercy of Oxon. and Berks, does not appear in any pedigree I can find, except in the Visitation of Oxfordshire, 1634. I have located them at Nettlebed near Henley in 1630 and 1666, viz., Nicholas Hercy on jury list 1630, and Martha Hersey, widow, buried Sep. 1666. I think William Hercy of Winkfield, whose daughter Judith was baptized in October 1626, was identical with a William Hersey, whose daughter Judith was married in 1663 in Hingham, Mass., U.S.A. If this is correct, the American Herseys are the male representatives of Hercy of Pillertin Hercy, Warwick, Grove, Notts, &c., unless any other line can prove descent.

C. H.

EVREUX-DAPIFER-LACI.—I shall be much obliged if anyone interested in early genealogy will help me with answers to the following queries—

1.—Who was Walter de Emus, styled in the Welsh Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarfan—Earl of Rosmar, Sarum, and MauteLake—and in the Brit. Mus. *Cotton, MS.* (Book of Lacock) Comte de Rosmar MauteLac?

2.—What was the connection with Walter de Laci?

3.—Who was Geraldus Dapifer of Normandy?

HEREFORD.





90



86



74



65



162



52



178



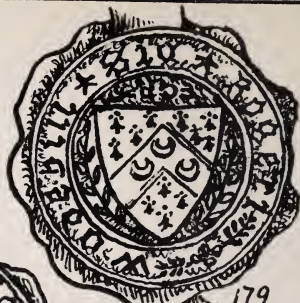
182







182



179



167



186



185



270  
267



105

## ARMORIAL SEALS AT WELLS, co. SOMERSET.

By ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

Belonging to the almshouses founded by Bishop Bubwith by his will, and added to by Bishop Still, are an almost unique collection of deeds.

A report on these deeds by the late Rev. James A. Bennett, B.A., has been printed by the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, it will therefore be unnecessary to make any comment on them generally, but as the Report simply mentions that there are a number of seals, and as some of them are particularly interesting, a brief notice of those that are armorial may be acceptable.

The collection is disappointing heraldically from frequent repetitions and the large number of fanciful devices. The documents are numbered to agree with a MS. abstract of them, and to these the numbers below refer.

24. To this deed dated 1320, is attached a heater shaped seal, which is an example of those semi-heraldic devices some times met with, and which it is well to mention here to distinguish from actual armorial shields. The field is charged with a hare couchant under a bush; on a chief were five letters, . . . *CHS* only being legible; there is no clue as to who used it.

32. Offers another example of the same class. The heater shaped shield forming the whole of the seal, bears an eagle or falcon preying on a rabbit, both facing to the sinister side; on a narrow chief, *ALASIE*, that is *Alas je se pris*. Date 1334.

39. Another example, the charges being—A bucks head caboshed, between the horns a cross calvery, on a narrow chief the letters, *LELA*; i.e., *del ami avet*. Date 1334.

52. Here we get a very fine though small seal of Walter de Rodney, within a panel, a small shield charged with *Three eagles displ. wings depressed*. The legend is 'SIGILLUM WALTERI \* DE RODNE'. The deed is a transfer of certain tenements, &c., in Wells, Wookey, and Westbury, dated the Thursday before S. John Baptist's day. 1341, 15 Edw. III.

58. Here is apparently a made-up shield, a rose betw. in dexter chief a crescent horns to the dexter, in sinister chief an estoil, and in base a martlet. The legend round it is unfortunately quite illegible.

65. Attached to this deed is a well cut seal; within a six-cusped panel a shield charged with *three lions heads erased*. The legend is quite gone, and there are, of course, no colours to help identify the arms, nor do the names of the parties, Edmund Stodleggh, Almoner of Glastonbury, and Walter de Mony'gtes, Abbot of Glastonbury, throw light on the ownership. Date, 1361.

74. This deed has a good seal, of which a small part is broken away. Within an eight cusped panel is a shield charged with, a chev. betw. *three lions heads erased*. The legend is . *Sig Ricardi Englissche*. This coat does not appear to be anywhere recorded for the name of English. This deed is a grant by Joanna Bereford relict of Walter de



Bereford, and Richard English of a rent of twelve shillings out of North Petherton (Pedistone) in trust. Dated 1375.

86. A circular seal, the legend on which is quite illegible except John and a trace of a name of six letters. The shield is charged with *a chev. betw. three estoils*. From the top of the shield is a merchant or trade mark, which projects across the legend space. It also occurs on deeds 85 and 87, that on 86 being the most perfect, the dates are respectively 24 Feb. 1381, 11 June, 1382, and 12 June, 1382. They relate to the grant of a tenement in Byesteswell on the east of Torr Lane by Alice, widow of John Cokes, mason. Witnesses and parties to the deeds are—William Lullocke, clerk; John Churchstile, burgess of Wells, and John Cokhalle. The trade mark, and remains of the legend seem to indicate that the seal was used by the said John Cokes or Cokes.

162. Appended to this document is a small seal having the twisted ring of rushes to protect it still remaining. The arms on it are, *Three bars and in chief an annulet*; from the centre bar two curved lines like flaunches go to the lower sides of the heater shaped shield. The bars are little more than lines across the shield, and there is no legend. It is very doubtful if this is really armorial, most probably it is not. The deed is a conveyance from Thomas Wayfare to Walter Dylverton, burgess of Wells of a fulling mill at Wokey Hole, dated Michaelmas 9 Hen. VI. (1430), to which John Rocke, master of Wells, and others are witnesses. There appears no reason for assigning the arms to any of them.

90. Has a small circular seal with a shield bearing, *Three annulets*. Of the legend only *S. Wilhem.* can be deciphered.

167. There are four seals to this deed, which is dated 26 January, 1432, being letters of attorney from John Stourton, Knight, William Carent, Master Richard Stourton, clerk, and John Stourton of Preston, granting seisin of lands in Melesburgh and Wokey Hole, granted to them by John Palton, Esq., by deed dated 5 January 1432.

The first seal is a very fine one, namely, that of Sir John Stourton. The shield is charged with, *A bend betw. six fountains*, Stourton, and it is worthy of remark that the fountains are represented by rings, not by wavy lines. The crest is also noteworthy, as it differs from the one which has for a long period been used; it is, *an antelope's head erased*. The legend is, *S. Johanni Stourton*. This Sir John Stourton was the first Lord Stourton. Master Richard Stourton and John Stourton of Preston were his younger sons. The latter of them left a daughter and heiress, who married John Sidenham, whose arms remain in contemporary glass in the old chapel of the almshouses to which these deeds belong, they are—*Arg. a chev. betw. three rams pass. sa.*, Sidenham, imp., *Sa. a bend or, betw. six plates*; Stourton. They should be fountains, the alteration being no doubt due to the fact of the glass painters of that date having no means of painting with blue, and the charges are too small for leading in pot metal. The coat of Sydenham is interesting as having the chevron, which is omitted from the coat given in the 1573 visitation of Somerset.

The next seal is that of William Carent, but is obliterated.

Master Richard Stourton seals with, an eagle displayed between four roundels or fountains, and the letters *R. S.*



John Stourton has on his seal only a griffin's head erased between the letters F.S.

157 & 158. Here we have a small seal which has a shield charged with a *bend and in chief* . . . . . this charge is very indistinct, the coat is probably Pluncknett or St. Leo. The deed is dated 25 April 1430.

171. Supplies another example of the twisted reed guard, the device is a shield, but not strictly heraldic, it bears a saltire between in chief a crescent, on the sinister an annulet, on the dexter a fleur-de-llys, and in base an estoil, over the shield is a merchant's mark. The deed is a conveyance from John Godwyn, burgess of Wells, to John Palton, Esq., and John Whitele, Mayor of Wells, of a messuage near the Vicarage in S. Cuthbert Street. Dated 1433.

172. Offers an example of the seal of the Mayor of Wells in 1433. It represents a tree growing on a bank above a stream, on either side of the tree is a full faced human head, doubtless S.S. Andrew and Cuthbert, beneath are two herons, each facing the tree and apparently contemplating the capture of a fish that swims in the water below. The legend in Latin, The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Wells. This seal is evidently the origin of the tree and three fountains used as the town arms.

178. Is an agreement dated at Wells 29 Sept. 14 Hen. VI (1435) between John Forest, Dean, with the Chapter, and Sir John Juyn, Knight; John Stourton, senior, Esquire; John Storthwayte clerk, and John Reynold, clerk, as executors of the will of Bishop Bubwith; and John Coles, Mayor of Wells, for building almshouses between S. Cuthbert's church on the south and Beggar Street on the north (now Chamberlain street), where the chapel and entrance porch remain but little altered, but the almshouses themselves have been to a great extent rebuilt. In a small lancet window are the Royal Arms, and Bishop Bubwith's coat, *Arg. a fess eng. Sa. betw. twelve holly leaves vert*, 4, 4 and 4 arranged in *quadrangles*. The coat of this Bishop, given by Burke, Papworth, &c., is wrong. The above is often repeated, once on the Bishop's Chantry Chapel, frequently in contemporary glass in the windows of the library he built over the east cloister, on the exterior wall of that library, and on the north tower of the Cathedral. Also the coat of Bishop Stafford, *Or, on a chev. Gu. a bishop's mitre*. The bordure engrailed, the proper difference of the Bishop's line of the family is omitted, but it appears on his seal, and elsewhere in contemporary glass. Below it the coat of Sidenham impaling Stourton named above (No. 167). Four seals remain on the deed; that of Sir John Juyn has a quatrefoil panel, in which is a shield charged with *Seven roundels, three three and one, on a chief a demi-lion ramp*. The arrangement of the legend is peculiar, being within the panel, thus, on the dexter side Eohn's, in chief Juyn, and on the sinister side Chr'. None of the printed authorities give these arms, they have either six or ten plates. The memorial brass in S. Mary's, Redcliffe, for Sir John Juyn, calls him Chief Justice of our Lord the King, who died 24 March, 1439. There are two shields of arms, first, the coat just as on the above seal impaling *a lion ramp.*, the other has *A fess eng. betw. in chief three unicorns heads couped and in base one of the same, all within a bord. also eng. imp. a lion ramp*. The

inference from these shields is that Sir John Juyn's wife married a second husband, the arms given for whom do not appear in Papworth.

179. The seal on this deed is interesting as the arms are not given by Papworth, or other printed authorities for the name, which can be clearly read on the seal, viz. "*Sig. Rogeri Wodehill*," the arms being, *Erm. on a chev. three crescents*. The deed which is dated 30 Jan. 14 H. VI (1436) does not contain the name of Wodehill, either as a party or witness.

182. This is a conveyance from Sir John Stourton, Knight, and William Carent to John Reynald and others, of lands in Wookey Hole, and Melesburgh in Wells Forum dated 30 Oct. 19 H. VI (1440). It has two armorial seals attached to it; that of Sir John Stourton, a circular seal of plain form, the arms are, *A bend betw. six roundels*, the wavy lines on the roundels to show that they are fountains are wanting, and the bend is cross hatched as if it were sable instead of the field. The shield is heater shaped and the small space left between it and the legend is filled by a simple curved line. It is inscribed, *Sigillum\*Jchannis\*Stourton\*Chevalier*. This is much less elaborate than the somewhat earlier example already noticed (No. 167). The other seal is circumscribed, *Sigillum: Willelmi: Carent*; and has within a six cusped panel a shield with the arms of Carent, viz. *Three roundels chevrony*.

183. Gives another example of the seal of the Mayor of Wells as in No. 172, also one of Bristol; the device is two towers, on the higher one stands a man blowing a horn, while from between the towers is the end of a ship supporting a spear carrying the royal arms—1 and 4 *Five fleur-de-lis*, 2 and 3 *Three lions pass. guard in pale*. Behind the spear is the letter B. The legend is, "*Sigill: Maior et corporibus ville Bristolli*." The date of the deed is 1440.

185. Gives a most interesting seal, as exhibiting, perhaps, a unique instance of displaying the arms of an heiress, from whom the owner inherited property by descent, before the general practice of quartering was introduced; and it is all the more valuable as we possess the evidence of the descent.

The seal is a fine one, and displays on a heater shield those arms, Per pale, the dexter, *Paly of six* (*Paly of six or, and az.*) Gurney, the sinister, *a bend betw. six fleur-de-lis* (*Az. a bend betw. six fleur-de-lis or*) Hampton. Around is the legend, *S. Phillipus Hampton*. The deed, which is dated 20 Aug. 1442, is a grant or license from Alice widow of Philip de Hampton, Esquire, to John Reynold, clerk, to give to the Dean and Chapter of Wells the manor of Melesburgh. This Philip Hampton married Alice, daughter and heir of Walter Caldecott, by his wife Joan de Gourney, the heiress of considerable estates in East and West Harptree, which thus came to Hampton. It will be seen that the arms of his wife's family are omitted altogether, while, according to modern rules of marshalling, the arms of his wife's maternal grandfather take the place of his own coat, while that is in the place which should be filled by those of his wife's family. The whole is so very clear that there cannot be the least doubt or question about it. Thus we see a man, when armorial bearings were at the zenith of their importance, give the place of honour to an older family to whom he was allied by a marriage through which he represented

them. Not that these Hamptons were a new family themselves, for in 1309 we find John de Hampton Lord of Badgeworth, and Patron of the church to which he then presented William de Hampton. Eglina de Hampton, relict of John de Hampton, presented to the living in 1337, as did her son Richard de Hampton in 1344. Philip Hampton, Esq., presented to the church in 1420 and 1429; this is the Philip Hampton whose seal we have above. In 1448 Richard Hampton of East Harptre presented, and was the last of his name to do so; his granddaughter, the heiress, carried the property and representation to the Newtons of Barrs Court.

186. We have here a fine heraldic seal, which in addition gives another coat unnoticed by any of our printed authorities.

The upper corners of the heater shaped shield, which is unusually broad in proportion to its length, project over the legend band; the latter being inscribed *Sig: Thomæ Tornye*. The shield is charged with, *a lion pass. gard. betw. seven crosses crosslet, in chief a label*. The deed is dated 20 Jan. 1443.

It seems remarkable that there is no record of the arms, for we find the name as patrons of Woolverton for two hundred years. In 1328 John de Torny presented to the living of Swanswick; in 1330 William de Tournay, Mil., presents to Clutton, both in the Northern part of Somersetshire and not far from Woolverton, to which last there is the following list of presentations:—1345 June 4 by Walter Torney, 1348 Dec. 2 John Torney, 1420 June 17 by Robert Olyver, Arm., 1464 March 24 Walter Turney, Arm., 1466 William Torney, Arm., 1493 May 2, 1506 Nov. 3, 1511 Oct 9 John Torny, Arm., 1531 Dec. 18 John Turney, Arm. In 1188 Stephen de Tornato was inducted to the Prebend of Whitechurch, and in 1215 to the living of Wellington. In 1318 a John de Tornay was instituted to the living of Stratton super la Foss. The above are taken from the Rev. F. W. Weaver's Somerset Incumbents.

270. To this deed, which is a lease to John Grobham, Esquire, of a tene-ment called Dyengham at Glastonbeery, and dated 16 April, 1483, is attached a beautifully cut and well-preserved seal, displaying a coat of arms not given by Burke or Papworth, viz., *Paly of six. . . and Erm, on a bend. . . three escallop shells. . .* The legend band round is divided into three parts by the angles of the heater-shaped shield coming over it, and is inscribed *Sigillii John's Grobham*. In a release (267) of the same land, dated 10 April, 1483, he is called John Grobham of Taunton Esquire. While a still earlier deed, relating to lands at Wellington, Bridgewater, &c., dated at Taunton 22 September, 1466, names Elizabeth Grobham, widow, and John Grobham, son of the late John Grobham, senior. All these deeds have the same seal of Arms, but the last two are not quite so clear and perfect as the one first mentioned. Brother Hugh Grobham (Confrater hospitalis de Bridgewater) was presented to the living of Halse on 23 Dec. 1457 (*vide Somerset Incumbents*).

313. This document, which is a declaration by Thomas Abbot, regarding a dispute about the manor of Mellesbury, and Wookey Hole, conveyed to Robert Long of Wraxal, Wilts, Esquire; dated 15 March 1535. The seal is an ecclesiastical one, but very imperfect, in the lower part of the seal is the kneeling figure of a mitred Abbot,



with hands lifted and face upraised in prayer between two shields, that in front of him charged with *Two keys in saltire wards in chief*. Behind him, that is on the sinister heraldically, the shield bears a griffin segreant.

Neither of the coats is that generally ascribed to Malsbury Abbey, while, on referring to Dugdale's Monasticon, the plate (Vol I., pl. IV.) represents a different seal; in the base of the seal is a figure, but seated, while the dexter shield is charged with France (3 fleurs-de-lis) and England quarterly, the sinister shield bearing the griffin segreant, as in the example before us. Dugdale gives no clue for the appearance of the griffin. The only satisfactory suggestion that can be offered for the greater permanence of the griffin, while the arms on the other shield were changed, is that it commemorated some very considerable benefaction from the powerful family of De Botreaux.

314. This is a deed dated 20 Sept. 1535, being a lease from John Rodney, Esquire, to Richard at Wells, his wife and eldest son for lives, of a tenement and land, in Dindre Wood and Water Mill. Pendant from the deed is a very fine seal of the grantor, the legend is *S. Johis Rodney Domno de Bakewell*. The shield bears the, *Three eagles wings depressed*, of Rodney surmounted by helmet and mantling with this crest. *From a crest coronet a demi eagle displ.*

372. Is a grant by Richard Fortescue, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Croscombe, to Richard Wylles, to live away from a tenement held from the said Richard Fortescue. Dated 15 May, 1558. Seal, *A bend eng. plain cotised*, Fortescue, between the letters R.F. Another deed dated 3 June, 1554, is interesting rather as indirect evidence, for there is no strictly heraldic seal. It is a conveyance from William Vovll of North Crake, co. Norfolk, son and heir of William Vowell, late of Long Ashton, Somerset, to John Goodman, Dean of Wells, William Bowreman and Roger Egworth, Canons of Wells, of a cottage in Beggar Street, Wells, opposite the almshouse, to pray for the soul of the said William Vowell and Margaret his wife. Seal, on a conventional shield or panel *a cinquefoil*. Long before this date there was a family of Vowell of good position in this part of Somerset. In 1487 the Dean and Chapter granted, at the special request of King Henry, the presentation to the vicarage of Cheddar to Canon John Vowell. On the monument of Sir Thomas Rodney, at Rodney Stoke (date 1463), who married Isabel Vowell, are the arms of Rodney impaling (arg) *three escutcheons sa. each charged with a cinquefoil (of the first)*. The cinquefoil of the seal would seem to be derived from the arms, and to indicate that the families were the same.

From the middle of the sixteenth century we pass on to the end of the seventeenth century without one example of an heraldic seal.

A lease dated 21 Oct., 1699, by Robert Creighton, D.D. (son of Bishop Creighton) and Edwin Sandys, clerk, M.A., Canons Residentiary as trustees, offers three seals namely—

I. *Erm. a lion ramp. (az.)* Creighton.

II. (*Or*) *a fess dancetté betw. three crosses crosslet fitché (gu)* Sandys; but the seal which is very much obliterated appears to be charged with *a fess betw. three mullets*, or with, *six mullets*, only a mullet in dexter chief and another (or rather parts of them) in base can be traced. The signature of Edw. Sandys is beneath this seal.



III. *A griffin segreant.* Crest, *A griffin as in the arms.* John Davis, Notary Public, and Steward to the Bubwith & Still Charities, &c.

A lease dated 1 Nov., 1734, is signed by the Rev. Edmund Archer, D.D., Canon of Wells; William Salmon, one of the twelve Masters of Wells, whose family is one of good standing long seated in this neighbourhood where some of them still continue; Richard Cupper, who seals with a merchant's mark; R. Comes, Esq., whose family were also of good position in Wells; John Moss, gent., a son of Bishop Moss; and Peter Davis, Esq., Recorder of Wells, a Notary Public as they were then termed. The seals are—

I. *Az., three arrows (or, feathered & headed arg.)* Crest, *From a mural coronet a dragon's head, Archer.*

II. *(Sa.), three salmon haurient (arg.)* Crest, *a swan's neck ppr.* Salmon.

III. *Erm. three lions pass. in pale (gu) in chief a label Comes; imp. (Sa.) a chev. erm. betw. three leopard's faces (or)* Godwyn of Wells. Crest, *An arm emb. in armour the hand grasping a sword.* This is not really the seal of this Richard Comes, but that of his father Richard Comes, who married Elizabeth Godwyn, and died in 1697, aged 78.

IV. *Erm a cross patée sa. charged with a bezant.* Moss.

V. *(Sa.) three bugle horns stringed (arg. garnished or).* This is the coat of Dodington. The seal of his father John Davis has been already given. This Peter Davis married at S. Cuthbert, Wells, 1 Jan. 1670, as Mr. John Davies, to Mrs. Margaret Dorington (*sic*) both of S. Cuthbert, by licence. She was a daughter of Christopher Dodington, Esq., but not an heiress, as she had a brother William, whose descendants are now represented by the Marriot-Dodington family of Horsington, co. Somerset. It is somewhat remarkable that her son obtained a grant of the Dodington arms, with only the addition of a cinquefoil, for himself and the male descendants of his father, ignoring the old coat of his family; his niece the heiress married a Sherston, and her son, Peter Sherston, obtained a fresh grant of the same coat for his own family, who by virtue of this singular grant are now entitled to use the arms of Dodington whom they do not even represent in the female line, with the above very small difference of a gold cinquefoil between the three bugle horns of Dodington. For a pedigree of Davis and Sherston see "Wells Cathedral, its Monuments and Heraldry."

Three other leases, dated 1729, have armorial seals, which may be all grouped together; Dr. Creighton, R. Comes, William Salmon, R. Cupper, Dr. Archer, and J. Moss, all use the same seals as before. William Hunt, D.D. seals with, *On a bend betw. two water bougets, three leopards' faces.* P. Davis in one of these leases seals with the crest of *A talbot pass.* In the other he uses the griffin coat and crest, the identical seal used by his father, John Davis. He used this griffin seal in 1710. Marshall Brydges seals with, *On a cross a leopard's face.* He is mentioned in the pedigree of Brydges in Burke's Commoners. Thomas Lessey, seals with, *A chev. betw. three bucks heads caboshed.* Crest, *A head as in the arms; accompanied by helmet and mantling.* This coat appears for Lessey in Papworth, and the seal was probably obtained either from some relative or by purchase, for he used it both in 1710 and 1729.

Richard Healy, displays in 1710 and 1729 on his seal this coat, *On a chev. plain surcharged on another eng. betw. three lions ramp. as many*

*crosses patée.* This was a clerical family connected with the city of Wells, in the first half of the eighteenth century. There is a monument with arms to them in the Cathedral cloisters, and in the parish church of S. Cuthbert. That in the cloisters shows—*Vert, on a chev. Arg. fimbriated engr. Or, three crosses patée Gu., all betw. as many lions ramp. of the third, quartering, Sa. on a chief Az. three martlets Or.*, but in S. Cuthbert's Church the quartering is, *Vert on a chief Sa. three martlets Or.* Both these last are bad heraldry. The first is probably right, the silver of the field having turned black, it would then be the arms of Frederick of London.

On a lease of 1710, we get two more armorial seals, not yet mentioned, viz., James Worrell, gent., one of the masters of Wells, has a seal with these arms, *A chev. betw. three crosses crosslet, on a chief a lion pass.* There are no colours, it is not the coat of Worrell, but Papworth gives the coat with slight variations as that of, Mablethorp, Mablethore, Mapletoft, Holden, Houden and Howden, these it will be seen are clerical variations of only two names.

The only remaining seal to be noticed is that of Guido Clinton. It is a plain round seal with a square shaped shield charged with, *Paly of six (Or and Az.) a fess Erm.* It is given by Papworth on the authority of a Roll of Arms, cir. 1277, among the Harl. MSS. There were two or three generations of Guido Clintons in Wells, two of them were Notaries Public. In 1667 is the baptism in the Register of S. Cuthbert of a daughter of Mr. Guido Clinton and Sarah his wife. In 1714 the Cathedral Register gives the burial of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Guido Clinton, between which dates there are fifteen other entries of the name in those Registers.

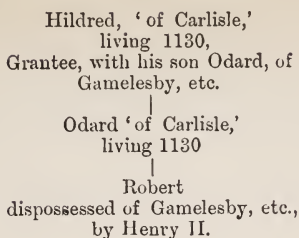
The object of the foregoing notes is simply to preserve and render accessible the heraldry of the seals among these records; other seals have therefore been passed over, but every heraldic or even semi-heraldic seal has been most carefully examined, while such notes and extracts have been added as were likely to increase the usefulness of this paper for the purpose of reference.

## ODARD OF CARLISLE.

I recently shewed that "Odard the Sheriff" of Northumberland, temp. Henry I., was not identical with Odard son of Hildret of Carlisle, and, further, that it was doubtful whether Hildret himself was really Sheriff of Carlisle<sup>1</sup>.

Let us now examine the descent of this Odard, son of Hildret. The Inquest recorded in *Coram Rege*, 11 John, No. 41, no. 9 (Bain's *Calendar*, No. 470), taken in conjunction with the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I., gives us this descent:—

<sup>1</sup> *Genealogist* N.S., v, 25-28.



This Robert was accused in 1199 (*Coram Rege*, Mich. 1 John, no. 9)<sup>1</sup> of having sided against Henry II. in the great rising of 1174, and of having joined in the siege of Carlisle. He retorted that his father 'Udard' was actually among the defenders of Carlisle Castle at the time, and died in peaceful possession of his lands. Robert describes himself as then (1199) a man of 60 years old and more, an age which tallies well with the pedigree given above. If his father was actually in Carlisle Castle in 1174 he must have been an old man; but so was the defender of Appelby —

Cospatric le fiz Horn, un viel Engleis fluri,  
 Esteit le cunestable; si eria tost merci.<sup>2</sup>

Possibly the plan so often adopted in the Scottish risings of the last century was already in vogue, the father declaring for one side, and the son, as a precaution, for the other.

It is true that Fantosme, describing the defence of Carlisle, writes:—"Le fiz Odart ne li failli niant," but if Robert fitz Odard had taken part in the defence of the Castle, he would obviously have insisted on the fact in 1199. Instead of doing so, he urged that his father had defended the Castle, but was suspiciously silent as to his own doings.

In any case, I have an hypothesis to offer as to what actually happened, based on the adoption by the family of the surname "de Hodelme," in connection with the fact that Gamelesby, etc., was certainly seized into the King's hands, as is proved by the Pipe Rolls themselves. It is that the charge of siding with the Scots was true, so far at least as Robert himself was concerned; and that the English

<sup>1</sup> See *Placitorum Abbreviatio* p. 22. The story is a very curious one. Richard fitz Troite appeals Robert of treason in the rebellion of 1173-4, and asserts that he had appealed him before Henry II. at 'Geitinton.' Now Henry appears to have visited Gayton ('Geitinton') in 1176 and 1177, which is certainly consistent with Richard's story that Robert dared not meet the accusation, and was banished by King Henry, for the Pipe Roll of 1177 records Robert's fine for pardon. The judges, however, decided that as Richard had kept silence so long, they could not entertain the 'appeal.' The relevant portions of the record are appended. 'Ricardus filius Troite appellat Robertum de Hodelme quod ipse nequiter dereliquit Dominum suum Regem Anglie Henricum et mentitus est ei fidem suam et extirpavit terram suam et civitatem suam obsedit et alligavit se Regi Scotie . . . et inde, ut dicit, appellavit eum coram eodem rege Henrico extra villam de Geitinton . . . Robertus venit et defendit feloniam . . . ut homo sexagenarius et amplius . . . et dicit quod eo tempore quo Ricardus dicit ipsum extitisse cum Rege Scotie ad castellum obsidendum de Cardoill fuit Udardus pater Roberti seisis de terra [ ] quam clamat versus eundem Ricardum et in servitium Regis Henrici infra castellum predictum et ibidem obiit inde seisitus.'

<sup>2</sup> Jordan Fantosme.



estates being consequently seized by Henry II., Robert was compensated by a grant of lands in Scotland, at Hoddam ("Hodelme.")<sup>1</sup> There is an eloquent entry on the Pipe Roll of 1177 (23 Hen. II.), not quoted by Mr. Bain, that "Robertus de Hodeuma reddit Compotum de xv marcis ut habeat pacem quod fuit cum inimicis Regis." And in the same year we read of his future supplanter:—"Ricardus filius Truite debet x marcas pro recto de Gamelesbi et Glassanebi quod nondum habuit." In the Pipe Roll of 1179 (25 Hen. II.), we find the manors *in manu regis* "que fuerunt Odardi de Hodelma." This rather confirms the statement of his son that Odard was allowed to retain the manors till his death.

Now this Robert had a son and heir, Odard, who was also "de Hodelme." Mr. Bain speaks of him as "the successor, perhaps the son, of Robert,"<sup>2</sup> but that he was actually son is proved by a document calendared by him,<sup>3</sup> in which "Robert puts in his place his son Vdard" (in 1208-9). These, I take it, are the Robert and Odard de Hodelme who witness, as Mr. Bain observes, several of the Brus charters.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile Richard 'Fitz Truite,' who, after long petition had at length succeeded in obtaining Gamelsby upon payment of a considerable sum, at the commencement of John's reign<sup>5</sup> had apparently fallen into disfavour for joining John de Courci,<sup>6</sup> and was in any case ousted from the property in 1210, in favour of Odard de Hodelm, who thus regained the lands of his ancestors.

Meanwhile Richard had 'appealed,' in 1199, his adversary, Robert, who retorted that he had done so merely from hatred, to prejudice his (Robert's) claim. That claim is referred to on the Roll of 2 John in the entry: "Robertus de Haudeham debet xx sol. pro habendo recto in curia Regis apud Westm. . . . versus Ricardum filium Truite." The *Coram Rege*. Roll of 11 John (*Plac. Abb.* pp. 66-7) records the contest, and preserves the charter of Henry I to the original grantee;<sup>7</sup> but the finding of the jurors looks as if they thought that Robert (Fitz Odard) had lost the lands because the charter was a grant for two lives only.<sup>8</sup>

In the Pipe Roll of 12 John we accordingly find Odard de Hodelme owing 100 marks and four palfreys for obtaining possession of the property, of which he is also recorded as tenant (by cornage) in the returns of 1210-1212. He died almost immediately afterwards, as did his adversary, Richard Fitz Truite:

<sup>1</sup> It is Mr. Bain's ingenious conjecture that Hoddam, in Dumfriesshire, is the place meant.

<sup>2</sup> Introduction to *Calendar* p. xxii.

<sup>3</sup> *Calendar*, I, No. 449.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. xxii.

<sup>5</sup> Ricardus, filius Ricardi (*sic*) filius Troite reddit comp. de C marcis pro habenda saisina de terra de G. et G. (*Rot. Pip.* 10 Ric. I.)

<sup>6</sup> *Rot. Pip.* of John.

<sup>7</sup> Henricus Rex Ang. Waltero Espec Eustachio fil Johannis et Odardi vicecomiti et omnibus etc de Cumberland, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Hildredo de Karleolo et Odardo filio suo terram que fuit Gamel filii Bern et terram illam que fuit Glassam filii Brictrici Drengnorum meorum, &c.

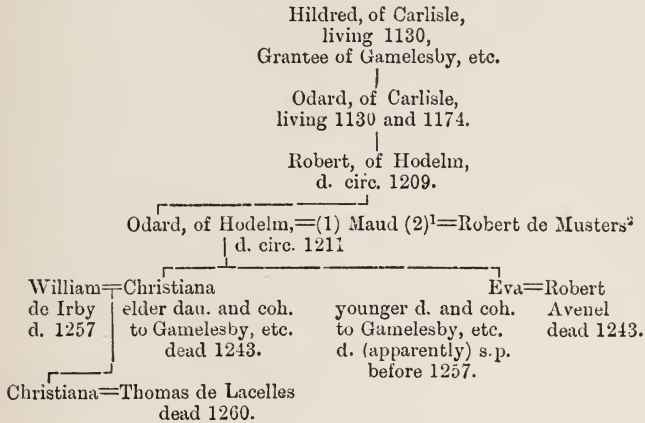
<sup>8</sup> "Ita quod illam tenuerunt tota vita sua et Robertus filius Odardi tenuit donec Dominus Rex Henricus Pater illam seisivit in manum suam audita carta quam Rex H. fecit Hildredo et Odardo et ipse illam tenuit tota vita sua et audiverunt dici quod Dominus Rex Ricardus illam dedit Ricardo filio Troite."



The entry in the *Testa de Nevill* relating to the two manors is as follows:—

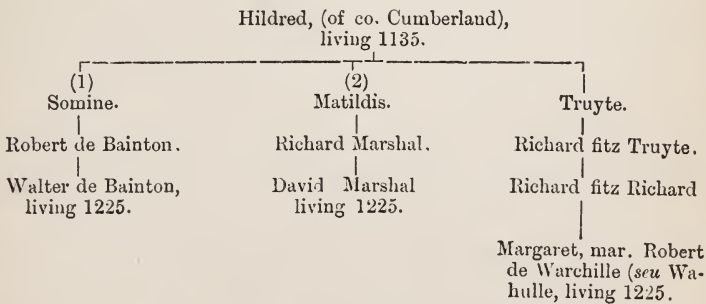
“Willielmus de Ireby tenet Gamelisby et Glassaneby. . . . cum filia et heredi Odardi de Hodal 'm cujus antecessores habuerunt predictam terram de dono Regis H. avi Regis H. patris domini regis qui dedit illam terram Hildredo antecessori predicti Odardi reddendo annuatim de cornagio ii marcas.”

Combining this with certain pleas calendared by Mr. Bain, we now obtain the following pedigree.—



The pleas supplying these particulars will easily be identified in Mr. Bain's Calendar, and it will be found that persistent efforts were made to defraud the younger co-heiress, Eva, of her share of the heritage.

We now come to a reliable record of the beginning of 1225, given in Mr. Maitland's *Bracton's Note Book*, and translated in abstract, in Mr. Bain's Calendar from the existing (a different) copy of the roll.<sup>3</sup> It supplies the following fine pedigree.



<sup>1</sup> "Matilda que fuit uxor Odardi de Hodielm." (*Rot. Pip.*, 13 John).

<sup>2</sup> "de c marcis de Roberto de Musters pro habendo uxore Odardi de Hodelme." (*Rot. Pip.*, 13 John).

<sup>3</sup> *Coram Rege* 9 Hen. III., No. 23, m. 1 dors.

Now it is quite certain that this Richard fitz Tryte (or Troyte) and his son Richard were the opponents of Robert and Udard (respectively grandson and great grandson of Hildred "of Carlisle") for possession of Gamelesby, etc.. The question is: can we identify the two Hildreds whose grandsons were thus at strife? By the existing roll, the right reading is "Hildreda," the mother, not "Hyldredus," the father. The latter, however, is more probably correct. It may fairly be urged that the three daughters are not spoken of in the record as *co-heiresses*, and that the "rectum" alleged by Richard fitz Tryte may have represented a claim to the forfeited inheritance of his cousin—a kind of right of pre-emption. In that case the two Hildreds would be actually identical.

A further wrongful identification, I take it, is that of 'Odard' the (alleged) grantee of Wigton with Odard, son of Hildred of Carlisle. In Denton's MSS. (Hutchinson's *Cumberland* II., 467), the former is styled "Odard de Logis," and the succession of the Odards and Adams, who were lords of Wigton, can be traced pretty clearly from the entries in the Pipe Rolls, and (later) from documents in Mr. Bain's Calendar. Here again, the mistake of Mr. Hinde and of the Editors of the *Cumberland Pipe-Rolls* appears to have originated from a hasty confusion between the different men bearing the name of Odard.

J. H. ROUND.

### THE GENUINE TEWKESBURY CHARTER.

On resuming this controversy, I have at the outset taken the liberty of altering the unwarrantable title given to it by Mr. Round. He began by condemning an early inspeximus without even looking at it, and carries on the debate with the same recklessness, entirely avoiding the real question, which is this—whether King Edward I. and his Chancellor were liable or likely to have been imposed upon by a supposed "most skilful forger," who gammoned them into confirming "a spurious charter," as Mr. Round alleges.

King Edward states, for the information of posterity, that he inspected the original charter of his predecessor, Henry I, to Tewkesbury Abbey, and he quotes it in full. Now, 600 years afterwards, we are asked to believe that Mr. Round knows better, and that King Edward did not really see a charter of King Henry at all, but a mere forgery, a piece of miserable evidence, &c. Fortunate it is for the critic that he did not make this charge soon after the date of the confirmation charter, or he might have found himself within measurable distance of the lowest dungeon in the nearest royal keep.

Even at the present time the inspeximus is perfectly good evidence in a court of law, and if Mr. Round ventured to call it in question before one of the judges of the land, he would promptly be told that the court could not go behind the testimony of King Edward I. to the genuineness of a royal charter.

Although these considerations were put before Mr. Round (vii, 178), he takes no notice of them whatever; nor does he produce any recorded

instances of an early King having been imposed upon by a spurious charter, as he was challenged to do. Surely he can have no difficulty in doing this if, as he professes to believe, "the fact is or should be familiar." All he gives us is one or two doubtful instances of his own manufacture.

It would therefore be excusable if I declined to proceed any further till Mr. Round has produced some examples of successful imposition; but it will not be out of place to inquire as to the reliability of this class of records, which, as Mr. Round says, is a matter "of considerable importance."

An enrolled *inspeximus* has a great advantage over a single charter, in that the latter stands alone and unsupported, and rests on its own merits. A *charter* may to all appearance be genuine, but if there happen to be any grave discrepancy within its four corners, we are bound to regard it with suspicion. Thus I rejected several Durham charters (vii, 179), though only so far as they concerned my argument, and was supported by the fact that they seem never to have been submitted to any King for inspection. But if a discrepancy occurs within the limits of an *enrolment*, we are not at liberty to reject it. We could not do so without impugning the whole roll in which it occurs, and with it many other enrolments, all evidently made in the same year. This would be absurd, for no one ever dreamt of a forged Charter Roll or Patent Roll. We may possibly venture to allege misquotation, but can go no further.

Charters of *inspeximus* first came into use in the reign of Henry III. Previously each King of England had confirmed the gift of a predecessor by granting a charter almost if not entirely in the same words as the original charter, sometimes without referring to the previous donation. This often makes it difficult to decide whether any particular royal charter of that period is an original gift or a confirmation.

The origin of charters of *inspeximus* is thus described in Sir Thomas Hardy's Introduction to the printed Charter Rolls of King John:—

The *Inspeximus Charter* in this country appears to have originated in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry the Third. . . . It was announced to all religious and other persons who wished to enjoy their liberties, that they must renew their charters under the King's new seal. . . . In the charters of confirmation which were granted upon that occasion the word *inspeximus*, followed by a recital ("from word to word, without addition, change, alteration, or any diminution,") of the preceding charter or charters, was first used.

Thus, at the starting point, we find the fullest recognition of the necessity for accuracy in these diplomas.<sup>1</sup> But it was not till the reign of Edward I. that inspections came into full vogue. In the Parliament held in Easter, 1285, "many persons of his kingdom," as well prelates and religious men and other ecclesiastical persons, as Earls and Barons and other secular persons or laymen, prayed the King to confirm the charters of his predecessors made to their predecessors or ancestors; and the King, by the advice of his Council, granted that such confirmations should be made under certain forms, beginning with the word *Inspeximus*. The same strict injunction was given as before:

<sup>1</sup> This hardly accords with Mr. Round's idea that "the sacredness of an original" was never recognised in those days.

Et carta confirmanda de verbo ad verbum, sine additione, mutatione, transmutatione, vel aliqua diminutione scribatur.<sup>1</sup>

While so much attention was given to ensure accuracy, it is inconceivable that no precaution was taken to ascertain the validity of every instrument produced for confirmation. At that period great importance was attached to seals, and a forger would have not only to draw up a plausible charter, but to imitate the Great Seal. That anyone ever succeeded in doing this remains to be proved.<sup>2</sup>

But no royal decree can override *humanum est errare*. When, as sometimes happens, we possess an original from which an inspeximus has been transcribed, we are enabled to judge how far similar documents may be trusted.<sup>3</sup> Usually they prove to be very accurate, but occasionally we meet with the errors common to copyists in all ages. The scribe may blunder over the King's titles at the beginning, and the more readily if he had several charters before him; he may misread uncommon names and words, especially if these are in Anglo-Saxon; he may omit or confuse the names of witnesses; besides falling into the ordinary sins of omission and repetition. But such errors are not fatal to the genuineness of an instrument: they do not entitle us to talk of "spurious charters."

For my part, I should be sorry to reject, in such a holus-bolus manner as Mr. Round does, even the smallest scrap of parchment which pretends to be a charter, and therefore I do not "propose to reject" the charters on which he based his papers touching the Earldom of Gloucester. But why does he say that they are *all* "of equal or even greater authority" than the despised inspeximus? The first of them he derives from a printed book; on two others he himself throws serious doubts; two more are in a private collection, and have not been referred to since the days of Madox; two are in the British Museum. One certainly seems to be of equal authority with the Charter Roll, and that is a Duchy of Lancaster charter. To all these, moreover, Mr. Round assigns dates of his own, differing in some cases from previous writers.

And why, on the other hand, does he say he was contented with "denouncing one charter"? His denunciation applies, not to one, but to hundreds; and he especially refers to the Bardney charter as doubtful, because it is known to us only from "a late Inspeximus."

Then again, his object being to prove that Robert Earl of Gloucester was created between April or May 1121 and June 1123, he takes it upon him to make a severe attack upon "Henry the First's great charter to Merton," dated at the latter end of 1121, the same Earl being one of the witnesses. It is enrolled on a roll of the *Carte Antiquæ* of

<sup>1</sup> Close Roll, 13 Edw. I, m. 7, in cedula. This is referred to, but not quoted, in the Introduction above mentioned.

<sup>2</sup> It will of course be understood that these remarks do not apply to mere "exemplifications" of private documents of later date, which were not usually enrolled. An Act was passed to remedy abuses in respect of these, in the reign of Elizabeth,

<sup>3</sup> It is also instructive to compare these instruments with cartularies. The copies of charters in inspeximuses are, as a rule, preferable to those in cartularies; but the later are so often proved by the former to be substantially correct, that it seems a pity no attempt is made to bring together the numerous royal charters and writs contained in them. The great gap in the public records between Domesday Book and the Charter Rolls might thus be filled, at least to a great extent; for the *Carte Antiquæ* contain only a very small proportion of the royal diplomas of that period.



Chancery, and may be considered equal to an *inspeximus*. On this he writes as follows (iv, 139):—

"It is true that the names given in the long list of witnesses are, apparently, consistent with the date, but all else is fatally bad. Both the charter itself and the attestations thereto are in the worst and most turgid style; the precedence of the witnesses is distinctly wrong, and the mention of the year-date would alone rouse suspicion."

These are, in fact, three of the rules of thumb by which he proposes to test the authenticity of all early instruments, and are the real *fons et origo mali*. Let us take them in order.

1. He has laid it down that wherever we find this "turgid style," or "stilted moralizations," or "a pile of grandiloquence," &c., we are to suppose that an original charter has been "doctored" by monks of a later period, whose method represents "the results of a process resembling that of illumination" (iv, 132, 133, 134, 139). On the contrary, all these peculiarities are to be regarded as characteristic of early charters. Yet on this wonderful fancy he discourses *ad libitum*, "speaking not as an expert," however.

2. In original charters the names of witnesses are frequently written in columns, and the columns were not always distinctly marked; hence a copyist was prone to copy them out of order.<sup>1</sup>

3. Year-dates came into use but gradually, and we must not suspect any instrument merely because it happens to have such a date, while others of the same period have none. But perhaps Mr. Round can name the precise day and hour by Greenwich time when they came into use.

He is, besides, much exercised by the simple language of some early royal charters as compared with the inflated verbiage of others; but, as noted by Nicolas in his *Chronology*, some difference was made between charters granted to private individuals and those granted to churches. We may add to this the consideration that at this period there was coming into vogue an official style of composition, and even an official style of handwriting, known as the court-hand, which were destined eventually to supplant the ecclesiastical forms and handwriting found at earlier dates. The monastic style was being gradually discarded in favour of terse official and legal forms, which unfortunately did not always remain terse. That change did not take place all in a moment, and for a long time the two methods appear side by side.

Thus it is on very unstable grounds that Mr. Round proposes to play the highwayman with every inspected charter he comes across, if it stands in the way of his proving a point. "A fact (in my favour), or your life!" seems to be his *modus operandi*.

Still under protest that I am doing more than is required of me, I will now briefly notice the two cases manufactured by Mr. Round himself. The very fact that two dates, 1116 or 1121,<sup>2</sup> may be suggested for the Tewkesbury charter, shows that any notion of spuriousness must be regarded with suspicion. The former date at first sight looks preferable, and is in short the sore point, for if it be correct, all Mr. Round's calculations are upset. I proposed the latter date merely for the sake of supporting his general argument, as Robert is described therein as Earl

<sup>1</sup> See the Facsimiles of National Manuscripts; also Historical MSS. Reports, v, 452.

<sup>2</sup> The King was at Winchester, where the charter is dated, in both those years.

of Gloucester. But he is ungrateful, and says I was "perfectly ignorant" of the fact that "Robert Count of Meulan," another witness, died in 1118. No; I was perfectly well aware of it, and how he could make such a charge is truly surprising. His temerity may be judged from the fact that I actually quoted from the following remarks of Mr. Eyton on this very point:—

"This deed is pro anima Matildæ Reginae, and of several others who were dead. Queen Matilda could not be dead. Robert, Earl of Mellent, died June 5, 1118, and the King was in England previously, not later than April, 1116, previous to which this deed therefore passed."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Eyton was, and Mr. Round is, of opinion that there was certainly no Earl bearing that description in the year 1121. But is this so certain? The first Earl left twin sons as his heirs, one being named *Robert*, the other *Waleran*. I thought Mr. Round would be able to make something of this, but he has failed to do so. Let me try.

The Earl's titles and possessions were divided between his sons, Robert succeeding him as Earl of Leicester in England, and Waleran as Count of Meulan in France; but the question is, when were their titles settled? Apparently not at once, for Mr. Round admits that Robert was not known as Earl of Leicester till some years later, and that the title of Earl of Mellent is given to the holder of the *English estates* described in the Lincoln Survey, after the first Earl's death.<sup>2</sup> Therefore the *second Robert* and his brother may both have used the title of Count of Meulan in common till the final settlement. Both brothers are indeed called Count of Meulan by Roger of Wendover. Ordericus Vitalis alludes to them as "imberbes," and styles Waleran "adolescens;" but the latter description is applicable to anyone up to the age of thirty. It will not do to suggest, as Mr. Round does, that they were "mere boys," and would not be known as Earls, for we have other evidence, not generally known, that the title was in use in the very next year after their succession.<sup>4</sup> As in the Lincoln Survey, so in a royal charter of the year 1119, and in another dated between 1119 and 1123, "the Earl of Mellent" appears, as a witness, without any christian name; while in a *later* charter, between 1124 and 1130, we meet with "Robert, Earl of Leicester."<sup>5</sup> Therefore there may well have been a "Robert Earl of Mellent" in 1121.

All this in Mr. Round's own interest. If it does not help him, then we must fall back upon the earlier date, 1116.<sup>6</sup> In such case,

<sup>1</sup> Addit. MS., 31943, f. 88.

<sup>2</sup> If this view be correct, the date of that Survey is reduced to the narrow limit, 1118-20. The reference is clearly not the first Earl, who was a famous man, and whose Christian name would have been given, as in all similar cases, if the reference had been to him.

<sup>3</sup> It would seem that the old Earl intended Waleran to have the Norman fees, as he made a charter relating to land in Normandy "with the consent of Galeran his son," evidently to bind the latter on his succession.

<sup>4</sup> In 1119 they both took the King's part against rebels in Normandy. Waleran rebelled against the King in 1123, and was taken prisoner in the following year. A charter of Robert, Earl of Leicester, "about 1127," mentions P. his Countess, his son Roger being a witness.

<sup>5</sup> These charters will be found in Mr. W. H. Hart and Mr. Lyons' edition of the Ramsey Cartulary, I. 244, 245.

<sup>6</sup> It is curious that the name of "Robert Earl of Gloucester" occurs at the end of a charter to the Abbey of Lessay, dated 1115; but it is in a confirmation clause, which may be of a later date.

his whole original paper is open to serious objection, and the other charters will have to be reconsidered.

The only other case referred to by Mr. Round is likewise a somewhat dubious one on his own showing. *This* may have been the real "sequence of events." The Lound charter was drawn up and witnessed by Ranulph the Chancellor early in 1123, and addressed to Robert Bishop of Lincoln, but the Chancellor's death occurred before it was delivered; and as Bishop Robert died immediately afterwards, the delivery was deferred, and the direction altered to "*Alexander Bishop of Lincoln.*" At any rate, the circumstances are very peculiar, and Mr. Round is cutting it too fine when he relies on the fact that Ranulph died "actually in the lifetime of Bishop Robert." The narrow margin between the deaths of the two officials may account for everything.

The moral is clear. As one swallow does not make a summer, so one or two doubtful witnesses do not entitle us to disparage charters of inseximus in general. In any case, instances of imposition must be so very rare that there is no likelihood of charters or letters patent of inseximus ever being "at a discount." Should that awful day arrive, we may then, but not before, apply to Mr. Round for re-inspection of such charters as he will deign to pronounce genuine.

Since the foregoing reply was written, another article has appeared under a different title, but as it contains nothing of importance, it will save trouble if I notice it here. Mr. Round had already admitted that the Countess Lucy was not daughter of Earl Algar, and that she had three husbands; now he throws overboard the elaborate theories relating to the Earldom of Lincoln. A glance at the schedule of "hypotheses" which I gave at p. 81, will make it apparent that he has finally given up every one of them. Nor does he sustain the objections which he at first raised to my facts and deductions, or the unfounded charges of error made against me.

There is however one fresh objection. Emboldened by my having shown that Ranulph Meschin is not styled Earl of Lincoln in the Lincoln Survey, as generally supposed, he now ventures to assert that Meschin's son had nothing in that earldom, and so could not have conveyed it to another. This is not good enough. Will he kindly reconcile this assertion with the reference to the Earl of Lincoln in Domesday; with the fact that Meschin's widow was Countess of Bolingbroke, a title identical with that of Countess of Lincoln;<sup>1</sup> and with the statements of King Henry III that Ranulph Blundvill's ancestors, the Earls of Chester, had received "the third penny" of the county of Lincoln as Earls of Lincoln, of whom there was a succession, and from whom Blundvill inherited? It is useless to say that in the chronicles Meschin is not called by the double title. At that

<sup>1</sup>She is positively called "Countess of Lincoln" in a monumental inscription, and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Dugdale appears to have seen the same title in "some ancient evidences at North Kyme," as noticed by Stapleton; *Norman Exchequer Rolls*, II, cliii. See vol. v, of this series, pp. 167-70; and vi., 134.



period, as I have pointed out, Earls usually took their titles from the castles where they resided, and not from the county or counties with which they were connected; and this is all that the title of "Earl of Chester" implies.

A sense of due proportion is not a distinguishing feature of Mr. Round's criticisms. He refers to these principal matters in a haphazard sort of way, and devotes the larger portion of his remarks to a gratuitous re-statement of an outside matter, which, he allows, had already been "carefully distinguished" in the index to a work to which I referred him.

Having no case, he does what lawyers are supposed to do in such a strait. On the strength of an obvious blunder—one which does not affect a single step in these complicated descents—he resorts to one of his customary and disgraceful innuendoes of general incompetency.<sup>1</sup> But even here he is singularly unfortunate, for I myself made the index in question for Mr. Hart many years ago! He came to blame, but he remains to praise. It is evident that on this subject I had forgotten, for the moment, more than he ever knew, seeing that he was quite unaware of all the facts when he gave the uncertain information which appears under the head of "Clare" in the *Complete Peerage*. Readers have only to omit what little relates to the title of "the Viscountess," with the words "mother of Walter (the Constable) of Gloucester;" the rest of my footnote on p. 86 may stand.

If I am expected to acknowledge a misunderstanding of this retail character, it is surely high time for Mr. Round to confess to a considerable amount of wholesale blundering and unjust accusation.

It is denied that I have produced any fresh evidence. I was under the impression that I spent a great deal of time in examining unprinted rolls, charters, cartularies, and Duchy records, and that I found many entries which had never been used before; besides refurbishing sundry texts which had been misunderstood. If the denial were true, it would follow that some one must have sadly failed to comprehend the existing evidence. Even if a fact has appeared in type, as is alleged in respect of Rohese de Clare, the person who first points out its value is surely entitled to talk of a discovery. But so much information still remains in the ancient manuscript, that it is presumptuous for those who are "not experts" to pretend to an omniscience which, in the nature of things, they cannot possess.

R. E. G. KIRK.

## Notes on the Foreign Coats in Planche's Roll of Arms.

(Concluded from Vol. VII., N.S., p. 155).

496. LI SIRE DE GENEVILE.—John Sire de Joinville (abt. 1234—1319), Seneschal of Champagne, the biographer of Louis IX. He m. 1, Adelaide dau. of Henry V. Count of Grandpré; 2, Alice dau.

<sup>1</sup> The origin of the mistake was very simple; I mis-read the cross-reference which is given under "Adeliza" in the index to the Gloucester Cartulary. A few misprints may also be noticed. On p. 82, l. 10, "twelve" should be "thirteen"; on p. 90, l. 5, "1127" should be "1129"; and at the end of p. 91, Margaret should be shown to be the wife of Henry de Lacy, and the line connecting the latter with the Earl of Salisbury erased.



and hss. of Walter Sire de Risnel; he *d.* in his 95th year. (*Æ.* VI. 694; *Æ.* II. 598). The ancient arms of Joinville were, per fesse, paly Arg. and Gu. counterchanged. The arms in the Roll are those of Broyes, a chief for difference, assumed probably as "arms of affection."<sup>(1)</sup>

497-8. LI SIRE DE COUSANS and HUGH DE C.—Hugh II., Sire de Conflans, Marshal of Champagne; two of his sons were named Hugh. This family bore Brienne (of which they are said to have been a branch), with a bend Gu. for brisure. (*M. de Chât.* 365-6; *Æ.* VI. 144).

499. LI SIRE DE CURTLAUDRON.—Courlondon (Ile-de-France). Or three wheels Gu.

500. JAKES DE BAYONNE.—Jacques Sire de Bayon in Lorraine, son or grandson of Henry "the Lombard," a yr. son of Frederic I. Duke of Lorraine. He *m.*, after 1252, Agnes dau. of Raynard III. Sire de Choiseul and widow of the Sire de la Fauche, and was living in 1293. (*Æ.* IV. 819). Arg. on a bend Gu. 3 alerions Or [Lorraine with an interchange of metals], a label of 5 points Az.

502. JOHANS DE VERGY.—John de Vergy I., Sire de Fonvens, Champlite, Autrey, and Mirebeau, Seneschal of Burgundy (abt. 1272—1310). He *m.* Margaret dau. of Miles IV. Sire de Noyers. Gu. 3 cinquefoils Or. (*Æ.* VII. 33; Moréri).

503. HUGES DE PESMES.—The Sire de Pesmes in Franche-Comté. Az. a bend betw. 7 crosses flory fitchy Or.

504. GUILLAME DE MELLANT.—William de Mello, Sire d'Espoisses and de Givry (1265, 1284). He *m.* Agnes de St. Verain. Or two bars and 9 (or 10) martlets Gu. The martlets were originally 3, placed in pae (seal of Dreux de Mello, 1197). (*Æ.* VI. 58, 63).

505. OSTELEINS DE BURGOINE.—Otho IV. (V.), called Othenin, Count Palatine of Burgundy (1279—17 March 1303). He *m.* 1, Philippine dau. of Thibaut II. Count of Bar; 2, 9 June 1291, Mahaut dau. of Robert II. Count of Artois (*Æ.* VIII. 416; *Æ.* II. 506-9). He assumed Az. billettée a lion ramp. Or, in place of an eagle [see N. 64] as early as 1279. (seal in Plancher, II. p. 524, plate II).

506. ESTEVENS DE MUNTIOYE.—Stephen II. Sire de Mont-St-Jean and Saumaise in the Duchy of Burgundy and de Ferté-Alais in the Gâtinais (1259). Or his son Stephen III. (1283). Gu. 3 escutcheons Or. (Plancher, II. 332-3; Desbois, X. 451).

507. JOHAN DE SEILLY.—John I.<sup>(3)</sup> Sire de Sully in Berri (1269—abt. 1281); he *d.* s. p. (*Æ.* II. 857; Moréri).

508. GUILLAM DE CAMGUY.—William III.<sup>(4)</sup> Sire de Chauvigny

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Planché (*Pursuivant of Arms*, 146, 209) says indeed that Geoffrey de J. (yr. brother of the above John) was Lord of Broyes. Neither Geoffrey nor any other Joinville was ever Sire de Broyes, nor were the Joinvilles even descended by marriage from the great house of Broyes. Nor did Geoffrey "blend his paternal arms with those of the heiress whom he married"; the chief charged with a demi lion belonged to his brothers and to the whole family.

<sup>2</sup> Sixth in descent from William de Blois or de Champagne, eldest brother of Stephen King of England.

<sup>3</sup> Third in descent from Andrew de C., who *m.* Denise dau. and hss of Ralph, Prince de Deols, Sire de Châteauroux, and widow of Baldwin de Réviers, Earl of Devon. To this Andrew, according to tradition, is due the motto of the Barons of

in Poitou and de Châteauroux in Berri. He *m.* 1, 1272, Jane dau. of Guy de Châtillon II. Count of St. Pol; 2, 1302, Jane de Vendôme, Dame de Bomez. Arg. a fesse fusilly Gu., a label of 6 points Sa. [a permanent brisure]. (*M. de Chât.* 126, *preuves* 90; *M. de Harcourt* 1706, *preuves* 1184). "Son timbre est la tieste d'un chine [cygne] et crie: *Chevaliers pleurent!*" (Berry, p. 48).

509. JOHANS DE CAMGUY.—John de Chauvigny, Sire de Leureux in Berri (1254, 1276). (*M. de Harcourt*, 1710).

510. LE VISQUEUS DE BROUSSE.—Hugh II. Vicomte de Brosse in Limousin. He *m.* Isabel dau. of Ebles de Deols, Sire de Château-Méliand. Az. 3 *brosses* Or banded Gu. (*A.* V. 569; Moréri).

511. ROBARTE DE BROUSSE.—Probably Roger de Brosse, Sire de Boussac (1270, 1281) yr. brother of the preceding; he *m.* Margaret de Deols, sister of the above Isabel. (*A.* V. 570; Moréri).

512. PIERS DE SEYNT PALES.—St. Palais of Berri.

513. YTERS DE MAGNARD.—Ythier Sire de Magnac in Limousin and de Cluys in Berri. He *m.* Agnes de Precigny, and was father of Ythier who *m.*, 1293, Belleassez dau. of Roger de Brosse [No. 511]. (*A.* V. 570). Gu. 2 pales Vair, a chief Or.

514. LE QUEUS DE LA MARCHE.—Hugh XII., called "le Brun," Count of la Marche and Angoulême, Sire de Lusignan (1260—1282); succeeded to the Comté of Porhoet in 1256. He *m.*, 29 Jan. 1253, Jane only dau. and hss. of Ralph III. Baron de Fougères in Brittany. The orle of 6 lions appears on the seal of his father Hugh XI. (Lobineau, *Hist. de Bretagne* II. plate 78). (*A.* III. 80; *J.* II. 383, 917; Filleau, II. 324).<sup>1</sup>

515. GUY DE LA MARCHE.—This seems to be Guy Sire de Cognac and Archiac, yr. brother of Hugh XII.; he *d.* s.p. 1288. (*A.* III. 80).

516. LE SIRS DASGREMUNTS.—William d'Aspremont was Sire de Poiroux, Ryé, Aizenay, and Mauzé in Poitou in 1281. Little is known of the family, which, according to Besly, was a branch of that of Chabot. Gu. a lion ramp. Or crowned Az. (Filleau, I. 111.)

517. GEFREY DE MEREMUND.—Marmande (Touraine, Anjou). Or two bars Sa.

519. GUYS DE ROCHECONART.—Guy de Rochechouart, son of Foucault Sire de St. Germain, yr. son of Aimery VII. Vicomte de R. in Poitou. He *m.* Sibyl de Vivonne (*A.* IV. 651), dau. and coh. of William de Vivonne "le Fort," a man of some note in England.

520. LE VISQUEUS DE TOXART.—Guy II. Vicomte de Thouars, Sire de Talmond, Mauléon and l'Île de Ré. He succeeded his uncle Savary (yr. brother of Aimery VIII.), who had held the vicomté by virtue of that custom of bas Poitou called *retour* or *viage*, before 1274. He *m.* Margaret dau. of John de Brienne I. Count of Eu, and *d.* 26 Sep. 1308. Though in the *Salle des Croisades* at Versailles, no. 258,

Châteauroux. The Saracens, dismayed by his bravery and by the brightness of his armour, exclaimed (presumably in their own tongue) *qu'il pleuvait des chevaliers*.

<sup>1</sup> Filleau, Dictionnaire des Familles de l'ancien Poitou, 2 vols. 8vo., Poitiers 1840.—54.

<sup>2</sup> This seems his real designation. He is called le Fort and de Fortibus impartially in English records. A high English authority supposed that he took his name from Fors in Poitou. That the seigneurie of Fors only came after the decease of this William into the possession of the Vivonnes, who belonged to another branch of the family as well, is noticed at No. 529.

the arms Or semy-de-lis Az., a quarter Gu., are attributed to Herbert the Vicomte in 1101, this is probably an anticipation of more than a century. For in two deeds in the Cart. of Marmoutier, dated 1210 and 1218, the shield on the seal of the Vicomte de Thouars bears 8 martlets and a canton. (*A.* IV. 194; Filleau II. 717, 724).

521. LI SIREs DE RUFFINS.—The Sires de Ruffec in Angoumois, descended, it is said, from the ancient Counts of Angoulême. William, Baron de Ruffec (1320) was father of Yrvois, whose dau. and hss. Alienor *m.* Hervé Sire de Volvire. The latter took the arms of R., barry Or and Gu. (Du Paz, b. 561).<sup>1</sup>

522. GUILLAME CUNs.—Probably Conty of Poitou. Az. a cross Arg. betw. 4 roses Or. (Rietstap).

523. GUILLAM DE LA ROCHE.—The arms may be a confused description of those of the Sires de la Roche Andry in Angoumois—Lozengy Arg. and Gu., on each lozenge Arg. two bars Az.

524. HEMAR SCEYS.—Hemar, or Aimar, II. Sire d'Archiac in Saintonge (1269); he *m.* Margaret dau. of Aimery VIII. Vicomte de Rochechouart, and *d.* abt. 1283. Gu. two pales Vair, a chief Or. (Desbois, I. 350; Filleau, I. 79).

525. GERARS DESPREMUNT.—See No. 516.

527. ROBARTE DE MAUTAS.—Probably son of Fulke de Mastas (1256), son of Robert de Sablé, Sire de Mastas in Angoumois and de Mornac in Saintonge in 1228. Lozengy Or and Az. (*Hist. de Sablé*, 296).

528. BERTRANS DE MOLAON.—Mauléon of Poitou. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu.

529. SAUERS DE UMONNER.—Savary de Vivonne I., Sire de Bougoüin in Poitou (1269). His son Savary II. *m.* Eschive, dau. of Ebles de Rochefort II. (dead 1299), Sire de Thors, Fors, Oulmes, des Essars, d'Aubigné, and de Faye, and hss. of her brother Ebles III. Erm. a chief Gu. (*M. de Chât.* 518; *A.* VIII. 763; Filleau, II. 813).

530. GUY DE MATEFLON.—Arg. 3 chev. Gu. were the arms of Machecoul of Brittany. The Barons of Mathefelon in Anjou bore Gu. 6 escutcheons Or.

531. HAMERICS BEICES.—Bréhet (Brittany): Or a lion ramp. Gu., crowned Az.

532. AUBIERS LI SENESCHAUs.—These are the arms of Seneschal of Cambresis (Carpentier, III. 1008); not, as might be expected from their place in the Roll, those of Sénéchal de Kercado in Brittany, viz:—Az. 9 mascles Or.

533. OLYVERIS DE ROGI.—Oliver IV., Sire de Rougé (diocese of Nantes), 1252, 1285. He *m.* Agnes de Derval. Gu. a cross pattee Arg. (Du Paz, b. 164).

534. OLYVERUS DI MUNTABIEN.—Oliver II., Sire de Montauban in Brittany (1275, 1284). Gu. 9 mascles Or [Rohan], a label of 4 points Arg. A family descended, it is supposed, from a yr. son of Alan III. Vicomte de Rohan. (Du Paz, b. 538; *A.* IV. 77).

535. HERUIS DE BLAYN.—Hervé de Blain. (Breton Roll of 1277).

536. BONABLES DE DERNALL.—Bonabes III. Sire de Derval (diocese

<sup>1</sup> Du Paz, Hist. Genealogique de Plusieurs Maisons Illustres de Bretagne, fol. 1619.



of Nantes), 1275, 1285. He *m.* Alienor, dau. of Geoffrey V. Baron de Châteaubriand. Erm., quartering Arg. 2 bars Gu. (Du Paz, b. 157-160).

537. GUILLAM DE RUIS.—William, Sire de Rieux in Brittany (1275—1310). He *m.* Louise, dau. of Oliver Sire de Machecoul. Az. 10 bezants 3, 3, 3 and 1. (Æ. VI. 764). Devise:—A tout heurt bellier, a tout heurt Rieux.

538. ROILLANS DE DINANT.—Roland de Dinan VII., Sire de Montafilant in Brittany (1282). (Du Paz, b. 137; Æ. VIII. 578). Devise:—Hary avant.

539. PIERS TURNEMME.—Peter Tournemine I., Sire de la Hunaudaye in Brittany (1264, 1294). (Du Paz, a. 149; Moréri). Devise:—Aultre n'auray.

540. GODEFRIES DE CHASTELBRIANT.—Geoffrey V., Baron de Châteaubriand in Brittany; *b.* 1237; succ. his father 29 March 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; *d.* 31 Oct. 1284. He *m.* 1. Belleassez, dau. of<sup>1</sup> a Vicomte de Thouars; 2, Margaret, dau. of Hugh X. Count of la Marche. The ancient arms, Gu. semy of pine cones Or, and devise, "Je sème l'or," were changed, it is said, by Geoffrey IV. after the battle of Massoura (9 Feb. 12 $\frac{4}{5}$ ) to Gu. semy de lis Or, and devise, "Mon sang teint les bannières de France." (Du Paz, b. 18).

541. PAIENS DE MALESTAIT.—Pean III., Sire de Malestroit in Brittany (1289). (Du Paz, b. 178). Gu. 9 bezants. Devise:—Quæ numerat nummos, non malestricta domus.

542. JOHAN BERTERANS.—Botherel: probably son of Geoffrey, surnamed Botherel, Sire de Quintin, who was yr. br. of Henry II. Baron d' Avaugour. Arg. on a chief Gu. a label of 3 points Or. (Du Paz, a. 177).

543. HENRIS DE WANTONE.—Avaugour no doubt. Henry II. (*b.* 16 June 1205) Baron d' Avaugour, Count of Penthievre and Goëlo (1212—6 Oct. 1281). He *m.* Margaret, dau. and coh. of Judicael III. Baron de Mayenne. Arg. a chief Gu. (Du Paz, b. 128; Æ. III. 57).

544. LE PRINCE DE SALERNE.—Charles II. King of Naples, etc., [eldest son of No. 24], bore the title of Prince of Salerno v.p. He *m.* (1270) Mary dau. of Stephen V King of Hungary, and *d.* 5 or 6 May 1309. He may have borne the bend Arg<sup>2</sup> v.p., but I find no mention of it. (Ste. Marthe, II. 377-82; Æ. I. 397; ꝑ. III. 824).

545. MORICES DE CRAUN.—Maurice V., Baron de Craon (Anjou), and de Sablé (Maine), hereditary Seneschal of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. He *m.* Isabel dau. of Hugh X. Count of la Marche, and *d.* in 1282. (Du Paz, b. 755; Ménage, 238; Æ. VIII. 569).

546. LE SIRE DE MALU.—Renaud, Sire de Maulévrier (Anjou) and de Courbon (1270). He *m.* Jane, hss. (en partie) of the Baronies of Neufbourg and Asnebec in Normandy, dau. and coh. of Robert, Baron de Neufbourg. Or a chief Gu.<sup>3</sup> (*M. de Harc.* 259, *pr.* 1402).

<sup>1</sup> Du Paz says dau. of Henry, but none of the family of Thouars bore that name. Anselme (IV. 193) corrects it to Aimery VII., but the latter's son Guy I. is more likely the individual in question.

<sup>2</sup> It was the brisure of his 4th son Philip, Prince of Taranto.

<sup>3</sup> On m'assure que dans un ancien Titre de Marmoutier les armes de Maulévrier sont un levrier (Ménage, *H. de Sablé*, p. 270).



547. GODFREYS DE BASEGNES.—This name is probably taken from the next, for the arms are those of Tancarville. William IV., Chamberlain de Tancarville *d.* 5 Apr. 1268, leaving 3 sons, Ralph (1275, 77), William (1283), and Robert (1286, 1302), successively Sires de Tancarville and Chamberlains of Normandy. Gu. an escutcheon Arg., and an orle of 8 angesmes<sup>1</sup> Or.

548. GEFREY DE AUSEGNES.—Geoffrey, Sire d'Ancenis in Brittany (1269). He *m.* Eleanor de Taillebourg. (Desbois, I. 243).

549. GUILLAM DE PULL.—Preuilly in Touraine. This William does not occur in the genealogies. Eschivard III. was Sire de Preuilly and la Roche-posay in 1274. Or, 3 or 6 (Berry says 16, in 4's) eagles displ. Az. (Desbois, XI. 526).

551. GUYS DE LAUALL.—Guy VIII.,<sup>2</sup> Sire de Laval (Maine), d'Aquigny (Normandy), Baron de Vitré, Vicomte de Rennes (1267-22 Aug. 1295). He *m.* 1 (by 1260) Isabel, dau. and hr. of William de Beaumont, Sire de Pacy-sur-Marne, Count of Caserta near Naples; 2 (1286) Jane de Beaumont, dau. of Louis de Brienne d'Acre, Vicomte de Beaumont in Maine. Montmorency, on the cross 5 escallops Arg. (Æ. III. 627; Æ. II. 867). Crest.—A peacock in pride. Cri.—Dieu ayde au premier crestien. (Berry, p. 48).

552. JOHAN DE HARECOURT.—John I., le Prud'homme, Sire d'Harcourt, Baron de St. Sauveur le Vicomte (1242—5 Nov. 1288). He *m.* Alice dau. of John de Beaumont, the King's Chamberlain.

553. JOHAN SON FITZ.—John II., le Preux, Sire d'H., etc., Marshal and Admiral of France. He *m.*<sup>3</sup> Jane (widow of Geoffrey de Lusignan, Sire de Jarnac) dau. and hr. of John, Vicomte de Châtelerault. He *d.* 21 Dec. 1302. Crest.—A peacock in pride. Supp.—Two lions [Or]. (Seal of John IV., 1331). (*M. de Harc.* 324—349, *pr.* 195—232, 1419, 1641, 1647, 2133; Æ. V. 128; Léchaudé d'Anisy, *Extrait des Chartes*, I. 471).

554. ROBARTE DE HARECOURTE.—Robert I. Sire de Beaumesnil (yr. br. of No. 552); or his son Robert II. who *d.* 1313. Crest.—A boar's [greyhound's] head. Supp.—Two savages armed with clubs (Seal of Robert IV., 1369). (*M. de Harc.* 1800, *pr.* 1250, 1918; Æ. V. 159).

555. JOHAN DE TILLI.—John, Sire de Tilly (1272). He *m.* Jane dau. and coh. of Thibaut de Beaumont, and *d.* 2 Nov. 1300. Or a fleur-de-lis Gu. (*M. de Harc.* 780, *pr.* 2048; Æ. VI. 659; Desbois, XII. 650; St. Allais, VIII. 261.)<sup>4</sup>

556. WILLIAM DE GOURCY.—William, Baron de Courcy (Bailiwick of Caen) in 1271, 1280. He *m.* Anne, hss. of Marigny and Remilly.<sup>5</sup> (Desbois V. 224; *Extr. des. Ch.* I. 118, 469).

557. ROBERT DE STUTEVILLE.—Robert IV., Sire d'Estouteville,

<sup>1</sup> So styled in these arms; they are tantamount to 5 or 6-foils. See the seals of Tancarville in M. Léchaudé's *Atlas*, plates XIV. and XXV.

<sup>2</sup> His paternal grandfather was Matthew II. Sire de Montmorency.

<sup>3</sup> His other marriage, with Agnes dau. of Ferry Duke of Lorraine, as stated by Claude Paradin in his *Alliances Genealogiques*, and repeated by La Roque, is probably mythical.

<sup>4</sup> La Roque and his followers have, however, confounded Tilleul-en-Ouche with Tilly (la Campagne) in the *doynné* of Vaucelles.

<sup>5</sup> Which she inherited, in some manner, from the house of du Hommet. See De Gerville, *Anc. Chât. de la Manche*, No. 122. (*Mém. Soc. Ant. Norm.*, V. 268).

Baron de Cleuville (B. of Caux), in 1259, 1282. He *m.* Alice, dau. of Robert Bertrand, Baron de Briquebec. (*M. de Hanc.* 1654, *pr. addit.* 23; *Æ.* VIII. 89).

558. ROBERT BERTRANS.—Robert Bertrand, Baron de Briquebec (B. of Coutances), Vicomte de Roncheville, Sire de Honnefleury, and de Fontenay in the B. of Caen, in 1271-2. Or a lion ramp. Vert, armed and crowned Arg. (*Æ.* VI. 688).

559. FFOUKES DE PAYNEL.—William Paynell was Baron of Hambye and Haye Paynell (B. of Coutances) in 1269, 1272. The arms, Or two lions<sup>1</sup> pass. Gu., *may* have been used by his son Fulke (who *d.* 1295). In any case they belonged to John P. Sire de Marcé in 1282. (*M. de Hanc.* 141, 1837). The arms of P. of Hambye were Or two bars Az. and an orle of 8 martlets Gu.

560. JOHAN DE ROUERDL.—John, Sire de Rouvray (B. of Rouen) in 1272.

561. JOHAN DE LA FRETE.—John I., Sire de la Ferté-Fresnel (B. of Verneuil) in 1272, 1283. (Desbois, VI. 358).

562. RAUF TASSONS.—Ralph Tesson,<sup>2</sup> Baron de la Roche-Tesson (B. of Coutances) in 1272. Barry of six, Erm. and Paillé [or Paillé<sup>3</sup> and Erm.]

563. RAUFE DE CROILLY.—Ralph, Sire de Creully (B. of Caen) in 1272; descended from Richard de C., a yr son of Robert, Earl of Gloucester.

564. JOHAN DE CLERE.—John II., Baron de Clere (B. of Rouen) in 1286. He *m.*, it is said, Helouis d'Esneval and Mary d'Harcourt. Arg. a fesse Paillé. (*M. de Hanc.* 1694, *pr.* 1183, 2122; Desbois IV 583).

565. PIERS DE PREAUS.—John, Sire de Preaux<sup>4</sup> (B. of Rouen). in 1272, was succ. by his son Peter, who *m.* Yolande dau. of Hugh XI. Count of la Marche and Angoulême, *d.* 30 Sep. 1311, and was bur. in the Priory of Beaulieu near Rouen.

566. JOHAN DE NEVILLE.—John d'Esneval.

567. ROBERT DAGNEALL.—Robert, Sire d'Esneval (B. of Rouen), Vidame of Normandy,<sup>5</sup> *m.* Margaret, hss. of Pavilly, and dying 4 Dec. 1306, was bur. in the Abbey of Ste Trinité du Mont-de-Rouen.

568. JOHAN DE BRUECURTE.—John Sire de Brucourt.

569. FERANS DE BRUECURT.—Ferry de B., (B. of Caen) in 1272.

<sup>1</sup> The 2 lions were, no doubt, the ancient arms of Paynell. (Cf. those of Gervase Paganel of Dudley) (33 Hen. II). They were borne by the Paynells of Moyon and Briqueville.

<sup>2</sup> For his ancestors, etc., see Stapleton, Observations on the Norm. Exch. Rolls, II. 56, 210, and La Roque, *preuves*, 2266.

<sup>3</sup> Paillé —“ Une broderie dont les emaux sont d'azur rehaussés d'or.” How it is usually represented in the arms of Tesson and of Clere will be apparent from the modern blazon:—Fascé d'azur et d'erm.; les fascés d'azur diaprées chacune de trois médaillons d'or, celui du milieu ch. d'un lion (ramp.), les deux autres d'une aigle. M. de Gerville says that the arms of Tesson are depicted in some of the most ancient *titres* of the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte as Arg. two bars Vert and 8 ermine spots, 4, 3, and 1. (*Anc. Châteaux*, No. 108).

<sup>4</sup> La Roque (*pr.* 2084), quoting the MSS. of Pierre Quesnel, says that the *Cri* of Preaux was Cesar Auguste. This is hard to believe.

<sup>5</sup> On this title, in some respects unique, see the *Traité de Plusieurs Vidames de France*, par Jean Pillet, 1679, ch. 8.

570. JOHAN MALES.—John Malet I., Sire de Gravelle (B. of Caux) in 1264, 1285. His wife in 1264 was named Jane.<sup>1</sup> Crest.—A buckle [Or]. Supp.—Two griffins [Gu.] (Seal of Robert M., 1380). (*Æ*. VII. 867; *M. de Harc. pr. addit.* 48, 64).

571. GUILLAM MALES.—William Malet, Sire de Montagu. He *m.* Ameline, hss. of Bosc-Achard and Plannes (*Æ*. VII. 867).

572. ROGER BACONS.—Roger Bacon, Sire du Molley (B. of Caen) in 1248, 1272. (*Extr. des Ch.* I. 19, 23, II. 153). Gu. six roses Arg.

573. ROBERT DE TOBANUILE.—Robert, Sire de Tibouville and Fontaines-la-Sorel.

574. LE SIRE DE F'ERIER. —Henry, Baron de Ferrières and de Chambrais in 1267, 1278. But his arms were Gu. an escutcheon Erm., and an orle of 8 horse-shoes Or; I cannot assign those in the Roll.

575. GUILLAM MARTELL.—Geoffrey Martel was Sire de Bacqueville (B. of Caux) in 1272. His son William succ. him by 1283. (*M. de Harc. pr.* 210). Or three mallets Gu.

577. LE SIRE DE POIS.—William Tyrel I., Sire de Poix (Amienois) in 1284. Gu. a bend Arg. betw. 6 cross crosslets Arg. [or Or]. (*Æ*. VII. 821).

578. LE WYDAMES DE PIGEM.—John de Péquigny, Vidame d'Amiens (1253, 1302), *m.* Margaret dau. of Giles de Beaumetz, Châtelain de Bapaume.

579. LI VISQUEUS DE KESNES.—Peter Desquesnes (or des Chesnes), Vicomte de Poix. He *m.* Jane de Druy, and *d.* in 1288. (Carpentier, III. 502).

580. ESTEUEUS DE MARNELL.—Esthueil de Crequy, a yr. son of Baldwin Sire de Crequy in Artois (who lived 1249, 1266), was Sire de Mareuil, and took that name. (*Æ*. VI. 780). The arms given in the Roll are those of a branch of Mareuil (*M. de Harc.* 891).

581. GERARS DE BAUBERT.—Gerard d'Abbeville, Sire de Boubers or Boberch in Ponthieu. (St. Allais, VIII. 164).

582. GUILLAM DE CAM.—William de Cayeu (Keu, Kieu or Cheeu, *de Cajoce* in Ponthieu). Per pale Or and Az. a cross ancree Gu., and Per pale Gu and Arg. a cross ancree counterchanged, are attributed to different branches of this family (Carpentier, III. 345; *M. de Bethune* 566; Desbois, IV. 54).

583. INGERANS DE BARLOCK.—Probably that Enguerrand de Bailleul who was Admiral of the French Fleet during the war with Arragon in 1285. (G. de Nangis). He belonged to the family of Bailleul-en-Vimeu<sup>3</sup> in Ponthieu.

584. LE QUEUS DE FOYS.—Roger-Bernard III., Count of Foix. (25 Feb 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ —3 March 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).<sup>4</sup> He *m.* Margaret, dau. of Gaston VII. Vicomte de Béarn. Or three pales Gu. (*Æ*. II. 311).

<sup>1</sup> It is only by a gross anachronism that his wife is called (Anselme VII. 867, on the authority of La Roque, 824) Mary, widow of John Sire de Kergorlay, and dau. of Hervé Sire de Leon by Margaret d'Avangour. For the last was living in 1375, and this John de Kergorlay was killed at the battle of Auray, 29 Sep. 1364.

<sup>2</sup> From 555–575 I have obtained some assistance from the Norman Rolls of ban and arrière ban for 1271–2.

<sup>3</sup> It is certain that Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, was Sire de Bailleul-en-Vimeu.

<sup>4</sup> 24 Feb. 1263–1 Feb. 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ , according to Anselme III. 347.



The foreign coats in the Roll end at No. 585. No. 636 is identical with 456. Among those I have passed over entirely are 69 (? Sayn), 374 (? Fontaine l'Évêque in Picardy), 399 (Vianen near Grammont in Flanders), 414 (? Croisilles in Artois), and 491 (? Courtenay).

[Some corrections remain to be made in the foregoing. No. 24, *for* —76 *read* 365—76. No. 25, *for* Cartles *read* Castles. No. 28, *for* Anne Ange Comnene *read* Anna Angela Comnena. No. 29, *for* VII. (IX.) *read* IX. No. 35, *for* le Grand *and* le Lion *read* the Great *and* the Lion. No. 64, *for* de Meranie *read* of Merania. No. 66, *for* 1246 *read* 1248. No. 79, *omit* perhaps cotised; (the arms of the ancient Counts of Blois having been Az., semé of crosses patonce Or, and a bend Arg.) No. 397, *for* Louplandé *read* Loupelande. No. 413, *for* Robecque *read* Rebecque. No. 416, *for* Gournay sur Marne *read* la Queuë. No. 419, *for* III. *read* II. No. 435, *after* grandson *insert* of Waleran a yr. son. No. 450, *for* 1256 *read* 1253. No. 471, note, *for* Queuë *read* Queuë. No. 484, *for* Ferrières *read* Ferrières, and *d.* 1297.]

*Finis.*

## FASTI GENEALOGIÆ.

By G. W. M.

In commencing a series of lists of books, and in some few cases manuscripts, useful to genealogists, I feel I ought to say a few words explanatory of the plan adopted. I am hardly justified in saying that I intend to instruct the reader as to how to form a genealogists library; but if he desires to have at hand the books which it will be constantly necessary for him to consult, he may do worse than collect those mentioned in the following lists. Much has already been done by Sims, Rye, Phillimore, and other writers, to guide him to the sources of information useful in compiling a family history, but none of these writers have given a handy catalogue of printed books, arranged under separate headings, so as to show at a glance the books he should look at. I purpose making these lists as brief as possible, and confining them as far as can be to giving the names of books which are in themselves indexes, or serve a similar purpose. I have already attempted to guide the student to the sources of information in which Pedigrees and Parish Register extracts will be found, and I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in trying to do the same in reference to other books necessary to be consulted by those interested in genealogical enquiries.

### PEDIGREES.

The works of Bridger, Coleman, and Marshall, are not included in this list as all the pedigrees referred to in them will be found in the "Genealogist's Guide."

An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Herald's Visitations in the British Museum. By R. Sims. London, 1849, 8°.¹

Mr. Joseph Foster commenced reprinting this list with additions in his *Collectanea Genealogica*, a work which unfortunately collapsed; had he persevered we should have had to thank him for a very valuable contribution to genealogical indexes.



The Heraldic Calendar: a list of the Nobility and Gentry, whose arms are registered and pedigrees recorded in the Herald's office in Ireland. By Wm. Skey. Dublin, 1846, 8°.

An Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies and Pedigrees. By D. S. Durrie. Albany, N.Y., 1868, 8°.

The American Genealogist. A catalogue of Family Histories, etc. By W. H. Whitmore. Albany, 1868, 8°, 2nd edition.

A list of the principal foreign books on Heraldry and Genealogy. See Moules Bibliotheca Heraldica, 613. This gives a list of many Foreign Family Histories.

L'Art de vérifier les Généalogies des Families Belges et Hollandaises. Par J. Huytens. Brussels, 1865, 8°.

Index to Hunter's Familie Minorum Gentium. Add. MS. 24,458. See Genealogist, New Series, vi, 68.

Index to Davy's Suffolk Collections. Add. MSS. 19114-19156. See Genealogist, New Series, v, 117; vi, 56, 108, 139, 250. Another index to these collections was commenced in the "East Anglian," vol. iv, p. 19, and has been continued in the subsequent numbers of that periodical.

### WILLS.

This note is an attempt to give a bibliographical list of what has been accomplished towards rendering old wills accessible to the genealogist. A list of printed wills will be found in Notes and Queries, 3 S. ii. 341, 403, 430, 434, 501, 517; iii, 30, 75, 245. Mr. Joseph Foster attempted to form a calendar in his Collectanea Genealogica, but discontinued it before he had finished letter B. In Sims's "Manual for the Genealogist," p. 349, a number of very useful references to MS. sources of information will be found, to which may be added, Rochester wills, MS. Soc. Antiq.; Canterbury wills, Add. MS. 5528; Yorkshire wills, Add. MS. 29699. A Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate and Depositories of Wills, by George W. Marshall, Worksop, 1889, 4°, gives an alphabetical list of Courts of Probate, and shows the present place of deposit of the wills proved in them.

ST. ASAPH.—A Calendar of Wills in the Consistory Court of St. Asaph, 1565-83, will be found in the Collections of the Powys Land Club, vol. xvi, 299.

BERKSHIRE.—A Calendar of Berkshire Wills and Administrations, 1508-1652. Index Library. *In progress.*

BRISTOL.—The Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills. By Rev. T. P. Wadley. Bristol, 1886, 8°.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS. — See SUDBURY.

CANTERBURY,<sup>1</sup> PREROGATIVE COURT OF.—A collection of all the Wills of the Kings and Queens of England, etc. London, 1780, 4°.

Testamenta Vetusta. By N. H. Nicolas. London, 1826, 8°. 2 vols.

Wills from Doctor's Commons. Camden Society, vol. 83. London, 1863, 4°.

The fifty earliest English Wills in the Court of Probate, London, 1387-1439. Early English Text Society. London, 1882, 8°.

Genealogical Gleanings in England. By H. F. Waters, vol. i. Boston, U.S.A., 1885, 8°. In progress in the publications of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383-1553. British Record Society. *In progress.* A list of 59 Wills proved in this Court, but entered only in the Prior and Chapters Book at Canterbury, will be found in "The Genealogist," vol. vi, 48. See KENT, SOMERSETSHIRE, SUSSEX, YORKSHIRE.

CHESTER.—Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester. Chetham Society vols. xxxiii, li, liv. Manchester, 1857-1884,

<sup>1</sup> A list of the Registers in P.C.C., 2 pp. 8°, was printed by R. White, Worksop, in 1891, from whom copies can be obtained.

4°. Indexes to the Wills in Consistory Court, and in the Court of the Rural Deans at Chester, have been printed by the Record Society, 1545-1740, vols. ii, iv, xv, xviii, xx, xxii. Manchester, 1879-1890, 8°.

DURHAM.—The Surtees Society has printed two volumes of Wills from Durham, 1311-1599. Vols. ii. and xxxviii.

ELY.—Ely Episcopal Records. By A. Gibbons. Lincoln, 1891, 8°. See pages 15-18, 193-223, 432.

EXETER.—Wills from the Bishops' books. See Register of Edmund Stafford, c. l. by F. C. H. Randolph, pp. 379-424. Register of Walter Bronescombe, ed. by F. C. H. Randolph, pp. 283, 413.

GLOUCESTER.—Gloucestershire Wills. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, vol. v, p. 45. *In progress.*

HEREFORD.—For Montgomeryshire Wills proved in the Consistory Court, see Collections of the Powys Land Club, vols. xvii, part 1: xix, part 1. *In progress.*

HIGHAM FERRERS.—The Corporation of this town granted probates. See Hist. MS. Commission, 12th Report, App. ix, 530.

HUSTING.—Calendar of Wills proved in the Husting, London. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. Part i, 1258-1358, London, 1889, 8°. Part ii, 1358-1688, London, 1890, 8°.

KENT. A Calendar of Wills relating to the co. of Kent, proved in P.C.C. 1384-1559. By L. L. Duncan. Lee, 1890, 8°.

LAMBETH.—The Wills and Administrations now preserved in the Library of the Archbishop of Canterbury have been indexed in "The Genealogist," vol. v, 211, 324; vi, 23, 127, 217; vii, 204, 271; New Series, i, 80.

LEWES.—A Calendar of Wills in the Consistory Court, 1541-9, will be found in the Sussex Arch. Collections, vol. xxxii, 123-140.

LICHFIELD.—Lichfield Wills and Administrations, 1516-1652. Index Library. *In progress.*

LINCOLN.—An abstract of all the Wills and Administrations recorded in the Episcopal Registers of the old Diocese of Lincoln, 1280-1547. By A. Gibbons. Lincoln, 1888, 8°.

A list of "Some Unindexed Wills at Lincoln," 1560-1640. See *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*. New Series, iii, 59.

LINCOLNSHIRE WILLS. By A. R. Maddison. 1st Series, 1500-1600. Lincoln, 1888, 8°. Second Series, 1600-1617. Lincoln, 1891, 8°.

A calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, 1534-1780, is being issued with "Notes on the Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1634." By A. Gibbons. Lincoln, 1890, etc., 8°. *In progress.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—See HEREFORD.

NORWICH.—Consistory Court. Some notes of early Norfolk Wills, 1370-83. See *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, vol. i, 345-412.

A list of Wills of foreigners at Norwich will be found in the publications of the Huguenot Society, I. ii, 194. D'Ewes' collection of Norfolk Wills is in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 10.

NORTHAMPTON.—A calendar of Wills relating to the Counties of Northampton and Rutland, proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Northampton, 1510-1652. Ed. by W. P. W. Phillimore. Index Library. London, 1888, 8°.

OXFORD.—An index to Wills proved in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. By John Griffiths. Oxford, 1862, 8°.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—Some Wills in the Public Record Office. *Genealogist*, New Series, i, 266, etc. *In progress.*

RICHMOND.—A selection of Wills proved in the Consistorial Court of the Archdeaconry of Richmond has been printed by the Surtees Society, vol. xxvi. A list of Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1457-1743. Ed. by H. Fishwick. Printed by the Record Society. Vols. x. and xiii. Manchester, 1884-1886, 8°.

RECORD OFFICE.—See PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

RUTLAND.—See NORTHAMPTON.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills. From MSS. of late Frederick Brown. Six volumes. Privately printed for F. A. Crisp, 1887-1890, fol.

SUDBURY.—Archdeaconry Court. Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds and the Archdeacon of Sudbury. Camden Society, No. xlix. London, 1850, 4°.

SUFFOLK.—Archdeaconry Court. A calendar, or *partial* calendar, of the Wills in

this Court, 1414-1620, is being printed in the "East Anglian." New Series, vols. i. and ii., etc.

SUSSEX.—Notes from Sussex Wills in P.C.C. See *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. xxviii, 180.

WELLS.—Wells Wills. 1528-1536. By F. W. Weaver. London, 1890, 8°.

WORCESTER.—An index to Worcester Wills, 1519-1563. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, n.d. fol.

YORK.—Under the title "Testamenta Eboracensia," the Surtees Society has printed five volumes of Wills selected from the Courts at York, 1316-1534. The Nos. of these vols. in the Surtees Publications are 4, 30, 45, 53, and 79.

Wills in the York Registry, 1636-1652. *Yorkshire Record Series*, vol. iv. Worksop, 1888, 8°.

Index of Wills in the York Registry, 1389 to 1553. *Yorkshire Record Series*, vols. vi. and xi. Worksop, 1889-91, 8°.

Index to Yorkshire Wills proved in London during the time of the Commonwealth, 1649-1660. By Dr. F. Collins. *Yorkshire Record Series*, vol. i. Worksop, 1885, 8°.

Add. MS. (British Museum) 29699, contains a list of Wills of Yorkshire gentry, 1636-1652, and at fol. 149 the names of persons whose Wills were proved in the Consistory Court at York, 1660-1724.

Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills in the time of the Commonwealth, at Somerset House. Edited by J. W. Clay. *Yorkshire Record Series*, vol. ix. Worksop, 1890, 8°.

#### BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Obituary notices naturally form the major part of the collections under this head. Except the "Historical Register," we have no printed books giving births, deaths and marriages before the "Gentleman's Magazine," which began in 1731. Previous to this time parish registers and marriage allegations are practically the only sources of information to which the genealogist can refer. The "Historical Register," which began in 1714, and ended soon after the birth of the "Gentleman's Magazine," contains a few notices of births, deaths and marriages, which are good as being about the earliest we have. A copy in the "College of Arms" has a MS. index. The "London Magazine," which began in 1732, and was succeeded by the "European Magazine;" and the "New Lady's Magazine," which started in 1786, may be consulted. *The Times* now gives the largest number of these announcements, but is of little help previous to the early part of the present century. A very useful list of early Newspapers and Magazines will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 3 S. ix., 72, 93, 161. The collection of Newspapers at the British Museum is probably the largest in the world.

An Obituary alphabetically arranged by Sir William Musgrave. A to Ber. has been printed by Joseph Foster in his *Collectanea*. The original is in British Museum, Add. MSS. 5727-5749.

Mawson's Obits. *The Genealogist*, New Series, ii. 143, etc. Concluded in vol. viii, N.S.

The Obituary of Richard Smyth. Camden Society, No. xlv.

Le Neve's Memoranda. Several sets of extracts from these have been printed. An account of them by G. E. C. will be found in "The Genealogist," New Series, ii, 144, *note*.

The General Index to Dodsley's Annual Register, 1758-1819, (London, 1826, 8°), contains a list of births, deaths, and marriages, for those years.

Index to the Obituary and Biographical notices in the "Gentleman's Magazine." By R. H. Farrar. London, 1886-89, 4°, 2 parts. Contains letters A to M. The British Record Society propose continuing this publication.

The Indexes to the "Gentleman's Magazine" are:—



A General Index to the first 56 vols. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1731-1786. London, 1789, 8°. 2 vols. General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine, 1787-1818. London, 1821, 8°. 2 vols.

List of Marriages 1650-1880. Printed by Joseph Foster in his "Collectanea." Letters A—Alex.

### KNIGHTS.

The following is, I believe, an exhaustive catalogue of printed lists of Knights, excepting, of course, such lists as will be found in Burke, Debrett, etc.

KNIGHTS.—A book of Knights, 1426-1660, and Knights made in Ireland, 1566-1698. By W. C. Metcalfe, London, 1885, 8°.

Catalogue of Knights made by King Charles I., 1624-46. By Sir T. Phillipps, Middle Hill, 1853, 8°. There is another edition of this, same date, folio.

A catalogue of Knights from 1660-1760. By Francis Townsend. London, 1833, 8°.

Calendar of Knights from 1760 to the present time (1828). By Francis Townsend. London, 1828, 8°.

Knights made by Cromwell when Protector. Notes and Queries, 2 S. viii. 114, 420.

Knights of Henry VII. E. MSS. Phillipps. No. 11,284. No date, 10 pages, 8°.

### UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND INNS OF COURT.

I shall be glad of additions to this List, which is probably very incomplete, except so far as it relates to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE.<sup>1</sup>—Athenæ Cantabrigienses, 1500-1609. By C. H. and T. Cooper. Cambridge, 1858-61, 2 vols., 8°.

Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist, 1629-1665. By J. E. B. Mayor, Cambridge, 1882, 8°, Part i.

Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, 1558-1678. By J. Venn. London, 1887, 8°. Athenæ Oxonienses, by Anthony à Wood. London, 1721, fol. New Edition by Dr. Bliss, London, 1813-20, 4°. 4 vols.

OXFORD.<sup>2</sup>—Register of the University of Oxford, 1449-1622. Oxford, 1885-89, 8°. Vols. i. x, xi, xii, xiv, of the Publications of the Oxford Historical Society.

Alumni Oxonienses, the members of the University of Oxford, 1715-1886. By Joseph Foster. London, 1887-88, 8°. 4 vols.

The Registers of Wadham College, Oxford, 1613-1719. By R. B. Gardiner. London, 1889, 8°.

Register of Exeter College Oxford. By C. W. Boase. Oxford, 1879, 8°.

A Register of the members of Magdalen College Oxford, 1485-1857. By J. R. Bloxham. Oxford, 1853-81, 8°. 7 vols.

INNER TEMPLE.—Students admitted, 1547-1660. Edited by W. J. Cooke. London, 1877, 8°.

GRAY'S INN.—The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889. By Joseph Foster. London, 1889, 8°.

LEYDEN.—Index to English speaking students who have graduated at Leyden University. By Edward Peacock, London, 1883, 4°. *Index Society*.

PHYSICIANS.—The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians. 1518-1825. By Win. Munk, M.D., London, 1878, 8°. 3 vols.

SERJEANTS AT LAW.—A list of Serjeants will be found in "Pullings order of the Coif."

(To be Continued.)

<sup>1</sup> There are lists of Graduates. 1659-1823. Cambridge 1823, 8°. 1760-1856, by J. Romilly. Cambridge. 1856, 8°.

<sup>2</sup> List of Oxford Graduates. 1659-1850. Oxford, 1851, 8°.



# INSTITUTIONS OF CLERGYMEN IN THE DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

(Concluded from Vol. VII, N. S., p. 200.)

- |      |       |     |  |
|------|-------|-----|--|
| 1732 | July  | 7.  | Gerard Wilmot, M.A., to Newchurch V., Isle of Wight, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Bishop of Bristol.   |
| "    | "     | 24. | Philip Barton, LL.D., to Buriton R. with Chapelry of Petersfield, in co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Bishop of Winchester.   |
| "    | "     | 25. | Alexander Lytton, to Sherbourn St. John V., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Anthony Chute, of Sherbourn, afsd., Esq.   |
| "    | Aug.  | 1.  | Thomas Tuett, M.A., to be Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, on the death of Richard Crosse. Pres. by the Bishop.   |
| "    | "     | 25. | Richard Hinckesman, to Houghton R., in co. South'ton on the cession of Philip Barton, LL.D. Pres. by the Bishop.   |
| "    | Sept. | 20. | Thomas Wylde, to Avington R., co. South'ton, on the resignation of John Newey, S.T.P. Pres. by the Bishop.   |
| "    | Nov.  | 16. | John Osborne, B.A., to Bookham Parva R., co. Surrey, on the resignation of Thos. Pollen. Pres. by Benjamin Pollen of the town and County of Southampton, Esq.  |
| "    | "     | 20. | Philip Tennant, B.A., to Morested R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Bishop.  |
| "    | "     | 23. | Samuel Terrick, to Elvetham R., co. South'ton, on the resignation of John Branfoot. Pres. by Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq., son and heir of Reynolds Calthorpe, late of Elvetham afsd., Esq., deceased, with the consent and advise of John Cope, Knight and Bart., his guardian. |
| "    | Dec.  | 16. | Francis Rogers, M.A., to Ryegate V., co. Surrey, on the death of John Rigden. Pres. by Grace Bird, of Ryegate, afsd., widow.   |
| "    | Jan.  | 4.  | Thomas Dickenson, to Kingston R., Isle of Wight, on the death of John Godsall. Pres. by Elizab. Miller of Alvington, Isle of Wight, Jane Meux and Anne Meux of Westminster, co. Middx.   |
| "    | "     | 5.  | Nathaniel Pope, to R. of Stoke Dalborn alias Dabernon, in co. Surrey, on the death of John Butterfield. Pres. by Francis Vincent of Stoke Dalborn, afsd.   |
| "    | Feb.  | 8.  | Joseph Berjeis, to Kingsclere V., co. South'ton, on the death of Ambrose Webb. Pres. by Charles, Duke of Bolton.   |

- 1732 Feb. 9. Gerard Wilmot, M.A., to Bedhampton R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Mary Cardonnell of parish of St. George, Hanover Square, co. Middx., daughter and heir of Adam Cardonnell, Esq., deceased.
- „ „ 19. William Box, to Arreton V., in Isle of Wight, on the death of last Incumbent. Pres. by Richard Fleming of North Stoneham, co. South'ton, Esq.
- „ „ 19. William Burleigh, to Chilton-Candover R., co. Southampton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Robert Worsley of Appuldurcomb, in Isle of Wight.
- „ „ 22. Joseph Greenhill, to East Clandon R., co. Surrey. Pres. by Peter, Lord King, Baron Ockham.
- „ „ 23. Francis Mutel, to Husborn Tarrant V., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Benjamin D'Aranda, Clerk, LL.B., Prebendary of Husborn and Burbach in Cathedral Church of Sarum.
- „ Mar. 8. Lubbridge Woods, B.A., to East Meon V., with Chapelries of Froxfield and Steep annexed, in co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Bishop.
- „ „ 14. Richard Newcome, M.A., to Bishop's Stoke R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Bishop.
- „ „ 16. Stephen Green, M.A., to Stratfield Turges, co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by George Pitt of Stratfield Sea, co. South'ton, Esq.
- „ „ 16. William Sealy, M.A., to Bighton R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Hon. Edward Stawell, of Hinton, co. South'ton, Esq., George Pitt of Stratfield Sea, in said County, Esq., John Cope of Bramshill in said County, Bart.
- 1733 Apl. 5. Thomas Philips, to Thorpe V., co. Surrey, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the King.
- „ „ 5. Atwood Wigswell, to Warlingham V., with the Chapel of Chelsham annexed, co. Surrey. Pres. by John Atwood of Saundersted, co. Surrey, Esq.
- „ „ 30. George Gibson, M.A., to Bramshott R., co. South'ton, on the death of Joseph Steadman, D.D. Pres. by the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Univ. of Oxford.
- „ May 23. John Goddard, B.A., to Tudworth R.; co. South'ton, on the death of Samuel Heskins. Pres. by William Smith of Tudworth, aforesaid, Esq.
- „ „ 25. William Hemming, M.A., to Minsted R., co. South'ton, on the death of Edward Middleton. Pres. by Eleanor, Wife of Doctor Bave of the City of Bath.

- 1733 May 31. William Atkinson, M.A., to Shorwell V., Isle of Wight, on the death of John Godsall. Pres. by John Leigh of North Court in said Island, Esq.
- „ July 10. Richard Edmonds, M.A., to King's Somborne V., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Sir Richard Mill, Bart.
- „ „ 12. William Dowse, B.A., to Chilcombe R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Bishop.
- „ „ 14. Gilbert Jackson, B.D., to Botley R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by the Duke of Beaufort.
- „ „ 26. Richard Edmonds, M.A., to Longstock V., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent. Pres. by Sir Richard Mill, Bart.
- „ Sept. 7. Henry Stephens, M.A., to a Prebend of Winchester Cathedral, on the resignation of Philip Barton, LL.D. Pres. by the Bishop.
- „ „ 19. Philip Tennant, B.A., to St. Lawrence R., in the City of Winchester, on the death of the last incumbent. Pres. by the King.
- „ Oct. 3. William Bradley, M.A., to Dummer R., co. South'ton, on the cession of Richard Edmonds. Pres. by Michael Terry, of Dummer, afsd., Gent.
- „ „ 23. Charles White, M.A., to Swarraton R., co. South'ton, on cession of William Box. Pres. by Anthony Henley, of the Grange, co. South'ton, Esq.
- „ „ 24. Charles White, M.A., to Bradley R., co. South'ton, void by his own resignation some time before Pres. by Anthony Henley, above named.
- „ Nov. 10. David Strahan Clerk, M.A., to Stephenton R., co. South'ton, on the death of John Church. Pres. by Bulstrode Knight, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, of Westdeane, co. Sussex.
- „ „ 12. Winch Holdsworth, D.D., to Gatton R., on the death of Edward Morse. Pres. by William Newland, Esq.
- „ „ 12. Robert Bourne, M.A., to Nursling R., co. South'ton, on the death of Henry Topping. Pres. by the Bishop.
- „ „ 21. Nicholas Lechmere, M.A., to Warnford R., co. South'ton, on the death of -- Vincent. Pres. by Freman Dcs Bouverie of Warnford, Esq.
- „ Feb. 9. William Downes, M.A., to Arretton V., Isle of Wight, on the cession of William Box. Pres. by Richard Fleming of North Stoneham, co. South'ton, Esq.
- „ Mar. 11. Jonathan Alleine, M.A., to Fyfield R., co. South'ton, on the death of last incumbent.
- „ „ 13. Thomas Loggin, M.A., to Froyle V., co. South'ton, on the death of John Greenaway. Pres. by William Draper of Froyle, afsd., Esq.

- 1733     „     15. Charles Lempriere, B.A., to Brelade R., Isle of Jersey.  
Pres. by Richard Viscount Cobham, Governor of  
the Island.
- 1734     Apl. 26. James Smith, M.A., to Penyton R., co. South'ton,  
on the death of Henry Jacob. Pres. by Joshua  
Strother of Brenchley, co. Kent, Clerk, M.A.
- „     June 12. John Evanson, B.A., to Mitcham V., co. Surrey, on  
the cession of William Hatsell. Pres. by James  
Cranmer of Mitcham, afsd., Gent.
- „     „     27. Gilbert Jackson, B.D., to Titchfield V., co. South'ton,  
on the death of Michael White. Pres. by Henry,  
Duke of Beaufort.
- „     „     27. Philip Philips, B.A., to Quarley R., co. South'ton,  
on the death of George Lewis. Pres. by the  
Master Brothers and Sisters of the Royal Hospital  
or Free Chapel of St. Catherine ye Virgin and  
Martyr, near the Tower of London.
- „     July 5. Thomas Seale, M.A., to St. Clement R., in Isle of  
Jersey, on the cession of Charles De la Garde.  
Pres. by Richard, Viscount Cobham, Governor of  
the said Island.

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[The following memoranda appear at the end of the volume]:—

- 1731     July 21. The Bishop of Winchester declared the Rectory of  
Hannington, co. South'ton vacant.
- 1732     Apl. 26. Before Mr. Du Fresne was instituted into the  
Rectory of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, the Bishop  
revoked the commission, and declared it null and  
void.

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## GENEALOGICAL NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF

### Lee of Quarrendon,

By J. HENRY LEA.

The following notes, collected during the past few years in the course of investigations into the history of my own family, are submitted as an aid in correcting the numerous errors which have crept into the various published pedigrees of the Quarrendon Lees, all of which from, and including, that given in the splendid History of Bucks by Dr. Lipscomb, are replete with inaccuracies.

As these are offered only in the interest of truth and of accurate and reliable genealogy, and as the writer has no pet theory to support or shadowy connection with the distinguished but extinct family in question to establish, they may be left without comment or notes further than, in certain cases, to call attention to the particular errors which they may correct, or hitherto unpublished facts which they prove.

Will of BENEDICT LEE.

1476, Sept. 7. I, Benedict Leigh, of Warwick. To be buried in the Church of St Nicholas, Warwick "inter lampadem et Imagine Sancte Crucis." To the same church two virgats of land in the Fields of Halford, and 4 virgats in the Fields of Scalesfeld. To all the churches in the town of Aylesbury. To the mother church of Berton. To



the brothers of St Mary of Aylesbury, &c., 6s. 8d. To my parish church of Quarendon 40 marks. To my son Roger the great place in Warwick called Benetts place, and another place in Coton with appurtenances after the death of my wife. To my son Richard my place in Quarendon with all the lands, &c. To my son Edward my place in Merston. To my son John a place in Walton called Bevers next Aylesbury. To my sons Richard and Edward a water-mill at Hedon between them equally after the decease of my wife. To John Manton parish priest of St Nicholas' Church aforesaid, 40s. To the Church of Sutton to pay one priest who has there celebrated for the souls of my parents &c., 8 marks. To my daughter Elizabeth Leigh £30. To my daughter Anne £30. To my 5 sons £100 between them. To William Wastell 20<sup>s</sup> over and above his salary. To John Milne 5 marks. To John Preste 20<sup>s</sup> If my eldest son Edward Legh shall die without lawful heirs of his body, then my place in Merston to remain to my son Richard and his heirs; and if my said son Richard Legh die without lawful heirs of his body, then my place in Quarendon to descend to my son John and his heirs; and if John Leigh my son die without lawful heirs of his body, then my place in Ailesbury to remain to Roger Leigh my son and his heirs; and if my son Roger die without lawful heirs of his body, then my place in Warwick to remain to my sons Edward and Richard, and their heirs. I constitute my wife Elizabeth, William Foxe, and Richard Leigh my executors.

Proved at Lambeth 20 Sep. 1476, and commission issued to Elizabeth, the relict, and Richard Leigh, the executors to administer, &c.

P.C.C. (Wattys, 26)

This most interesting will of the founder of the family, which has apparently never been seen by any of the historians who have treated the subject, except Dr. Lipscomb (who has misread some of its most important passages), is given in abstract from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and has been carefully compared with that in the Court of the Archdeacon of St. Albans where it was again entered for Probate on the following day. It will be noticed that, far from Richard Lee of Quarrendon being "*omitted in his father's will*," as Lipscomb states, he is the most important legatee and, with his mother Elizabeth, daughter of John Wood of Warwick, one of the Executors by whom the Will was proved. The names of the two daughters may likewise be noted as hitherto unpublished.

#### Will of RICHARD LEE.

1499, Nov. 20, I, Richard Lee of Quarendon. To be buried in the church of St. Peter of Quarendon before the image of St. George. To the aforesaid church 6s. 8d. To the mother church of Lincoln 12d. To the Vicar of the parish church of Bereton 6s. 8d. To my son Robert 600 sheep, &c. My wife Joan. My said son Robert to have a third part "firmarie domini in Quarendon praedict' duraute termino Ut in quadem Indentura inde nobis concessa specificat' Soluendo Domino Regi redditum annualem Illius tercie partis nichil soluend pro fine habend s; ut soluat' ex Residuo bonorum meorum Nec matri sue pro terris meis propriis in eadem parte content'." To my daughter Elizabeth £20 sterling. To my son Henry 50 merks. To my son Roger 50 merks. To my daughter Katheine 40 merks. All my lands and tenements to my wife Joan for life, then to my son Robert, and the lawful heirs of his body, excepting Aylesbury cum Walton which I will shall remain to my son Roger, and if the said Robert die without lawful issue, then the said lands and tenements to my son Roger and the lawful heirs of his body, and if he die without lawful issue, then to my son Henry and the lawful heirs of his body, and if he die without lawful issue, then to my son Benedict his heirs and assigns for ever. If the said Henry be a priest then "nullus ei fiat decensus terrarum et tenementorum set fiat Benedicto Lee sicut prins dict' est." My wife Joan, residuary legatee, and executrix. Thomas Savage, Bi-hop of London, to be overseer.

Witnesses:—Thomas Greneway, John Lee and Sir Thomas Clerk, Vicar of Stone. [Probate missing.]

P.C.C. (Moone, 4).

This important will is noteworthy as proving that the sons of Richard Lee, as given in the published pedigrees, are all wrong with

the exception of Robert, the eldest, while John of Warwick was not a son, but a nephew or cousin, perhaps the son of Roger, of Pitston, or, still more probably, of the testator's brother Roger of Warwick. Of the two daughters, Elizabeth and Katherine, hitherto unmentioned, one evidently became the wife of the Thomas Greneway, who is a witness (see the will of her brother, Sir Robert, which follows). The wife of the testator (daughter of William Saunders), always given as Elizabeth, is here shown to have been named Joan.

The overseer of the will, Thomas Savage, LL.D., Bishop of Rochester in 1492, translated to London 1496, and thence to York in 1501, died 3rd September, 1507, and was buried in York Cathedral.<sup>1</sup> He was born at Macclesfield of the ancient family of Savage, of Clifton, being son of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, by Katherine, sister to Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby.<sup>2</sup> The connection between the Savages and the Lees is not apparent, but more than one hundred years later we find the estate of John Lee, of Lachford, one of the descendants of this Richard, being administered by his "kinsman," Sir Arthur Savage—in all probability the great-great-grand-nephew of the Bishop—who was knighted at Cadiz in 1596. Perhaps the connection was through the Bostocks, one of which family a son of the testator is said to have married,<sup>3</sup> while Sir John Savage, of Clifton, the great-grandfather of Sir Arthur, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Rafe Bostock.<sup>4</sup>

#### Will of SIR ROBERT LEE OF BURSTON AND QUARRENDON.

1537, Oct. 8. Sir Robert Lee, Knt., "being in hoole & parfett mynde & remembrance & hole of bodye, thanked be allmightie god."

To be buried in Parish Church of Aylesbury in St. Katherine's Ile if I die in co. Bucks, if not in largest parish church within iij myles of where my bodie shall be at thowr of my decease. To mother Church of Lincoln iij. s. To the high aulter in fulle satisfaction of tithes negligencie forgotten xxs. Executors to erect a tombe in the church where buried w<sup>t</sup> my armes and consaunce & the armes of myne Auncestours &c., as shall stande w<sup>t</sup> and be according to the degree it hath pleased god & my soueraigne Lorde the kinge to call me unto—for this xxli. To Church where I am buried xxs. To my wife Lady Letice all the manner of briddesthorpe & other lands, tenements, &c., that I have given her for her Jointour for hir life w<sup>t</sup>out lett or distourbanse of my heires, & 100 mrcs & 1000 sheepe in Rotherfeelde Grey co. Oxon, & 20 score other sheepe from Briddesthorpe, co. Bucks, one half of household stuff & plate & all her wearing apparrell & jewelry, except three chaines of goolde wherof two were sometime Robert Knolls, gentleman, & thother was sometime George Staneley, Esq., provided that she within 3 months release to my heirs her right of dower. To my sonne Anthony Lee all balance of plate, the two chaines of goolde I am wounte to weare & the half of household stuff; To my sonne Bennett Lee—recites previous gift of certain quick cattall & groundes for the same to feede vpon, as by certain writings between him & George Gyfforde, gent. and my brother Bennett Lee of Hokett, gentleman and John Basset; the saids Gyfford, Lee, & Basset, to be trustees of sonne Bennett till he be xxj yeares of age, & to him 100 li sterling, & my chaine that was George Stanley, gent. all to be delivered at age of xxj & not before; also all interest in pasture of brockleborough during balance of lease. And wher greate sewte & variaunce now dependeth in the special Law for to disadnull the

<sup>1</sup> Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie*, II, 298, 568; III, 112.

<sup>2</sup> *Visit. Chesh.* in Harl. MS. 1424, fo. 125<sup>b</sup>, op. cit. Harl., Soc. xviii, 204.

<sup>3</sup> In a MS. pedigree of Lee, in possession of the Thorntons, of Brockhall. As the other brothers are all accounted for, this must have been Henry, the third son of Richard, and the ancestor of Henry Lee, citizen and draper, of London, whose great-grand-daughter, Frances, only daughter and heiress of William Lee, of Cold Ashby, married Thomas Thornton, of Brockhall.

<sup>4</sup> Harl. MS. 1424, fo. 23<sup>b</sup>, 1505, fo. 21<sup>b</sup>, op. cit. Harl., Soc. xviii, 28.

marriage that was celebrated between my sonne frances Lee and Jaine his wife, daughter & heir of---Tynley, by false and vntrue subiections of a precontracte subpoused supposed (*sic*) by Richard Greneway, my sisters sonne—Executors to pursue this suite till Judgement be given, & if the marriage be annulled or wife Jaine be deceased, then sonne frances to have interest in personage of Stewtley for 40 yeares next after said dyvorce, otherwise, or in case of decease of frances, to go to Anthony Lee. To dau. Jane Lee 300 marcs. To dau. Margaret Lee 400 marcs. To dan. Elizabeth Lee 300 marcs—each of these 3 bequests to be delivered on day of marriage & all to be brought vp & kept as in virtue & honesty till they be married as maidens & children of my degree &c. To my brother Bennett Lee a gowne, dublett, & coote, of the best that he will choose. To my brother Roger Lee gent., the same of the next best on condition that they wear the said garments & remember my soule as they wolde I shoulde remember thir soules. To church of Quaringdon fyve mrc stirling. To every Parish Church w<sup>th</sup> threc myles of Quaringdon every of them iiij. for torches to burn during masse till they be all spent. To the feers mynors of Aylesbury 10 mres. to keep an obit for 20 yeares or, if they refuse, to be distributed among the poor for the wealth of my soule. To an honest prest to sing for 20 yeares at Aylesbury Church yearly 9 mcs. To all my Yeomen servants one half yeares wages. To my servant John Miller for life, pasture for vj. beastis in Quarendon. To John Basset v<sup>th</sup> yerlie if he beare good mynde & will to myne eldest sonne & give hym counsaile, as he hath doon to me. Executor—sonne Anthony Lee, he to give bond to Overseer in £1000 to deliver goods to Lady Lettice & if he refuse then my brothers Bennet and Roger Lee to be Executors & they Residuary Legatees &c., they be Exors. 10 marcs sterling. Overseers:—Paule Darrell, gent., Cristofe Wescott, gent., and John Basset. Witnesses:—Richard Eton, John Bassatt, John Miller, Proved 10 May 1539, by Anthony Lee the son and Executor.

P.C.C. (Dingeley, 27).

Will of DAME LETICE TRESHAM. Dated xxvij June 1547.

To be buried in parish church of [blank] in Rotherwell. To my thre children all my apparrell, margarete Lane to have first choise. my sonne Bennett Lee the next, & Elizabeth ffachell the last choise. The some of £100, whiche my bedfellowe did licence me to geve, to be given in maner & forme following.—to my sonne Bennett Lee £40, to my dau. margarete Lane xli., to my dau. Elizabeth ffachell other xli., to my bedfellowe Mr. Tresham other xxli., to poor at burial to pray for my soul other xxli., rest & residue. To my dau. Lane my gelding, saddelles, pillows &c., and all lynen clothes. To my dau. Lee one Hodde & one billament playne. To my dan. Lane all other billanments & hoddys with all manner of sleeves & partletts & my martnetts. To my dau. Lane my Wagayn with all belonging to the same. Executors:—my sonne Bennett Lee, & my dau. Margaret Lane. My [step] Sonne Sir Henrye Lee to be supervisor. Thies being Witness, By me Letice Treshh'm, by me Thomas Treshh'm.

[Nuncupative Codicil] xxix June Anno Domini predict. To my dau. Margaret Lane all Jewells & other goodes in her closett at Rushton in co. of Northampton, money & plate only excepted. Thies being witnesses, the Lady Mountague late wife of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Mountague, Knt., [blank] Reede Wife of Peter Reade esquire, with others. Proved 11 June 1558 to George Hanson, N. P. Att'y for Margaret Lane, Executrix.

P.C.C. (Noodes 28)

Will of SIR THOMAS TRESHAM of Russheton, co. Northampton, Knight; Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England; dated xxvij. Nov., 4 & 5 Ph. and Mary. [Recites] appointment by Philipp & Mary, by the advice of Cardinal Reginald Poole, to office of Lord Prior of St. John of Jerl<sup>m</sup> & as, by this entry into Religion, by the lawes of this Realme all lands &c. shall ymmediately vppon such entrie discende vnto myn heire &c., yf I should not by will, before said entrie, dispose of same, I the said Sir Thos. Do dyspose &c. Mary and Isabell Tresham, daus of my late sonne & heir John Tresham, decd., each 500 marks. Mary & Letitce Tresham daus. of my younger sonne William Tresham, late decd., £100 to each at marriage. To Thos Tresham, sonne to saim Willm, an annuity of £10 from flarme of Brickelsworth, co. North'ton. Exors to bestow £1200 in charity. [Recites] conveyances to William Tresham, sonne of John Tresham, my eld. son, decd., of lands in Leveden & lands in Haselbeche, in said county, & my cosen [grandson] & heire



Thos Tresham, to assure all such lands to said Willm. Exōrs to enioye revenue &c. of all leases &c. for 20 years, and then to go to Thomas Tresham, my heyre apparent & his heyres male; remainder to his bro. Willm; remainder to Willm's sonne Thomas with remainder to my right heyres. Exōrs:—my friends Sir Robert Tyrwhit, Knt<sup>r</sup>, thelder, St George Gifforde, Knt., Thomas Prige Esq., & Thomas Moulso, Esq., if they refuse then my friends Willm Tresham, Clark, doctor of Dyvinitie, Myles Hampden, Esq, Thos Pigott, late of Beckehampton, Esq., & to each Exor 5 marcs yerely during execution. Supervisors:—my friend Willm Cordell, M<sup>r</sup> of the Robes, & Edward Griffith, Attorney Gen: vnto the king & queens maiesties & to each £10. A Scedule of Legacie gyven before myn entrie into Religion. nowe ratefied to my executors dated xj<sup>mo</sup> Sept. 1558, 5 & 6 Ph. & Mary. To Queen's maiestie C marcs. To house of St. John at Clerkenwell £200. To pay debts of my sonnes, Willm lx<sup>li</sup>, & George cl<sup>i</sup>. To exors of my Lady Cheyney's will all indebtedness & £40. To co-Executors of late Bishopp of Peterburgh all indebtedness & fyve m<sup>ks</sup> over. Among poor daughters of my kynne cell. St Robt Throkmorton, knt., to have marriage of myn heire. To my servant, Gilbert Hussey, gent, £40. To James Harst a gelding. To Katherine Leycekur xxvj<sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> cell of CC<sup>li</sup> to poorest daughters. To the sons & daus. of my cosen John Tresham xl<sup>i</sup>. To my cos. Alice whightyng v<sup>li</sup>. To John Mallorye, gent, vj<sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>. To poor of Worth £10. To Rauf Radelyfe vj<sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>. To John Helton to have keepyng of Lyveden Parke for life with remr. to James Hurst. To Katherine, wife of s<sup>d</sup> John Hilton a tenement in Aldwinckle for life. To John Lomley, gent liijs iiij<sup>d</sup>. To Nicholas ffence & Richard Nele each xl<sup>s</sup>. To Henry Lee xl<sup>s</sup>. To Henry Brownlow and John Staples, each xl<sup>s</sup>. To James Mercen xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. To Henry Fynton, James Goodspede, Peter Haworth & Richard Parkes each xl<sup>s</sup>. To Wm. Soullours, Richard Radcliffe and Thos Myddleton each xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Probate 4 May 1559 to Robert Tirwhite, knt, Thos Brydges & Thos Musho gents. & Geo Gifford, kut. P. C. C. (Chayne 19).

Will of ROGER LEE of Pichelesthorne, co. Bucks, Esq.; dated 1 July 1552 To be buried in Church of Pichelesthorne aforesaid. To poor of Ivinghoe xxvjs., & of Pichelesthorne viijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. To reparacon of highwaies of Pichelesthorne & Ivinghoe 40s. To marriage of poor maydens in said 2 parishes 40s. To my house servants Thos. Topping, Olyver Markely & Wm. Hinde each £3, & to Henry Sheppard & Robert Charter 40s. each, & to Wm. Butler 20s. To my god-children each vj<sup>d</sup>. To Henry Walker 10s. To my daughter Margaret a feather ledd 4 payer of sheets & £20 at discretion of Executors "yf her husbande do gently intreate and quietly use her." To the children of my said dau. £20 at xxiiij yerer or marriage. To my wife Mary my manor of Pichelesthorne for 2 yerer paying no rent therefor to my brother John Cheyney & his wife. To my son Thomas Lee £20 per annum, & my son John Lee £15 per annum, to be paid until such time as they shall enjoy my farm called Harlington Graunge or, if they do not obtain it, then to Thomas 200 marks & to John £100. My son and heir Edmund Lee is not to disturb his mother in her possession of the manor of Pichelesthorne for 2 years. To my wief 200 marks and her expenses to be paid out of profits of farm of Ivinghoe during 2 years according to Covenant between me & Mr. Edmund Ashefild, & to said wief sundry cattle & horses. My son-in-law William Marshall, gent, to have his part of the manor of Pichelesthorne according to his fathers will. All plate, household stuff, Jewells &c. to be divided between my sons Edmund, Thomas & John, to Edmund one half, & to Thos & John one half, of which, Thomas to have two thirds & John one third, and Thomas to give part of his to his sister Mary. To my son Edmund an annuity of £20. To my cosin Robert Lee, my uncle's son £3.<sup>1</sup> To Mr. Breama a mare & £5.

<sup>1</sup> As Edward, the eldest son of Benedict Lee of Quarrendon, certainly died without issue, being succeeded in the possession of Quarrendon about 1485 by his brother, Richard Lee (the father of Roger the above testator), the Uncle here referred to must be either John, Roger or Robert Lee, the other three sons of Benedict. This is interesting as proving that there was another line, or lines, of the Quarrendon family then existing of which no record seems to have been preserved, & from whom no doubt descend the, as yet unidentified branches, of whom were Richard Lee, Parson of Shalston, Bucks, who died in 1557, John Lee, Chaplain to Sir Henry Lee, K.G., & the Lees of North Ashton, who were all, as will appear by their wills, closely connected with the elder stock.



My son Edmund to have Pichelesthorne after 2 years & also Ivinghoe according to contract with Mr. Ashefild. Executors:—Sir Edmund Peckham, Kt., William Fawkenes, Esq., & my sons Thomas & John Lee. Supervisors:—Sir Henry Bradshaw, Lord Chief Baron, my brother Darrell, my cosyn Bennett Lee, my cosyn Robert Lee, my uncle's son, & George Bream. Remainder, if my son Edmund die without issue, to my son Thomas, to my son John, to my cosyn Bennet Lee & to the heyres males of his bodye Lawfully begotten, with remainder to my right heirs. Witnesses:—Thomas Benige, Thomas Lee & George Bream. Proved 6 June 1553.

P.C.C. (Tas he 12)

Will of BENETT LEE of Huccotte. co. Bucks, gent.; dated 21 Feb. 1545. To be buried in Ile of our Lady Church of Huccotte. To the Highe Antler ther xij*d*. To the mother church of Lincoln iiij*d*. For my leystone vis. viij*d*. To church of Beerton vs. To church of Wyngrave vjs. viij*d*. To poor at my burial vi*l*. A yearly obit for my soule in church of Huccotte for xx. yeres. Other yerely obit in church of Adstock for soule of Isabell my wyfe,<sup>1</sup> and all Xtian soules for xx yeres—for each vjs. viij*d*. To Ringers iiij*d*. in bread & drynke, to clerke ijd. &c. To my wief Elizabeth all profits of lands in Northampton & Yardley in co. Northampton, Stonystratford & Oving, co. Bucks, for lyfe, with remainder to Exors., to pay charges of children till of age, also ferme of manor of Huccotte that I now dwell in & all copyholds &c. I now have in Beerton & Browiton in co. Bucks for xx yeres, finding bonds in £300 to paye to my cosin Richard Greneway, & other lords of the fees, all rents &c. which I am bound to pay by lease of master & bretheren of the late dissolved house of Acon in London, now belonging to my cosin Greneway by reason he bought it of the Kinge. To my son Robert viij*l*. yerely from ferme, it to be delivered at age of xx yeres, with remainder to my daughters Marye & Jane, Mary at xvij yeres with remainder to Jane at xvij yeres or marriage with remainder to my godson Bennett Lee, he t pay to Exors £40 to be bestowed on the Reparacions of the highways of North side of Aylesbury. To my wief Elizabeth one half of my plate and howsheold stuff & all ymplements of husbandry; to my son Robert the other half. To my godson Benett Lee my damasks gown and all my best apparell. To my dau. Marye 100 marks. To my dau. Jane 100 marks. If either dau. die before age of xvij then Margaret, dau. of my bro. Roger to have xx marks of porcion of chylde so dying. To William Elycotte xls.. Willm Griffyn xxs., Thos. Mynshawe xxs., Thos. Rasshe xls., John Sumpner xs & eurey other servant that hath done me service by space of one yere xxs. To John Pratt 5s. To Thos. Weyman 5s. To reparation of church of Aston Clynton vjs. viij*d*. To church of Buclond iij*s*. iiij*d*. To church of Huccotte vjs. viij*d*. My wief to find Alice fowler in meate drinke and clothe if she wyle stay with her, if not xls. & 2 kyne. Executors:—Paule Dayrell, Esq., Christofer Wescott, Rauf Harrys. Overseers:—Sir Anthony Lee, Knt., & Henrye Bradshawe, Esq. Witnesses:—Robert Cheyne, John Barham, Richard Blackenall, Benet Lee. My wife and children to be residuary legatees. Proved 1 July 1547.

P. C. C. (Alen 42).

Will of SIR ANTHONY LEE, Knt., of Burston; dated 10 July 1549. Legacies of £200 to each of my 4 daughters, viz. Anne, Lettice, Katheryne & Joys Lee "so that they marrye w<sup>t</sup> the consent of the most part of my executors and sonnes." To Dame Anne, my now wife, 400 sheep "called shere hogs," 300 yewes & 10 rammys, also one half plate and one third of household goods, but in case she happen to marry again then her share of plate and household goods to be divided between the two sons I had by her before marriage, viz., Richard Lee *alias* Hasull, & Russell Lee *alias* Hasull. To her also 20 of my best milch kine & a bull, & during her widowhood, she to have her kine with 200 sheep and 6 rams upon the "Further Uppinge" from Ascension Day until Michaelmas. To my sons Robert, Thomas, & Cromwell Lee 200 marcs in money or £6 13*s*. 8*d*. in land. To Richard Lee *alias* Hasull £100 in money or £5 in land. To Russell Lee *alias* Hasull the remainder of my lease of Uphavyn. To each of my sons on their majority 200 ewes. To my eldest son Harry Lee one half of plate & remainder of goods and all horses, greyhounds, spaniels, geldings & mares, saving 2 nags & 4 good geldings which I give to

<sup>1</sup> 1504, Henry Carnebul, Clerk, & Thos. Wortley, kt., pl. v. Benedict Lee & Isabel his wief, d. & h. of Rich. Clarell, def., for mess. &c. in Hooton Underhagh. (Yorkshire Fines in Public Record Off).  
Easter Term, 19 Hen. VII.

Dame Anne my wife.<sup>1</sup> Raffe Hassull, my wife's brother. After payment of debts & legacies all property to go to my eldest son. Executors:—Sir William Paget, Knt., Henry Lee & Richard Greneways, Esq. Proved 17 October, 1549.

P.C.C. (Coode 23).

Will of JOHN TYLNEY, Citizen and Grocer of London; dated 6 May 1518, 10 Hen. VIII. To be buried at St. Stevens in Colmanstrete, City of London, where my sonne John Tylney lyeth buried. Masses for the soules of my wyfe Joan Tylney my father & mother, my fader Xpofer Hawes and his wyfe. My cosen Richard Hassell & my cosen his wyfe. My cosen Sir Nicholas Maynewaring. My cosen Sir Robert Lee. My cosen Hassells daughter. My brother Aunshin & my sister, his wyfe. Prior of Thobec in Essex. My wyfe Margaret res. leg. & Executrix with Richard Hassell. Overseers:—Sir Nicholas Mainwaring, & Robert Lee. My Manors & lands in co. Bucks, co. Glouc., & in London, & advowson of Church of Dodyswell. My brother Aushin<sup>1</sup> & my sister Elizabeth his wyfe. My cosen Rauf Lathum of London, goldsmyth, & Elizabeth his wyfe; & William Lathum. My late moder Johanne Tynley. Proved . . Nov. 1518.

P.C.C. (Ayloffe, 12).

Will of MARGARET LANE of City of London; dated 22 Feb. 1561. 4 Eliz. My daughter, Lettice Lane, to be in government of my brethren Sr ffraunces Knowles, knt., one of the Queene's maiesties most hon'ble Council, & Henry Knowles, Esq., until 21 years of age. To my husband Mr. Lane £100. To my brother Mr. Henry Knowles £20; both these last legacies to be paid by Mr. Richard Cupper out of such money of myne as remaineth in his hands. To my daughter Lettice all household stuff now remayning at Burstow at Sir Henry Lee's, & all apparel not otherwise bequeathed. To Mr. Vincent Yarde, Mistress Wright, Mistris Phillipp Stutclere, Mistris Jone Strobridge, & Thomas Balle, each a gold ring. To Thomas Littleware of Wickham, all such money as he oweth me, he paing to his seruante, that is his wives kinstnan xs. To ffrauncis Sparke of Wickham all he oweth, he paing to Thomas Rendforde of Wickham xs. Exors:—Sir ffraunces Knowles & Henry Knowles Esq.; Wits—Richard Laugbrey, mynvester, Thomas Balle, William Daivs, &c. Proved 19 March 1561 by Henry Knollis in person and as Attorney for Sir Francis Knollis, Knt., the Exors.

P.C.C. (Streat 9).

1569. Dec. 13.—Commission to Rich. Lee *alias* Hassull natural brother of Russell Lee *alias* Hassull of Quarrington, deceased, to administer &c.

P.C.C. Act Book, fo. 154.

Will of SIR RICHARD LEAE of Dane John, co. Kent, Knt.; dated 26 October 1608. To be buried in the Chancel at Hardwick in Buckinghamshire, at the upper end and near to where my mother was buried. My nephew Raphe Symonds. My son-in-law Mr. John Croker of Hocknorton. My cousin Mr. John Lee of Staunton, co. Bucks. My nephew Mr. Samuel Hales of Emanuell College, Oxford, & the three last Exors. Overseer, my lord chief Baron now of the Exchequer, to whom with my deare neice his lady I give my cupp of Agott and my Ivary cupp trymmed with silver. "My gowne of the Tartar lambe given me by the Emperor of Muscovie, to the Librarie newlie erected by St Thomas Bodley as a monument fitt to goe where those tartar bookes ar which I gave to that place."

Proved 23 January 1608-9 by John Croker and Samuel Hales, two of the Exors, reservation for Ralph Symons and John Lee, the other Exors., and gave bonds for discharge of an annexed Codicil, presented by Sir Henry Lee, Knt., if same could be proven.

P.C.C. (Dorset, 8)

(To be Continued).

<sup>1</sup> Ann Hassill, concubine and afterwards wife of Sir Anthony Lee, was the daughter of Richard Hassill, of Hawkton, co. Cest. (who was living 1540) by his wife Ellen, dau. of Sir Geo. Halford, Knt., *vide* Harl. M.S. 2008, op. cit. Earwaker's History of Sandbach, fo. 119.

<sup>2</sup> Compare this will with that of Sir Robert Lee of Burston, & Quarrendon, Knt., proved in 1539. This John Tylney was probably the father of Jane, the divorced wife of Francis Lee, the second son of Sir Robert, there mentioned but called by him *Tynley*. Or perhaps she was the dau. of the son John Tylney who was deceased in 1518 & so the granddaughter of this Testator.

P.C.C. (Ayloffe, 12).

No. XXXIV, 2nd Series.  
Seize Quarters of  
**Charlotte**  
(of Mecklenburg-Strelitz),  
**Queen Consort to**  
**George III.**

- (A 1) John, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG; b. 7 March, 1558; d. 22 March, 1592.
- (A 2) Sophia of *Holstein-Gottorp*, da. of Adolphus, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP; b. 31 March, 1569; m. 17 Feb. 1588; d. (—) 1634.
- (A 3) Julius Ernest, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-DANNENBERG; b. 11 March, 1571; d. 26 Oct. 1636.
- (A 4) Maria of *Oost-Frise*, da. of Edzard, COUNT OF OOST-FRISE; b. 1579; m. 1614; d. 10 July, 1616; 1st wife.
- (A 5) Antony-Gunther, COUNT OF SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN; b. 9 Jan. 1620; d. Aug. 1666.
- (A 6) Maria Magdalena, *Countess Palatine in Birkenfeld*, da. of George William, COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE IN BIRKENFELD; b. 29 July, 1622; m. 29 Oct. 1644; d. 27 Oct. 1689.
- (A 7) Albert Frederic, COUNT OF BARBY-MULINGEN; b. 28 Feb. 1597; d. 7 Dec. 1641.
- (A 8) Sophia Ursula of *Oldenburg*, da. of Antony of Oldenburg, COUNT OF DELMENHORST; b. 10 Dec. 1601; m. 17 March, 1633; d. 5 May, 1642.
- (A 9) Ernest (the pious), DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA; d. 1675. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, A 9.
- (A 10) Elizabeth-Sophia of *Saxe Altenburg*, da. of John Philip, DUKE OF SAXE ALTENBURG. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, A 10.
- (A 11) George Frederic, PRINCE OF WALDECK (so cr. 17 June, 1682), b. 1620; younger brother of A 15; d. 9 (19) Nov. 1692.
- (A 12) Elizabeth Charlotte of *Nassau-Siegen*, da. of William, COUNT OF NASSAU-SIEGEN; sister of A 16; b. (—); m. 1643; d. 6 Nov. 1694.
- (A 13) George Albert, COUNT OF ERBACH; b. 16 Dec. 1597; d. 1647.
- (A 14) Elizabeth Dorothea of *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst*, da. of George Frederic, COUNT OF HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST; b. 27 Aug. 1617; m. (—); d. (—); 3rd wife.
- (A 15) Philip-Theodore, COUNT OF WALDECK-WILDUNGEN; elder br. of A 11; b. 1614; d. 1645.
- (A 16) Maria Magdalena of *Nassau-Siegen*, da. of William, COUNT OF NASSAU-SIEGEN; sister of A 12; b. (—); m. 1639; d. (—).
- (B 1) Adolphus (B 2) Maria Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; elder son; b. 15 Dec. 1588; d. 24 Feb. 1658.
- (B 3) Christian William, PRINCE OF SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN (so cr. 3 Sep. 1697) eldest son; b. 16 Jan. 1647; d. 1 July 1665; 2nd wife.
- (B 4) Antonia Sibylla of *Barby-Mülingen*; b. 7 April, 1641; m. 22 Aug. 1673; d. 2 May, 1684; first wife.
- (B 5) Ernest, DUKE OF SAXE-HIMBURGHAUSEN, 9th, but 6th surv. son, being one of 18 children; b. 12 June 1655; d. 17 Oct. 1715.
- (B 6) Sophia Henrietta of *Waldeck*; b. 10 Feb. 1652; m. 10 Feb. 1680; d. 15 Oct. 1702.
- (B 7) George (B 8) Amelia of *Erbach*, 3d surv. son; b. 1643; d. 30 April, 1693.
- (B 8) Catherine of *Waldeck-Wildungen*; b. 1640; m. (—); d. 4 (11) Jan. 1696/7.
- (C 1) Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 10th, but 6th surv. son, being one of the 19 children of his father; b. (posth.) 1681; m. 8 June 1705; d. 19 Oct. 1658; d. 12 May 1708.
- (C 2) Christiana Amelia of *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*; b. 13 March, 1681; m. 8 June 1705; d. 1 Nov. 1751; third wife.
- (C 3) Ernest Frederic, Duke of SAXE-HIMBURGHAUSEN; 1st son; b. 21 Aug. 1681; d. 19 March, 1724.
- (C 4) Sophia Albertine of *Erbach*; b. 29 Sep. 1683; m. 4 Feb. 1704; d. 22 Nov. 1727, at Misdal.
- (D 1) Charles Louis Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2nd son, b. 23 Feb. 1708; suc. his half brother, Adolphus Frederic II, in 1749, as reigning Duke; d. 11 Dec. 1752.
- (D 2) Albertina Elizabeth of *Saxe-Hildburghausen*, b. 3 Aug. 1713; m. 5 Feb. 1735; d. 1761.
- (Sophia) Charlotte, of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, **Queen Consort to George III.**, 1761-1818; b. 16 May 1744; m. 8 Sep. 1761 at the Chapel Royal, St. James. **Crowned**, with her husband, 22 Sep. 1761; d. at Kew Palace, 17 Nov. 1818, aged 74, and was bur. in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.



Nos. XXXV and XXXVII, 2nd Series.	Seize Quartiers of <b>George IV.</b> King of Great Britain, &c., 1820-1830; also of <b>William IV.</b> King of Great Britain, &c., 1830-1837; also of <i>II. R. II.</i> Edward, Duke of Kent, Father of her Majesty, Queen Victoria.
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- (A 1) **George I., King of Great Britain, &c.**, 1714-27. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series.
- (A 2) **Sophia Dorothea of Zell, Queen Consort**, 1714-26, da. of George William, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-ZELL. See No. XXX, 2nd Series.
- (A 3) **John Frederic, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH**, 1667-86. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, D 1.
- (A 4) **Eleanor Erdmuth Louisa of Saxe-Eisenach**, da. of John George, DUKE OF SAXE-EISENACH. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, D 2.
- (A 5) **Frederic I., DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA, d. 1691**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 5.
- (A 6) **Magdalena Sibylla of Saxe Halle** (sister of A 8), da. of Augustus, DUKE OF SAXE HALLE, or SAXE WEISSENFELLS. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 6.
- (A 7) **Charles William, PRINCE OF ANHALT-ZERBST, d. 1718**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 7.
- (A 8) **Sophia of Saxe Halle** (sister of A 6), da. of Augustus, DUKE OF SAXE HALLE, or SAXE WEISSENFELLS. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 8.
- (A 9) **Adolphus Frederic, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, d. 1658**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 1.
- (A 10) **Maria Caroline of Brunswick-Dannenberg**, da. of Julius Ernest, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-DANNENBERG. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 2.
- (A 11) **Christian William, PRINCE OF SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, d. 1721**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 3.
- (A 12) **Antonia Sibylla of Barby-Mülingen**, da. of Albert Frederic, COUNT OF BARBY-MÜLINGEN. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 4.
- (A 13) **Ernest, DUKE OF SAXE HILDBURGHAUSEN; d. 1715**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 5.
- (A 14) **Sophia Henrietta of Waldeck**, da. of George Frederic, PRINCE OF WALDECK. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 6.
- (A 15) **George Louis, COUNT OF ERBACH; d. 1693**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 7.
- (A 16) **Amelia Catherine of Waldeck-Wildungen**, da. of Philip Theodora, COUNT OF WALDECK-WILDUNGEN. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, B 8.
- (B 1) **George II., King of Great Britain, &c., 1727-60**. See No. XXXI, 2nd Series.
- (B 2) **Caroline of Anspach, Queen Consort, 1727-37**. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series.
- (B 3) **Frederic II., DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA; d. 1732**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 3.
- (B 4) **Magdalena Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 4.
- (B 5) **Adolphus Frederic, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, d. 1708**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 1.
- (B 6) **Christiana Amelia Antonia of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 2.
- (B 8) **Ernest Frederic, DUKE OF SAXE HILDBURGHAUSEN, d. 1724**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 3.
- (B 9) **Sophia Albertina of Erbach**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 4.
- (C 1) **Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, eldest son. He d. (before his father) 20 March, 1750/1, aged 44**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, D 1.
- (C 2) **Augusta of Saxe-Gotha; d. 8 Feb. 1772, aged 52**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, D 2.
- (C 3) **Charles Louis Frederic, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, d. 1752**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, D 1.
- (C 4) **Albertina Elizabeth of Saxe-Hildburghausen**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, D 2.
- (D 1) **George III., King of Great Britain, &c., 1760-1820**. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series.
- (D 2) **Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Queen Consort, 1761-1818**. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series.
- George IV., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., 29 Jan. 1820, to 26 June 1830, 1st son and heir; b. 13 Aug. 1762 at St. James's Palace, and bur. as "George Augustus Frederic." Crowned (without his Consort) 19 July 1821. He died, without surv. issue, 26 June 1830, at Windsor Castle, aged 68, and was bur. in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.**
- William IV., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., 26 June, 1830 to 20 June, 1837, 3d bur. eventually 1st son and heir; b. 21 Aug. 1765, and bur. as "William Henry." Crowned the King, his father, 23 Jan. 1820, leaving an only da. and heir, who ascended the throne 20 June, 1837, as Queen Victoria.**
- Edward, DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHMORE (so cr. 24 April, 1799), 4th son, b. 2 Nov. 1767 in the Queen's Palace, St. James's Park. He d. (6 days before the King, his father), 23 Jan. 1820, leaving an only da. and heir, who ascended the throne 20 June, 1837, as Queen Victoria.**



Seize Quarters of  
**Caroline**  
(of Brunswick);

**Queen Consort to  
George IV.**

**Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, Queen Consort to George IV.** 1820-21; *b.* 17 May 1768, and *hap.* as "Caroline Amelia Elizabeth," 2nd da.; *m.* 8 April 1795 at the Chapel royal, St. James; was never crowned, tho' the King, her husband, was crowned 19 July 1821. She *d.* 7 Aug. 1821, aged 53 at Brandenburg house, Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, and was *bur.* at Brunswick.

(D 1) Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, *b.* 9 (or 10) Oct. 1735; *d.* 10 Nov. 1806, being slain at the battle of Jena.

(C 1) Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, *b.* 1 Aug. 1713; *d.* 26 March 1780.

(C 2) Philippina Charlotte of Prussia; *b.* 13 March 1716; *m.* 2 July, 1733; *d.* 16 Feb. 1801.

(C 3) Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, eldest son. He *d.* (before his aged 52. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(D 2) Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, eldest sister to King George IV. (No. XXXIII, 2nd Series); *b.* 31 July 1737; *m.* 17 Jan. 1764; *d.* 23 March 1813.

Sep. 1735.

(B 1) Ferdinand Al-

bert, Duke of Brun-

wick-Bevern, and

(March to Sep. 1735)

Duke of Brunswick-

Wolfenbützel; *b.*

19 May, 1680; *d.* 2

Sep. 1735.

(B 2) Antonetta

Amelia of

Brunswick; *b.*

1 April 1696; *m.*

15 Oct. 1712; *d.*

6 March, 1762.

(B 3) Frederic

William, King

of Prussia,

1713-40;

*b.* 4 Aug. 1688

at Berlin; *d.*

31 May, 1740.

(B 4) Sophia Doro-

thea of Great

Britain; *b.* 16

March 1685; *m.* 28

Nov. 1706 at Ber-

lin; *d.* 29 June

1737.

(B 5) George II, King of

Great Britain

sort, 1727-87.

1737. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 3.

(B 6) Caroline

II, Duke of

Saxe-Gotha; *d.*

1737. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 3.

(B 7) Frederic

II, Duke of

Saxe-Gotha; *d.*

1737. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 3.

(B 8) Magda-

lena Augusta

of Anhalt-

Zerbst. See

No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A 1) Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick-Bevern; *b.* 22 May, 1636; *d.* 23 April, 1687.

(A 2) Christina of Hesse-Eschwege, da. of Frederic, Landgrave of Hesse-Eschwege; *b.* 30 Oct. 1649; *m.* 25 Nov. 1667; *d.* 17 March, 1702.

(A 3) Louis Rudolph, Prince of Blanckenberg [1707]. Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel [1731]; *b.* 22 July, 1671; *d.* 1 March, 1735.

(A 4) Christina Louisa of Oettingen, da. of Albert Ernest, Prince of Oettingen; *b.* 16 March, 1671; *m.* 12 April, 1690; *d.* (—).

(A 5) Frederic, King of Prussia; *b.* 1 July, 1657; crowned 18 Jan. 1701; *d.* 25 Feb. 1713.

(A 6) Sophia of Brunswick-Luneburg (sister of King George I, (A 7 and A 9), da. of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; *b.* 2 Oct. 1668; *m.* 23 Sep. 1684; *d.* 21 Jan. 1705; second wife.

(A 7) George I, King of Great Britain, &c., 1714-27; same as A 9. See No. XXXIX, 2nd Series.

(A 8) Sophia Dorothea of Zell, Queen Consort, 1714-26; same as A 10; da. of George William, Duke of Brunswick-Zell. See No. XXX, 2nd Series.

(A 9) George I, King of Great Britain, &c., 1714-27; same as A 7. See No. XXIX, 2nd Series.

(A 10) Sophia Dorothea of Zell, Queen Consort, 1714-26; same as A 8; da. of George William, Duke of Brunswick-Zell. See No. XXX, 2nd Series.

(A 11) John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1667-80. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(A 12) Eleanor Erdmuth Louisa of Saxe Eisenach, da. of John George, Duke of Saxe Eisenach. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series, D 2.

(A 13) Frederic I, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, *d.* 1691. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 5.

(A 14) Magdalena Sibylla of Saxe Halle (sister of A 16), da. of Augustus, Duke of Saxe Halle, or Saxe Weissenfels. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 6.

(A 15) Charles William, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst; *d.* 1718. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 7.

(A 16) Sophia of Saxe Halle (sister of A 14), da. of Augustus, Duke of Saxe Halle, or Saxe Weissenfels. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, B 8.

(A 16) Philippina Henrietta of *Hohenlohe Langenburg*; same as A 12.

es=(B 8) Louisa  
of Nassau  
Daarbrack  
(sister of B 7);  
b. 6 Dec. 1705;  
m. 22 Sep.  
1719; d. 28  
Oct. 1766 at  
Gendern.

Queen Consort to  
William IV.

(D 1) George Freden

THE MEININGEN.  $\equiv$  (D 2) Luisa Tleebow of

## Plenary of

Lieut.-Colonel in the Service of Denmark; *b.* 4 Feb. 1761 (when his father was aged 73) at Frankfurt on the Main; *suc.* to his brother as reigning Duke, 21 June 1782; *d.* 24 Dec. 1803 at Meiningen. *Heinrich-Langeburg*; *b.* 11 Aug. 1763; *m.* 27 Nov. 1782; *d.* 30 April 1837.

## NOTES TO THE SEIZE QUARTIERS.

No. XXXIV, 2nd Series. **Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.**

**A 1**; He was elder surv. son of John Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin by Anne Sophia, da. of Albert I, Duke of Prussia. **A 2**; The date of her marriage, in "*L'art de ver. les dates*," is 13 May 1585, Her mother was Christina, da. of Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse. **A 3**; He was eldest son of Henry, Duke of Brunswick-Dannenberg, by Ursula, da. of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg. **A 4**; Her mother was Catharine, da. of Gustavus I, King of Sweden. "Genealogists, in their pedigrees of Brunswick, are unanimous in calling Maria, da. of *Enno III*, Count of Oost-Frise. The same writers, however, in their pedigrees of Oost-Frise, are equally unanimous in calling her da. of *Edzard II* (called otherwise III or V), father of the above Enno; that the latter version is right dates shew."<sup>1</sup> **A 5**; He was 2nd surv. son of Christian Gunther, Count of Schwarzburg-Arnstadt, by Anne Sibylla, da. of Albert, Count of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. **A 6**; Her mother, the first wife of her father, was Dorothea, da. of Otho, Count of Solms-Sonnenwald. **A 7**; He was elder son of Justus, Count of Barby, by his second wife, Sophia, da. of Albert, Count of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt above mentioned. **A 8**; Her mother was Sibylla Elizabeth, da. of Henry, Duke of Brunswick-Dannenberg. **A 11**; He was 2nd surv. son of Wolrath IV, Count of Waldeck-Wildungen, by Anne, only child of James of Baden-Dourlach, Margrave of Hochberg. The following account of him (the first *Prince* of the house of Waldeck) is given by *Imhoff*;

"DE PRINCIPE WALDECCIO. Incluto Heroi, in præsidium pariter et ornamentum patriæ genito, *Georgio Frederico Waldeccio* hunc inter Principes locum merito mihi videor tribuere: quis enim est adeo recentium incuriosus? ut nesciat eum noviter anno scilicet 1686. d. <sup>6</sup>/<sub>16</sub> Nov. in comitiis Ratisbon à scarano Comitum in Senatum Principum translocatum, ibique ad votum et sessionem admissum esse, postquam a. 1682 a Leopoldo Cæsare per Diploma Laxenburgi d. 17 Jun, e. a. datum *Princeps S.R. Imperii* creatus fuisset: quo temporis tractu, aut non ita multo ante ab Imperii membris, annuente etiam, imo urgente Augustissimo capite, delectibus pro securitate patriæ conservanda factis præfectus, et *Supremi in Imperio Campi Marescalli* (*Reichs Feld-Marschalln*) axiomate decoratus fuit; est quippe in eo cum summa peritia belle gerendi et tuendi ac regendi exercitus, militarisque disciplinæ, tum singularis prope prudentia, longo maximarum rerum usu acquisita; præterea animus magnus atque intrepidus, labore, vigilia, periculo invictus, et quod caput est, pulcro honesto ac publici egregii Zelo inflammatus: denique morum dulcedo et suavitas, et adversus tribunos Officialesque suos æqua ac par sui æstimatis pene inimitabilis; quarum virtutum egregia per Europam edidit documenta, inprimis apud Batavos, ubi Ordinum Fæderatorum exercitum ductabat, iter-

<sup>1</sup> *Ex inform.* G. W. Watson, by whom (as on former occasions, see notes to pp. 109 and 161) the greater part of the information in this set of Seize Quartiers has been most kindly supplied.



umque ductat, ex quo res Imperii militaris, bene tunc constituta, per simulacrum pacis Neomag. collapsa est, et deinde reintegrato bello in illam, qua nunc maximo reipublice damno laborat, ἀταξίαν degeneravit.

. . . . . Princeps Waldeccius vitam egregiè actam et ad gloriosam senectam perductam finivit in arce sua Arolsen d.  $\frac{9}{10}$  November, 1692."

His full style was as follows: *George Frederic, Prince of Waldeck, Count of Pyrmont and Culemborg: Free Baron in Pallant, Wittem, Werth and Wildenburg: Dynast in Linden, Kinsweiler, Engeldorf, Frechem, Bachum, Dalem, etc: Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem throughout Brandenburg, Saxony, Pomerania and Mecklenburg: Prevost of the Cathedral of Halberstadt: Field Marshal for the Emperor, for the confederated Circles of the Empire, and for the States General of the Batavian Republic, and Governor of Utrecht.*

**A 12**; Her mother was Christina, da. of George, Count of Erbach.

**A 13**; He was 4th son (his elder brothers dying without male issue) of George, Count of Erbach, by his 4th wife, Maria (widow of Josias Count of Waldeck) da. of Albert, Count of Barby. **A 14**; Her mother was Dorothea Sophia, da. of Herman Adolphus, Count of Solms Hohensolms. **A 15**; He was the eldest surv. son of his father (being brother to **A 11**) and was heir to Florent II, the last Count of Culemborg in Gueldres, who *d. s.p.*, which Count was s. and h. of Count Florent I and br. of Elizabeth, wife of James, Margrave of Hochberg above-named (See note to **A 11**) and maternal grandmother of the said Philip Theodore.

**B 1**; The date of his birth, according to Rittershusius was 4 (not 15) Dec. **B 4**; Her only brother, Augustus Ludwig (*b.* 5 Aug. 1639) *d. unm.* 17 Oct 1659, being the last male of his family, **B 7**; His three elder brothers died without male issue.

No. XXXVI, 2nd Series. **Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel,**

**A 1**; He was youngest son of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, being by his third wife, Sophia Elizabeth, da. of John Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg. **A 2**; Her mother was Eleanor Catherine (*m.* 1646) da. of John Casimir of Zweibruck, Palatine of Kleeburg. **A 3**; He was second son of Antony Ulric, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel (elder br. of the half blood, to **A 1**) by Elizabeth Juliana, da. of Frederic, Duke of Holstein Nordborg. The Comté of Blanckenberg was erected into a Principality, in his favour, in 1707, by the Emperor Joseph. The King of Great Britain ceded him, during his life, his quality of *Elector*. He *suc.* his elder brother, Augustus William (who *d. s. p.*) as Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, 23 March 1731, but *d.* 4 years subsequently, at Brunswick. **A 4**; Her mother, the first wife of her father, was Christina Frederica, da. of Eberhard III, Duke of Wurtemberg. **A 5**; He was eldest surv. son and heir of Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, by his first wife Louisa Henrietta, da. of Henry Frederic, Prince of Orange. **B 1**. He was a General in the Imperial army. It is to be noted that he inherited the *Duchess of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, on the death of his father-in-law, 1 March 1735, *not* in consequence of his marriage, but *in his own right*, as being then the *heir male* to his grandfather, Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel (*d.* 1666), the



father of A 1, and grandfather of A 3. He enjoyed the dignity but six months.

No. XXXVIII, 2nd Series. **Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen.**<sup>1</sup>

A 3; He was elder br. (of the half blood) of Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick Bevern, being s. of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, by his second wife, Dorothy, da. of Rudolph, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. A 4; Her mother, the second wife of her father, was Eleanor, da. of Rudolph, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst above-mentioned, A 5; He was son of William, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by Hedwig Sophia, da. of George William, Elector of Brandenburg. A 7; He was son of John George, Duke of Saxe Eisenach, by Johanetta, da. of Ernest, Count of Sayn. A 8; Her mother was Anne Sophia, da. of Antony Ulric, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel (A 3), by Elizabeth Juliana (A 4) his wife. A 9; He was son of Henry Frederic, Count of Hohenlohe Langenburg (*b.* 5 Sep. 1625; *d.* 2 June 1699) by his second wife Juliana Dorothea, da. of Wolfgang George, Count of Castel Remlingen. A 10; Her mother was Eleanora Clara, da. of Crato, Count of Hohenlohe Neuenstein.

C 1; The difference of above 42 years between him and his second wife is remarkable; a somewhat parallel case occurs in the Seize Quartiers (No. XXXII, 2nd Series) of Caroline, Queen Consort of George II, where John George, Elector of Brandenburg (A 1) *b.* 1525 is 38 years older than his third wife (A 2) Elizabeth of Anhalt, *b.* 1563. This Antony Ulric, Duke of Saxe Meiningen, *m.* firstly in 1713 Philippina Cesarina, called "a learned woman of Cassel" who was *b.* in 1684, being thus 3 years older than her husband and 45 years older than her successor. She who was "of unequal rank" (being da. of a Captain in the Hessian Army named Schurman) was with her children raised, in 1728, to the rank of Prince of the Empire, but (according to "*Les Souverains du monde*," 1734) "cependant sur les remontrances faites par les ducs de Saxe, ils ne doivent plus se qualifier que *Comtes d'Empire*." Of her three sons all died without issue, the eldest and last survivor, Bernard Ernest, dying 14 June, 1778, when his next surv. brother (of the half blood) Augustus Frederic Charles William, became heir of his father, on whose death, without issue, 21 June 1782, his next brother (D 1) George Frederic Charles, became the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen. G.E.C.

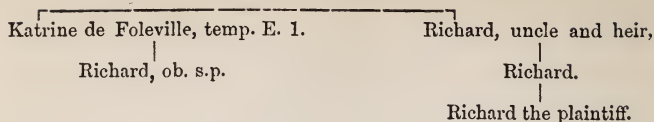
## Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls.

(Continued from p. 156.)

*De Banco. Hillary 4-5. E. 3. m. 24.*

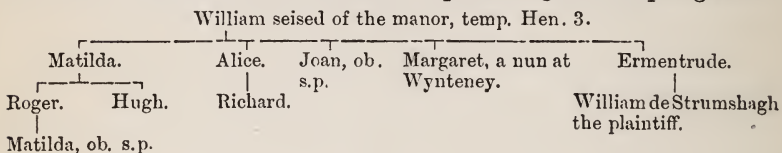
*Ebor.*—Richard son of Richard de Amcotes sued Gerard de Useflet & Ada his wife for a messuage and 80 acres of land in Useflet, in which they had no entry except by an unjust disseisin, which John de Foleville had made of Katrine de Foleville his kinswoman, and he gave this pedigree:—

<sup>1</sup> Dates and other particulars in this set of Seize Quartiers have been kindly supplied by "Edüard Von Fehrenthiel und Gruppenberg, Major A.D." (of Breslau) at the request of M. Klemme, Librarian of the Foreign Office, Vienna.



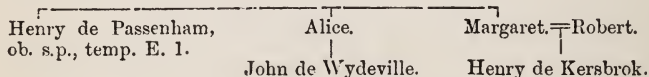
*De Banco. Hillary 4-5. E. 3. m. 183.*

*Bedf.*—William de Strumshagh sued Richard de la Bere and Nichola his wife for one third of the manor of Aspele and gave this pedigree:—



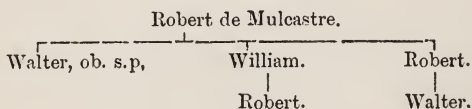
*De Banco. Mich. 5. E. 3. m. 414.*

*Northt.*—John de Wydeville and Henry, son of Robert de Kersebrok sued John, son of Walter le Blount for the manor of Passenham and give this pedigree:—



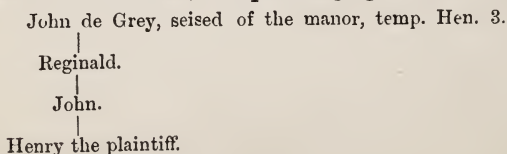
*De Banco. Hillary 5-6. E. 3. m. 98 dorso.*

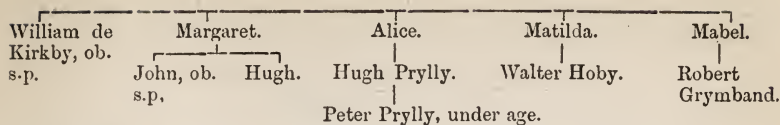
*Cumberland.*—A suit respecting land in Bolton and Ukmanby—gives this pedigree:—



*De Banco. Hillary 5-6. E. 3. m. 132.*

*Hertford.*—Henry, son of John de Grey sued Henry de Oseville for the manor of Munden-Furnival; the pleadings give these pedigrees:—

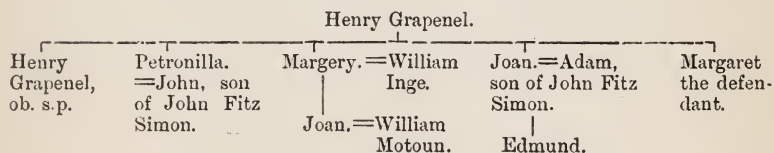
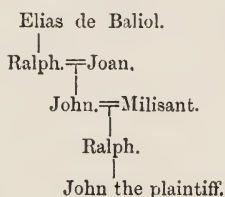




The manor had been assigned, on the death of William de Kirkby, to Margaret his sister, and Henry derived his right from Hugh, son of Margaret.

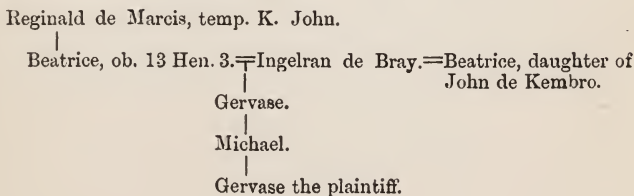
*De Banco. Trinity 6. E. 3. m. 147 dorso.*

*Essex.*—John son of Ralph de Geney sued Margaret, formerly wife of Nicholas de Haveryngge for land in Great and Little Berdefeld which Elias de Baliol had given in frank marriage to his daughter Joan. The pleadings give these pedigrees:—



*De Banco. Trinity 6 E. 3. m. 122.*

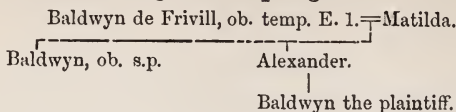
*Cornubia.*—Gervase de Bray sued the Prior of the Hospital of St. John for the advowson of the church of St. Clare of Recradok. The pleadings give this pedigree:—



*De Banco. Mich. 6. E. 3. m. 448.*

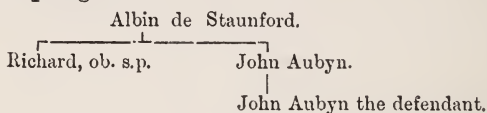
*Kent.*—Baldwin son of Alexander de Frivill sued Peter Brounyng of Wycesford & other tenants for land in Wycesford which Sibilla

Giffard had given to Baldwyn de Frivill & Matilda his wife & th<sup>e</sup> heirs of their bodies, & he gave this pedigree:—



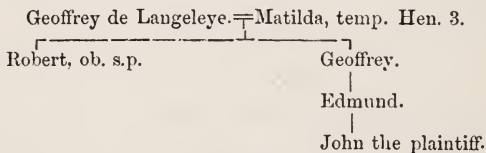
*De Banco. Mich. 6. E. 3. m. 514.*

*Norf.*—Richard son of Richard de Boylound sued John son of John Aubyn of Staunford for land in Hecham, which Richard son of Albin de Staunford had given to Richard de Boylound, Chivaler, father of Richard and to Matilda his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, the pleadings give this pedigree:—



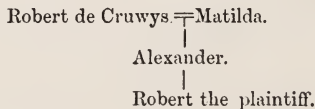
*De Banco. Mich. 6. E. 3. m. 567 dorso.*

*Warw.*—John son of Edmund de Langleye, by his *custos*, sued Henry de Geddyng & Alice his wife, Peter de Rydewale and Margaret his wife, Laurence de Shepeye, and Joan formerly wife of Robert de Rydewale and William her son, for land in Coventry which Henry de Albini and Christiana his wife had given to his ancestor Geoffrey de Langeleye & Matilda his wife and the heirs of their bodies & he gave this pedigree:—



*De Banco. Mich. 6. E. 3. m. 93 dorso.*

*Devon.*—Robert de Cruwys Chivaler sued John de Cruwys for the manor of Ansteye Cruwys which Nesta Corbet had given to Robert de Cruwys & Matilda his wife the heirs of their bodies & he gave this pedigree:—



*De Banco. Mich. 6. E. 3. m. 273.*

*Wills.*—John Mautravars sued the Prioress of Kyngton for the next presentation to the church of Great Somerford & gave this pedigree:—



John Mautravers, presented to the church, temp. Hen. 3.  
 |  
 John.  
 |  
 John the plaintiff.

*De Banco. Mich. 6. E. 3. m. 432 dorso.*

*Essex.*—Richard de la Bere sued Thomas de Weston Knight for a messuage and two carucates of land etc. in Reynham near Dagenham in which Thomas had no entry except by an unjust disseisin of Alan de Plukenet his kinsman, whose heir he is, & he gave this pedigree:—

Alan.	Richard.
Alan de Plukenet,	Richard.
temp. E. 3. ob. s.p.	
	Richard de la Bere the plaintiff.

It will be noted, the younger branch had assumed the name of de la Bere. Thomas claimed by a grant from the King, the tenements in question forming part of the lands of Oliver de Plukenet which had fallen to the King as an eschaet.

*De Banco. Hillary 6-7. E. 3. m. 303.*

*Salop.*—Fulk son of Fulk de Penebrugge sued Matilda de Pennebrugge for a moiety of the manor of Tonge, which Alan la Zouche had given to William de Harcourt in frank marriage with Alice his sister.

William de Harcourt. = Alice, sister of Alan la Zouche.  
 |  
 Arabel.  
 |  
 Fulk.  
 |  
 Fulk.  
 |  
 Fulk the plaintiff.

*De Banco. Hillary 6-7. E. 3. m. 265.*

*Lanc.*—Gilbert son of Robert son of Gilbert de Rysheton sued John son of Richard de Wadeclyf & Joan his wife, and Richard son of John, for the manor of Ryssheton near Harewode, which Robert de Praers had given to Gilbert son of Henry de Blakeburn in frank marriage with Margaret his sister. The pleadings give this pedigree:—

Henry de Blakeburne.  
 |  
 Gilbert. = Margaret de Praers.  
 |  
 Henry.  
 |  
 Gilbert.  
 |  
 Robert.  
 |  
 Gilbert de Ryssheton the plaintiff.

John pleaded that Gilbert, son of Henry the husband of Margaret, had been outlawed in 40 Hen. 3 for the death of William le Melner.

*De Banco. Hillary 6-7. E. 3 m. 283.*

*Wygorn.*—Isabella formerly wife of Walter de Cokesay sued John de Grafton and Hugh de Cokesay for  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the manor of Cokesay as dower. The pleadings give this pedigree:—

Hugh de Cokesay, enfeoffed of the manor of Little Wytheleye by William de Beauchamp.

Hugh.=Juliana, daughter of Hugh le Power with whom he obtained the manor of Wytheleye Power.

Walter.=Isabella, ob. s.p.

Hugh the defendant.

The name of Walters father does not occur.

*De Banco. Hillary 6-7. E. 3. m. 80 dorso.*

*Hunts.*—The King sued John de Dene & Agnes his wife for the advowson of the church of Conyngton which fell to him by the forfeiture of Robert de Bruys, (Bruce) temp. Ed. 1. The defendants gave the following pedigree:—

Richard de Bruys, seised of the advowson, temp. Hen. 3.

Isabella, who enfeoffed Bernard de Bruys.

Bernard.=Constance.

Bernard.=Agnes the defendant.

The defendants stated that the last Bernard was under age, and his ward to Robert de Bruys, when the latter presented to the church, temp. E. 1. and the jury found in their favour.

*De Banco. Hillary 6-7. E. 3. m. 18. dorso.*

*Northampt.*—The Abbot of Pippewell sued Ralph Basset of Weldon & Joan his wife for the advowson of the church of Asshele. The pleadings give this pedigree:—

Richard de Dauntz, temp. K. Richard.

Agnes.

Peter Peverel, temp. K. John.

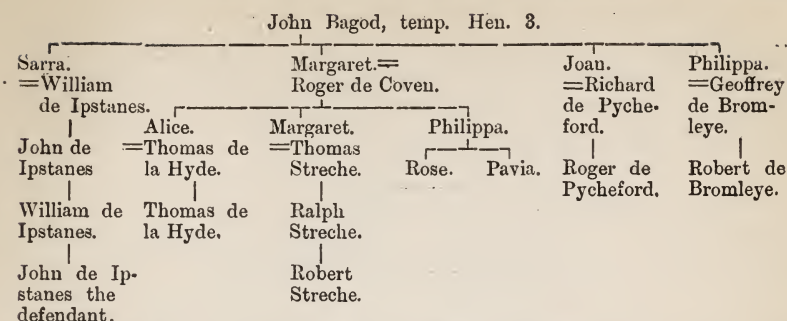
Agnes, temp. Hen. 3.

Ralph, ob. s.p.

From Ralph the right passed to Richard de Pydington his cousin and heir, who alienated it to Walter de Langeton whose status was held by Ralph and Agnes.

*De Banco. Easter 7. E. 3. m. 304.*

*Staff.*—John de Weston, Chivaler, and William son of Peter de Joneston sued John de Ipstones, Chivaler, for the next presentation to the church of Blemunhulle (Blymhill).



John de Weston had acquired the shares of Thomas de la Hyde and of Robert Streche, and William de Joneston had acquired the share of Rose and Pavia, and they claimed to present as representatives of Margaret the second daughter of John Bagod.

*De Banco. Mich. 7. E. 3. m. 222.*

*Line.*—William de Calthorp Chivaler, sued the Abbot of Croyland for one-third of the manor of Gedeneye,

Ela.=Hervey de Stanhowe, lord of Stanhowe & Berewyk Co, Norfolk.

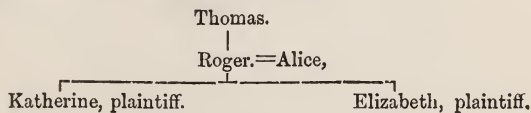
John.

Ela.=Walter de Calthorp,

William the plaintiff, and see suit of Easter 7. E. 3.

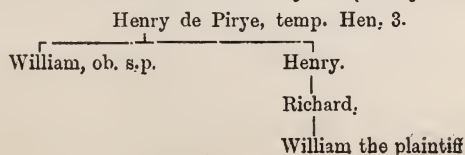
*De Banco. Mich. 7. E. 3. m. 306.*

*Leic.*—Thomas Bacoun of Neweton and Katherine his wife, and Thomas son of Henry le Chamberleyn and Elizabeth his wife sued Roger de Waltham for the manor of del Spyne which Roger de Toftes had given to Roger son of Thomas de Toftes in frank marriage with Alice daughter of Guy de Mounpynzoun.



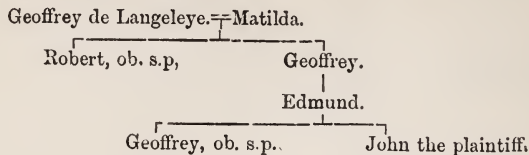
*De Banco. Mich. 7. E. 3. m. 367.*

*Staff.*—William son of Richard de Pirye sued John son of Richard de Pyrie & other tenants for land in Pirye. (Perry Barr).



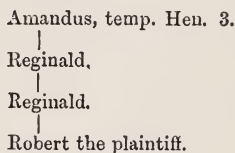
*De Banco. Mich. 7. E. 3. m. 279 dorso.*

*Warw.*—John son of Edmund de Langeleye sued William son of Reginald de Allesleye for 20/s. of rent in Coventry which Henry de Albin & Christiana his wife had given to Geoffrey de Langeleye & Matilda his wife, temp. Hen. 3.



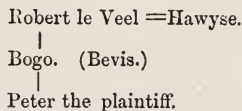
*De Banco. Mich. 7. E. 3. m. 282.*

*Cornub.*—Robert son of Reginald de Trewynyan (Trevanion) sued Margaret formerly wife of John son of John de Trevesker for land in Treveskermere near Restonwek.



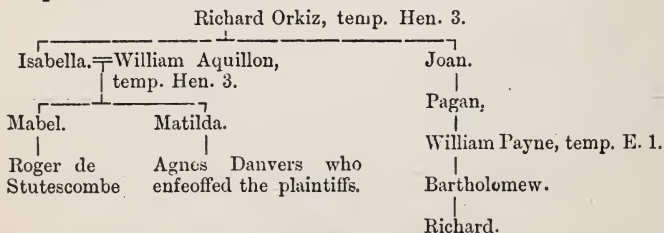
*De Banco. Mich. 7 E. 3. m. 301 dorso.*

*Somerset.*—Peter le Veel sued Thomas de Stapeldon for the manor of Norton near Taunton which Walter de la Hyde had given to Robert le Veel & Hawyse his wife.



*De Banco. Easter 7. E. 3. m. 53.*

*Somerset.*—John de Trevaignon, and Joan his wife, and Ralph and William, sons of John, sued Richard son of Bartholomew Payn, Roger de Stutescoumbe and Nicholas son of Bartholomew Payne for the next presentation to the church of Saunford Orkiz.



Verdict for the plaintiffs. Ralph and William were under age and appeared by their *custos*.



## TOPHAM'S INDEX TO CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

James F. (1603—1625).

(Continued from Vol. VII., p. 217).

## Bundle C 1.

1. Carpenter	v.	Briggs, &c.	38. Clarke	v.	Hastings, &c.
2. Cade	,,	Cade, Repl.	39. Cooke, &c.	,,	Marham, &c.
3. Cope	,,	Cope, &c., Repl.	40. Chambers	,,	Hide
4. Canwell	,,	Ridley, &c.	41. Combes, &c.	,,	Whetston
5. Chaworth	,,	Chaworth, &c., Repl.	42. Capell	,,	Pest, &c.
6. Cotham	,,	Bridge-Ma <sup>rs</sup> , Lond., &c.	43. Codman	,,	Fist, &c.
7. Clarke	,,	Peake, &c.	44. Church	,,	Craske, &c.
8. Cowper, &c.	,,	Broadhead, &c., Answ.	45. Collett	,,	Penson, &c.
9. Cordell, &c.	,,	Cripps, &c.	46. Channon	,,	Thatcher
10. Chambre	,,	Sanford, &c. Answ.	47. Carden	,,	Beach
11. Craford, &c.	,,	Cockein	48. Carlell	,,	Knatchbull
12. Cartwright	,,	Hovell, &c.	49. Chettleburgh,		Johnson
13. Chettle	,,	Benbow, &c.	50. Cornwalleyes	,,	Barrett
14. Cockesley	,,	Venn	51. Carpenter	,,	Markes
15. Chaper	,,	Yalden, &c.	52. Crowder	,,	Anderson, &c.
16. Cobbett, &c.	,,	Hester, &c.	53. Croft	,,	Church, &c.
17. Chichester	,,	Symonds	54. Couch	,,	Harris
18. Chute	,,	Roberts	55. Cremer <i>alias</i> ,		Payne
19. Cave	,,	Copinger	Scryme		
20. Cornellis	,,	Jaye	56. Cage	,,	Cage, &c.
21. Cornwallis	,,	Arpe	57. Cope	,,	Bateman, &c.
22. Cox	,,	Cooke, &c.	58. Corne <i>alias</i>	,,	Williams
23. Crosse <i>alias</i>	,,	Crosse	Cowper		
Baker			59. Crawley, &c.		Merydale, &c.
24. Came	,,	Sibley, &c.	60. Cowly	,,	Basterfield <i>alias</i> Baskerfield, &c.
25. Clotworthy	,,	Bury, &c.	61. Colling	,,	Currer
26. Cornish	,,	Smith	62. Cutchy	,,	Thomson, &c.
27. Cawdrey	,,	Jenkinson	63. Compton	,,	Pinck
28. Chantler	,,	Bromhall	64. Chipsey	,,	Chipsey, &c.
29. Cooper	,,	Currier	65. Chever	,,	Hooper, &c.
30. Cockerham	,,	Brickshaw, &c.	66. Chapman	,,	Spinnye
31. Collens	,,	Chaundler <i>alias</i> Chandy, &c.	67. Cutler	,,	Wombell, &c.
32. Cæsar, &c.	,,	Collys	68. Corney	,,	Overbury
33. Cartnell	,,	Howard	69. Chamberleine	,,	Lee, &c.
34. Chase, &c.	,,	Strowder, &c.	70. Colman	,,	Donne
35. Charde	,,	Moore, &c.	71. Cliffe	,,	Chapell, &c.
36. Cooper	,,	Lukine	72. Coe, &c.	,,	De la Hay, &c.
37. Chune	,,	Langdon, &c.	73. Cantrell	,,	Coles
			74. Cole	,,	Veale
			75. Cope	,,	Darrell, &c.
			76. Castlehaven,		Malet,
			Earl of		

77. Chambers	v.	Taylor	82. Clayfeild	v.	Stephens, &c.
78. Chambers	,,	Patterson, &c.	83. Culpeper	,,	Stede, &c.
79. Carew	,,	Lewes, &c.	84. Cockerell	,,	Rathbone, &c.
80. Corie	,,	Taylor, &c.	85. Chamberleyne		Browker, &c.
81. Cocks	,,	Cocks	86. Croshawe	,,	Moseley, &c.

## Bundle C 2.

1. Cashe	,,	Banner	44. Cannon	,,	Halman, &c.
2. Churchill	,,	Kerwick	45. Corbet	,,	Knyveton, &c.
3. Cole	,,	Kay, &c.	46. Chaundler	,,	Hills
4. Clarke	,,	Capenor	47. Covert	,,	Tyndall
5. Coggs	,,	Wynard, &c.	48. Chapman	,,	Hobson, &c.
6. Crudoke	,,	Beamont, &c.	49. Cole	,,	Cole, &c.
7. Cooke	,,	Wingfield, &c.	50. Coker	,,	Alison, &c.
8. Clenche	,,	Smith	51. Coventry and,		Topham, &c.
9. Cooke	,,	Gouldinge	Lichfield,		
10. Cleere	,,	Hobart, &c.	Bishop of		
11. Cruttenden	,,	Collins	52. Collins	,,	Adams
12. Creechurch	,,	Grove	53. Canterbury,		Doyley, &c.
parish			Archbishop		
13. Cotton	,,	Hesilrige	of		
14. Coe	,,	Hasle, &c.	54. Chappell	,,	Osborne
15. Chaunce	,,	Johnsons	55. Carnaby	,,	Hogge, &c., Bill
16. Coe	,,	Hasle, &c.	56. Cullabine	,,	Flemminge
17. Chadwick, &c.		Prescot, &c.	57. Cumberledge,,		Ducie
18. Cheverell	,,	Holman, &c.	58. Carman	,,	Barrow
19. Camper	,,	Greene	59. Chadwell	,,	Tracy, Bill
20. Crandall	,,	Whistler	60. Corne	,,	Robyns, &c.
21. Chamberlaine		Corner, &c.	61. Colquite	,,	Davie
22. Coulman	,,	Stephens	62. Castlehaven,,		Thornhill, &c.
23. Cheeke	,,	Sapcott, &c.	Earl of		
24. Cooke	,,	Coles, &c.	63. Cowse	,,	Jacobs, &c.
25. Clarke	,,	Battie	64. Clifton	,,	Johnson, &c.
26. Cole	,,	Cole, &c.	65. Cockney	,,	Freeman
27. Crosse	,,	Byles, &c.	66. Cutteris	,,	Kent
28. Cooke	,,	Brookesby, &c.	67. Cripps	,,	Tompson
29. Cope	,,	Gomersall, &c.	68. Cheney	,,	Rotherham
30. Clarke	,,	Smith	69. Cotton, &c.	,,	Oxford
31. Coxie	,,	Croftes, &c.	70. Cutteris	,,	Coleby, &c.
32. Clarington, &c.		Clarington, &c.	71. Coxwell, &c.,		Hodges, Bill
33. Conquest	,,	Conquest	72. Cheeke	,,	Beamont, &c.
34. Collett, &c.	,,	Averne, &c.	73. Coleman	,,	Greene, &c.
35. Castle	,,	Collins, &c.	74. Chapman	,,	Battoley, &c.
36. Cadywould	,,	Coller	75. Cole	,,	Thwaites
37. Crompton	,,	Tarte, &c.	76. Cox, &c.	,,	Lovdaie
38. Crosse	,,	Lillie, &c.	77. Cary	,,	Stallon, Repl.
39. Chester	,,	Teve	78. Cleyton	,,	Dashfield, &c.,
40. Charman	,,	Cornish	Repl.		
41. Crosdale	,,	Brotheroe	79. Cooke	,,	Brent, Repl.
42. Clarke	,,	Sydey	80. Clifford	,,	Robyns, &c.
43. Croke	,,	de Bye			Repl.

- |             |    |               |          |    |                   |
|-------------|----|---------------|----------|----|-------------------|
| 81. Clement | v. | Applyn, Repl. | 83. Cole | v. | Hills, &c., Repl. |
| 82. Currer  | ,, | Currer, Repl. |          |    |                   |

Bundle C 3.

- |                      |    |                           |                  |    |                                     |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Campe, &c.        | v. | Llewellyn, &c.,<br>Bill   | 33. Cheney       | ,, | Jenks or Jeuks,<br>Repl.            |
| 2. Clarke            | ,, | Marshall, Bill            | 40. Clifford     | ,, | Wall, Rej.                          |
| 3. Chapman           | ,, | Gustard, Bill             | 41. Chester      | ,, | Andrews, Repl.                      |
| 4. Capell            | ,, | Thourlough, Bill          | 42. Clarke       | ,, | Clearke, &c.                        |
| 5. Chambers          | ,, | Hunning, &c.,<br>Repl.    | 43. Cleydon      | ,, | Hawles, Bill                        |
| 6. Cardynall         | ,, | Veysey, Bill              | 44. Catesbie     | ,, | Sheffeld, Repl.                     |
| 7. Charde, &c.       | ,, | Parker, Bill              | 45. Cox          | ,, | Shepperd, Bill                      |
| 8. Crookes           | ,, | Jenney, Repl.             | 46. Curtes, &c.  | ,, | Jenney, &c.,<br>Rej.                |
| 9. Colborne          | ,, | Gallimore, Repl.          | 47. Crofts       | ,, | Allen, &c., Bill                    |
| 10. Cooke            | ,, | Haire, Rej.               | 48. Compton      | ,, | Bird, &c., Repl.                    |
| 11. Carwardine       | ,, | Carwardine, &c.,<br>Bill  | 49. Corbet, Lady | ,, | Kniveton, &c.,<br>Answers.          |
| 12. Coxe             | ,, | Coye, Repl.               | 50. Choorley     | ,, | Blemell                             |
| 13. Cosins           | ,, | Jones, &c., Repl.         | 51. Cowper       | ,, | Dawborne                            |
| 14. Corbett, &c.     | ,, | Pilkington, &c.,<br>Bill  | 52. Cason, &c.   | ,, | Walker, &c.                         |
| 15. Creede           | ,, | Porter, Repl.             | 53. Cruttall     | ,, | Walter                              |
| 16. Cheyney          | ,, | Johnson, Repl.            | 54. Coode        | ,, | Kendall, &c.                        |
| 17. Clutson, &c.     | ,, | Wescome, Repl.            | 55. Clowbery     | ,, | Clowbery, &c.                       |
| 18. Cutt             | ,, | Wentworth,<br>Bill        | 56. Culpeper     | ,, | Culpeper                            |
| 19. Corbett          | ,, | Lee, Rej.                 | 57. Clarke       | ,, | Clarke, &c.                         |
| 20. Cornwall,<br>&c. | ,, | Richardson, &c.,<br>Repl. | 58. Chubnall     | ,, | Chubnall, &c.                       |
| 21. Cottington       | ,, | Jeanes, Repl.             | 59. Coote        | ,, | Fuller                              |
| 22. Clarke           | ,, | Clarke, Ans.              | 60. Childo       | ,, | Maridge                             |
| 23. Colborne         | ,, | Berriman, &c.,<br>Bill    | 61. Chapman      | ,, | Whitton                             |
| 24. Corye, &c.       | ,, | Corye, &c.                | 62. Clarke       | ,, | Clarke                              |
| 25. Crawly           | ,, | Robins, &c.               | 63. Chettle      | ,, | Jollife                             |
| 26. Caple            | ,, | Vaughan                   | 64. Conquest     | ,, | Briers                              |
| 27. Coningesby       | ,, | Vicars, Bill              | 65. Chambers     | ,, | Newman                              |
| 28. Chapman          | ,, | Grigge, &c.,<br>Repl.     | 66. Cowch        | ,, | Huckerby                            |
| 29. Cade             | ,, | Venn, Repl.               | 67. Constable    | ,, | Marwood                             |
| 30. Chaldon          | ,, | Chaldon, Bill             | 68. Cheney       | ,, | Woodley, Bill                       |
| 31. Constable        | ,, | Killinghall,<br>Bill      | 69. Costen       | ,, | Coppinger, &c.,<br>Bill             |
| 32. Carr             | ,, | Heake, &c., Bill          | 70. Collaforde   | ,, | Broad, &c., Bill                    |
| 33. Cole             | ,, | Selby, Bill               | 71. Caudron      | ,, | Rosseter, Bill                      |
| 34. Corbyn           | ,, | Corbyne, Repl.            | 72. Chapman      | ,, | Cordell, Ans.                       |
| 35. Cope             | ,, | Rolfe, Repl.              | 73. Clifford     | ,, | Vawdrey, Bill                       |
| 36. Cooper           | ,, | Cooke, Rej.               | 74. Carye        | ,, | Henningham,<br>&c., Bill            |
| 37. Carter           | ,, | Newman, Rej.              | 75. Constable    | ,, | Leppington, &c.,<br>Bill            |
| 38. Chalfeyld        | v. | Cole, Repl.               | 76. Chase        | ,, | Webbe, &c.,<br>Bill                 |
|                      |    |                           | 77. Cranfeild    | v. | Brown, Bill<br><i>alias</i> Holmes, |

78. Collyns	„ Mathewe, Bill	87. Crowther	„ Dawley, Repl.
79. Cotton	„ Stephens, &c., Answ.	88. Cotton	„ Grasty, &c., Repl.
80. Chapman	„ Brett	89. Crayford	„ Sampson, Bill
81. Clopton	„ Kent, Answ.	90. Corby	„ Clarke, Bill
82. Crispe	„ Belson, Bill	91. Colbach	„ Wood, &c., Bill
83. Crome	„ Claxton, Bill	92. Chandoy, Lord	„ Middleton, &c., Bill
84. Clifford	„ Brent, Bill	93. Cheney	„ Anstie, Bill
85. Cowell, &c.	v. Hamond, Repl.		
86. Creswall	„ Abrall, &c., Bill		

## Bundle C 4.

1. Castle	„ Holt	29. Collinge	„ Gouldsmith Bill
2. Colman	„ Lewinge, Ans.	30. Clarke	„ Dalbye, Bill
3. Carpenter	„ Rothwell, Bill	31. Cumberland	„ Wasdale, &c., Earl of Bill
4. Chatterton	„ Turkington, Bill	32. Curteis	„ Scott, Bill
5. Corpson	„ Iven, Bill	33. Chichester,	„ Penkehurst, &c. Cathedral, Bill
6. Champernowne	„ Parnell, Bill		Vicar of
7. Carwardye	„ Vaughan, &c., Bill	34. Clarke, &c	„ Storke, Bill
8. Cary	„ Norris, &c., Bill	35. Cornwallys,	„ Cackwith, Bill &c.
9. Cartwright	„ Pawte, &c., Bill	36. Constantine	„ Southcot, &c., Ans.
10. Cary	„ Middleton, Ans.	37. Chichester	„ Herne, &c., Bill de Belfast— Lord, &c.
11. Croft, &c.	„ Newland, Bill	38. Cave	„ Johnson, Bill
12. Champernowne	„ Gould, &c., Bill	39. Children	Children, &c., Bill
13. Clarke	„ Wilson, Bill	40. Cowper, &c.	„ Martyn, Bill
14. Coke <i>alias</i> Carrow	„ Godwyn, Bill	41. Cruttenden	„ Cruttenden, Bill
15. Cloke	„ Cloke, Bill	42. Clarke	„ Horsington, Bill
16. Curties	„ Thory, Bill	43. Chute	„ Harwood, Bill
17. Clarke	„ Harman, Bill	44. Collyn	„ Martyn Bill
18. Cawsten	„ Symonds, Bill	45. Colleye	„ Coplewood <i>alias</i> Brittain, &c., Bill
19. Colbye	„ Calverley, &c., Bill	46. Champneis	„ Champneys, &c.
20. Clerke	„ Todmarten, Bill	47. Catelyne	„ Catelyne, Bill
21. Collinge	„ Holman, Bill	48. Clarke	„ Clarke, &c., Bill
22. Chipperfield,	„ Rolfe, Bill	49. Cokaine	„ Bouchier, Bill
&c.		50. Cox	„ Burge <i>alias</i> Hilsden, Bill
23. Cooke	„ Windle, Bill, &c.	51. Clarkeson	„ Simpson, &c., Bill
24. Cooke	„ Chambers, Bill	52. Compton	„ Harris, Bill
25. Cowlinge	„ Nelthropp, &c., Bill		
26. Colthurst	„ Stapers & Turk Comp. Bill		
27. Cooke	„ Baker, Bill		
28. Chapman, &c.	„ Holland, Bill		

(To be continued.)



EXTRACTS FROM THE BURIAL REGISTER OF ST. JAMES',  
BATH.*(Continued from page 187).*

- 1600 April 25—Barnard a soulder  
 " May 24—Elizabeth Grannen gentlewoman  
 " " —Thomas Morsolls of Slapton in the County of Norfolk  
 " " 25—Morgan fluellen gent of merther tidvill in the com of Clamorgan  
 forth of the widow Moores house  
 1601 Sept 26—Elizabeth Dodde servaunte of William Watkines dwellinge at ye  
 Counter in the powltrei in London  
 " Oct 5—William Hyve of Dorchester in the county of Dorchester  
 " Oct ...—Judith Jackson the wife of William Jackson of Kympton in the  
 county of Harreford  
 1602 Aug 24—Edward Sclatour gentleman  
 1603 May 28—John Bennet a poore man of hospital of St Thomas of Southwarke  
 June 8—Thomas Wattes of Berrington in the Countie of Somerset yeoman  
 1604 March 26—Richard Rawboane of the parish of Hatley in the Countie of  
 Warwicke  
 1606 May 4—John Boweyer of Waringer  
 " July 15—Thomas Southe Esquier  
 " Oct 30—Bartholmew Barnes Alderman of the Cittye of London  
 1607 April 30—George Yevance of Stony Stratford  
 " July 30—Daniell Clutterbuck of Nyble in the Countie of Gloster whoe was  
 found half dead at the foot of Togghill  
 1608 April 25—Richard Orchard of Shotswell in the County of Warwick  
 " June 21—Maud Browne of Easinton in the county of Gloster  
 " Dec 7—Thomas Teeke of the pish of Weare in the Marsh  
 1609 May 1—Richard Scott of Ratliel in the pish of Stepney in the County of  
 Middlesex  
 " March 25—Andrew Brown a mayned souldier  
 1610 May 8—Barbary Pope of Applepen in ye County of Devonsheire  
 " 30—Richard Chetfield of Kingston on Thames in ye County of Oxon  
 1614 April 25—John Meredith of Upton on Severne  
 " June 12—Edward Newcomen of Warum in le fenns in the County Lyncolne  
 " July 1—Peter Graunt of Stanley in the County of Glouc  
 " 7—Nicholas Waules of Lamesley in the county pallatine of Durham  
 1615 May 15—Edith Gaye the wife Benedick Gaye  
 " 27—Henry Annatts of Chetnoll in the pish of Yetminster in the county  
 of Dorcett  
 " June 4—William Linget of Timsbury in Hampsheire  
 " July 28—Georg Evans of the Cittie of London  
 " Nov 28—Phillip Bagellole of Plimpton St Mary in com Devon  
 1616 May 10—William Delaware of Lester  
 1617 April 23—John Lanterne of Wells  
 " Sept 22—Griffen Lewes of the pish of St John in the citie of Worcester  
 1618 April 14—William Masters sonne of Mr John Masters  
 1621 May 18—John Byshopp of the pish of St Cuthbert in Welles  
 1622 Nov 8—George Prince of St Clements in Lon  
 1623 April 10—Thomas Judd of Little Tarington in com devon  
 " June 26—Richard Bees of the pish of Blagdon  
 " July 15—John Death of Detford ncere London  
 1626 April 7—Mr John Sherstone  
 " July 10—Nicholas Alexand<sup>r</sup> of the towne of Washford  
 " Oct 6—Mr William dovones of Atterborne in Com Southamp  
 1627 June 15—John ffar of the towne of Wantidge in the County of Berks  
 " 20—Ellis Aprobert of Glamthing in the County of Glamorgan  
 " Oct 18—Moldred Sheppard of Madbury in the County of Devon  
 " July 29—John Hitchcocks of Warwick Burrow.

- 1628 May 10—Richard Joanes of Norton in com worcester  
 1629 May 21—John Medcalfe of the Citie of London  
 1630 April 26—Thomas Easte of the pish of Ersley in the County of Heriford  
 1631 June 5—William Maurice of the University of Cambridg  
 1632 May 31—Barnard Gale servant to S<sup>r</sup> Henry fferris  
 „ July 10—Magdalene Wilkes of High dicall in the County of Salop widd  
 „ „ 16—John Eeles servant to S<sup>r</sup> Grigory Norton of London  
 „ „ —William Willis of the pish of Arlingam in Com Glouce  
 1635 April 6—Edward Osborne of Bitson in Com Wilts  
 „ May 10—M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Murford Alderman  
 „ „ 29—M<sup>rs</sup> Katherine Alline the wife of M<sup>r</sup> Roger Alline of Petworth in the  
 county of Sussex  
 1637 May 20—Elizabeth Davis of the pish of S<sup>t</sup> Olive in Southworke at London  
 „ June 26—John Lee of the pish of S<sup>t</sup> John in Bristol  
 1639 Aug 15—M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Cox the wife of M<sup>r</sup> Bartholomew Cox  
 1640 July 24—Thomas Thinne of the pish of ffrary  
 „ feb 2—Richard Richardes of Lacock in Com Wilts  
 1641 Sept 18—Andrew Grimstead of Basbury  
 „ „ 30—John Goodenough of Phillips Norton  
 1642 July 31—Humfry Maar of S<sup>t</sup> Quint in Cornwall  
 „ Aug 2—Richard Upright of Madbury  
 „ „ 3—William Turvalin a cornishman  
 „ Sept 4—Captain Rislet of Lyme  
 „ „ —Thomas Coleman of Corke in Ire[land]  
 „ Oct 19—John ffaoabes who came out of Ireland  
 1644 July 22—Arthure Cuniningham a souldier  
 1645 „ 21—William Watson a stranger of fishlet in Yorksh  
 „ Jan 25—John Brewer sonne of John Brewer of Castlecombe  
 1646 Jan 1—John Doset of Dosetsheere  
 1647 April 4—William Colines of Chipman Parish  
 1651 Oct 27—William Bruster of Woster  
 . . . —Mary Gertin the wife of Linerd Gertin of the pish of wesburie in the  
 Countie Som<sup>r</sup>  
 1653 Nov 12—John Lenthall a stranger  
 1654 May 22—M<sup>r</sup> William Yarvee gent of the pish of Kempton in the county of  
 Bedfords  
 „ June 16—John ffrankeline of Cleadon in Crapready pish neare to the Towne  
 of Banbury in the County of Oxford

(To be continued.)

## Notices of Books.

THE HOUSE OF CROMWELL AND THE STORY OF DUNKIRK. By James Waylen. London (Eliot Stock). roy. 8vo.

As evidenced by its title, the work before us has a twofold purpose: the one mainly genealogical and the other historical. The former, which extends over 178 pages, is intended to set forth the genealogical tables of Oliver Cromwell's descendants to the present day, and thus to continue the history of the Protectoral House from the year 1785, when Mark Noble's History appeared. The author has industriously collected a mass of information relating to the issue of the Protector which is presented in narrative form. It will be remembered that Cromwell had five sons and four daughters. These are taken *seriatim* and dealt with very fully. In fact, in some instances, as in the cases of Russell, Frankland, Lewis, Hyde, Lister, and others, we meet with a great deal more than a mere enumeration or brief notice of individuals, and have

instead, a series of family histories and anecdotes relating to occurrences, including the Lisbon earthquake and the attack on Cape Breton. In compiling such genealogical tables as these, there must, of course, be omissions. Indeed, Mr. Waylen tells us that of "those who have possessed the right to style the Great Protector ancestor the number approaches a thousand," and includes "a dozen peerages, several baronetcies, and a large phalanx of the worth and intelligence of the country." A feature of interest in this work is the large number (upwards of 100) of Cromwell's letters which it contains, thus supplementing those given in the second edition of the work by Carlyle, who became possessed of J. L. Sandford's valuable collection. In addition, many other contemporaneous letters and matters have been added which throw a side-light upon Cromwell and his family, though they are, perhaps, of little genealogical value. The second and larger portion of the work, space will not permit us to review at the length it deserves. It is mainly historical, and deals with Cromwell's campaign in Flanders, and is, in a sense, supplementary to Carlyle's History, in which the subject is very inadequately treated. Mr. Waylen commences with a good account of Sir William Lockhart, his marriage with the Protector's niece, Robina Sewster, and subsequent appointment as Cromwell's Ambassador to the French Court, his difficulties, assistance from Mazarin, marching and counter-marching with Turenne, and the capture of Mardyke and of Dunkirk in June, 1658, when Louis handed the keys of the latter to Lockhart. The author next traces the further conduct of the campaign and Lockhart's return to England, and, lastly, gives an account of his descendants. Even this does not exhaust the list of subjects treated, for we have an account of Cromwell's "Soldier's Pocket Bible," numerous "Cromwelliana," and finally, a notice of the various families of Cromwell in Notts, Wilts, Somerset, &c., whose connection with Oliver Cromwell's family is more or less doubtful. It will be seen that the work under review covers a great deal of ground, and is, on the whole, well done, and will be of considerable interest to the many descendants of "Old Noll." Some engravings embellish the volume.

AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY OF POHER, POER, OR POWER, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE BARONY OF LE POWER AND COROGHMORE, COUNTY WATERFORD. By Gabriel O'C. Redmond, M.D., M.R. S.A.I. Dublin (Reprinted from "the Irish Builder"). 4to.

This is an interesting account of an Anglo-Norman family, deriving its name, it is supposed, from one of the ancient Breton states, and first appearing in England about the time of the Conquest. The settlement in Ireland was a little later, in the reign of Henry II. The interest of the account lies entirely with the Irish Poers, and chiefly with the family of Donoyle, of which Nicholas de Poer was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1375. During the Protectorate the ancient Barony of Donoyle was lost to the family, and it is still an open question whether the originator of the Clashmore line was identical with the last head of the Donoyle family, or of some other family of the same name. Dr. Redmond sees nothing to disconnect them, but points out that the Clashmore family never showed in their pedigree this connection, which they would in all probability have



done had they been able. The date of the elevation to the Peerage of Power of Curraghmore, is another point particularly touched upon by the author, as some authorities have asserted that the title dates from 1452. No one of the name, however, was made a peer until 1535, at which date Sir Richard Power was created a baron. His patent, a copy of which is here given *in extenso*, gives him the dignity "Baronis de le Power et Coroghmore." Dr. Redmond suggests that this Sir Richard has been confused with his grandfather, Sheriff of Waterford, concerning whom an unpublished Act of Parliament of 1476 is quoted. The act was passed to divest him of his office on account of his misdeeds as a robber and murderer by land and sea, not only of the English and Foreign traders, but of the citizens of Waterford itself. The title became dormant in 1704, on the death of the eighth Lord, owing to the attainder of the heir male Colonel John Power, and the estates were forfeited. Dr. Redmond states a powerful case against the injustice of this attainder, and gives the petition, which was never allowed to come to a hearing, of Henry Power *de jure*, tenth Lord, claiming the estates of James, third Earl of Tyrone, and eighth Lord de le Power and Coroghmore. The account of the family is brought down to date, and shows a considerable amount of research and labour.

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A pamphlet, entitled "An enquiry into the History and Authenticity of the Belfast Arms," by Mr. John Vinycomb, is a reprint from "The Town Book of Belfast," with additional notes and correspondence. A coloured reproduction of the grant, or which, as Mr. Vinycomb rightly contends, should have been a confirmation of arms to the city of Belfast, is given as a frontispiece, and is well executed. It is a pity that application to Ulster King of Arms for a confirmation instead of a grant was not made, as there is abundance of evidence pointing to a former grant. The correspondence consists in a discussion on what appears to be an interesting heraldic question, namely, whether or not a civic corporate body is entitled to add as an accessory to their arms a mural crown. That Sir Bernard Burke is of opinion that it is "an obvious improvement" does not lead us to conclude that he thinks the corporation of the city of Belfast are within their rights in using what is not given in the blazon of their arms nor shown in the painting on the grant, which is there for the purpose of more clearly depicting those arms. Although not in accord with Mr. Vinycomb on this point, we are glad to have the why and the wherefore of this new grant with the past history of the arms in monograph form. The citizens of Belfast owe a debt of gratitude to the author for his exertions on their behalf.

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In the January number of the *Historical and Genealogical Record*, we notice a short article suggesting the formation of a society, to be composed of the working genealogists of America, for the purposes of preserving town and parish as well as family records. As there is no office in America which answers to our College of Arms, we have often wondered why such a society has not been formed, which might also combine the proving and recording of pedigrees for the benefit of future generations.



## Notes and Queries.

D'EVREUX—LACY—DAPIFER.—In reply to the query on p. 192, it may be pointed out that the early relationship between the families of D Evreux and Lacy is indicated in the Gloucester Cartulary. Walter de Lacy gave lands to that abbey with the consent of William, offering one of his younger sons, likewise named Walter, to the church. He also gave to Helewise [his daughter?], on her marriage with William d'Evreux [son of Walter Count of Evreux], the manor of Hyda, in Hereford, which, after her husband's death, she gave to the abbey, where Walter de Lacy, junior, became abbot. (Gloucester Cartulary, i, 88, 92, 124, 251; Dugdale's Baronage, ii, 175). A charter of William, Count of Evreux, and the Countess Helvise his wife, subscribed by Henry I., is abstracted by Léchandé d'Anisy. (*Extrait des Chartes &c*, ii, 239.)

As to Gerold the Dapifer, or Sewer, he held that office to William, Duke of Normandy; being also called the Seneschal. He had a brother named Ralph. His wife's name was Albereda. He was father of Robert Fitz Gerold, the Domesday tenant, and seems to have had another son, Ralph Fitz Gerold, who had sons named Ralph and Rabellus. Roger Fitz Gerold was either son or brother of Robert, whom he succeeded, and was ancestor of the Roumare family. Gerold the Dapifer was thus the "ascendant" of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; while Walter d'Evreux held the like relationship to Margaret, wife of the same Earl. ("Stapleton's Norman Exchequer Rolls," vol. ii; "Topographer and Genealogist," vol. i; "Annals of Lacock Abbey," by Bowles and Nichols; and pedigree, p. 89-91 *ante*).

R. E. G. KIRK.

SIR EDWARD HARWOOD, KNT.—The Dictionary of National Biography states that this celebrated soldier, who was killed at the siege of Maestricht in 1632, was born at Hagbourne in Berkshire about 1586. The authority quoted is an article in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for the year 1820, which professes to correct Fuller, who in his "Worthies" gives Bourne in Lincolnshire as the birthplace of Sir Edward Harwood. The parish registers at Hagbourne unfortunately do not go back beyond 1660 or thereabouts, and so cannot help to decide this matter. The pedigree of Harewood or Harwood recorded in the Visitation of London for 1634 clearly shows however that Fuller is correct, and the sapient author of the article in the "Gentleman's Magazine," wrong. By this pedigree it appears that Sir Edward Harwood and his brothers, George and Richard, were sons of William Harewood, of Thurlby, in Lincolnshire. Notwithstanding many statements to the contrary contained in various printed pedigrees of the Harwoods of Hagbourne (now represented in the male line by Lord Berwick) there was not the slightest connection between the Lincolnshire and Berkshire families, which did not even bear the same or similar arms. The following short abstract of Sir Edward Harwood's will (proved P.C.C. 1632, 94 Awdley) may prove of interest:—

Will of Sir EDWARD HARWOOD, Knt., dated 14 June, 1632.—If it shall please God to call me out of the world into a better during the Leager—my body to the earth, if it conveniently may be, in Holland. To my brother George his four sons John, Joseph, George and William my adventure in the Voyage for Persia and other parts of the East Indies. To my sister Mallery her four children by Mr. Mallery, £100. To Elizabeth Harford my niece, the debt her husband oweth me. To my sister Mallery's daughter by Mr. Jackson I give the parcel gilt Tankard which my mother gave me. The diamond ring Mrs. Sherborne gave me I give to her only sister. I desire Sir Henry Herbert and Sir Nicholas Byron to take notice of my goods here, and see them sold. I desire that my Company be not overcharged, 3000 gelders I think not unreasonable, considering my extraordinary armes. To Sir Nicholas Byron and his wife ———. To Cap<sup>tn</sup> Alcocke ———. To the Queen of Bohemia a thirty shilling piece of Queen Elizabeth. Unto Prince Charles a thirty shilling piece of King James. Unto the Princess my Lady Elizabeth a twenty shilling piece of Queen Elizabeth. To the Queen of Bohemia my Lord Harrington's picture, if her Majesty will be pleased to accept of it (it is the greatest jewel that I have). The Bargain between Sir Henry Herbert and myself for our hangings is out since he married. I owe Sir Henry Herbert 2000 gelders—and Cap<sup>tn</sup> Jackson 1000 and 1000 to Audry my servant. What I have not disposed of I give to my brother.

11 Sep. 1632 Commission granted to George Harwood the brother, there being no executor.  
HENRY W. F. HARWOOD.

GALTON (p. 136).—The Rev. John Galton, M.A., was buried in the chancel of East Lulworth Church, co. Dorset. The inscription on his tomb states that he was of New College, Oxford; born 20 Feb. 1578, and died 23 March 1662-3.

GRANT OF A STANDARD TO SIR JOHN CARR.—The fac-simile of this grant, presented to our subscribers, is a document of considerable interest, as it is the only *original* patent of a grant of a standard known to be in existence. There are, of course, numerous dockets of such grants among the records of the College of Arms, but the original patents as in the case of grants of arms, were the property of the patentee, and this fact would account for their disappearance. The fac-simile is intended as a frontispiece to this volume.

#### ERRATA, &c., IN THE SEIZE QUARTIERS.

Page 42 (3<sup>b</sup>); for "Frederick III., read "Frederick II."

„ 105 (C. 2), *dele* "b. 18 April," down to "1st wife;" *insert* "b. 31 Aug. 1602; m. 1625; d. 18 Aug. 1675."

„ 107 (A. 16), for "DUKE OF ANHALT," read "PRINCE OF ANHALT."

„ „ (B. 4), *after* "1602," *insert* "first wife."

„ 108, line 3 from bottom of page, *after* "Osnabruck," *insert* "bap. as George Lewis."

„ 109, lines 17 and 18, for "Tecklenberg," read "Tecklenburg;" line 28, for "Jane," read "Agnes;" line 6, and (also) note 2 (*ter*), for "Koningstein," read "Konigstein."

„ 110, line 5; for "Cambrensis," read "Cambresis;" line 26; for "Exeq.," read "Exeg."

„ 157, (A. 14); for "m. Jan. 1545," read "m. 24 Jan. 1545."

„ „ (B. 7), line 5, for "(B. 4)" read "(B. 7)."

„ 160, line 2 from bottom of page, *after* "GREAT BRITAIN," read "Crowned 22 Sep. 1761."

„ 161, „ 9, for "general," read "général;" line 43; for "Guiene," read "Guienne."

„ 162, „ 30 for "Fillau," read "Filleau."

„ „ 31 to 36; for "Dumas," read "Du Mas;" note 1, line 1, for "11," read "II."

„ 163, „ 4 for "ceremonies," read "ceremonie."

„ „ 28 for "Kranichfeld," „ "Kranichfeld."

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An asterisk (\*) after a number denotes that the name occurs more than once on that page.

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